Dictionary of Battles and Sieges: A Guide to 8,500 Battles from Antiquity through the Twenty-first Century, Volumes 1–3

Tony Jaques

Greenwood Press

Dictionary of Battles and Sieges

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Dictionary of Battles and Sieges

A Guide to 8,500 Battles from Antiquity through the Twenty-first Century

Volume 1
A–E

Tony Jaques

Foreword by Dennis Showalter

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This dictionary is dedicated to the memory of my father, Pat Jaques, 1903–1980.

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Foreword

Why write and publish a book like this? Why, in an age of increasingly-sophisticated electronic search agents, search agents able not merely to compile lists, but categorize and cross-reference their contents, did Tony Jaques and Greenwood Press collaborate on this *Dictionary of Battles and Sieges*?

Utilitarian considerations play a part. It is useful even in the computer age to have a compendium like this one ready to hand. It is convenient to let one's fingers do the walking through actual printed pages; and stimulating to pursue the comparisons across space and time suggested by alphabetical listings of common events. A technologically-oriented critic, however, might be excused for dismissing these arguments as exercises in nostalgia: examples of a vestigial mind-set no less dated than quill pens and typewriters.

Perhaps, then, we might consider this work from an aesthetic perspective, as a tribute to the intelligence and the energy of its author. In that context the *Dictionary* is surely a *tour de force*. Nothing remotely like it exists; nothing remotely like it will be needed in the foreseeable future. Jaques draws references from six continents and four millennia. Their scale extends from epic engagements that lasted weeks and involved millions to frontier skirmishes with a few dozen men to a side. Their location ranges from familiar cockpits and choke points—Flanders in Europe, the Bosporus in Asia Minor, Panipat in northern India—to remote dots on a map, with no discernible significance of any kind. Yet each has its place in a structure whose synergy of complexity and order invites comparison to a mosaic or a tapestry. As an overview of organized violence, the volume is in a class by itself.

Yet the question remains: why? Particularly at a time when military history is turning away from its historic focus on combat, emphasizing instead the structure of armed forces, the relationship of military institutions to their societies, the cultural, intellectual and psychological aspects of war—why reinforce an obsolescent paradigm?

The Dictionary of Battles and Sieges provides convincing evidence that war is an integral part of the human experience. From its emergence as a species, mankind has competed with other species for survival. Individuals and cultures have defended and aggrandized themselves by organized violence. The adjective is as important as the noun. *Homo sapiens* in a pristine state is a poor squib indeed, ill equipped physically by nature either to fight or to run. *Homo faber*, man the tool-maker, is a very different proposition. Archaeological evidence indeed suggests he might more accurately be called "man the weapons-maker." And the human forebrain that enabled the development of weapons enabled as well an understanding that those weapons were most effective when employed cooperatively, even in the random clashes of small hunting parties that probably evolved into the first battles.

That understanding has shaped the nature of war from its beginning—certainly from the beginning of recorded history. Recent debates on the existence of a distinctive "Western way of war," with a unique emphasis on decisive battle, have obscured the universal centrality of fighting

to warmaking. Battle can mean different things to different cultures. Its scale and its nature may vary widely. But battle, the direct encounter of competing forces, ultimately structures war's impact and war's consequences, individual and collective. Tony Jaques merits the thanks of the historical community by this massive and eloquent reminder of a fact sufficiently uncomfortable to invite suppression, yet too fundamental to be overlooked.

Dennis Showalter

Preface

It has often been said that there is more to history than kings and battles. But it is equally true that kings and battles are an essential and intriguing part of history, and the study of battles and wars can provide a valuable window to history.

At the very least, battles can be dramatic milestones in the journey of history and can provide insight into the broader understanding of war. Indeed, some battles have proved decisive turning points, not just in the course of a war, but sometimes even dramatic turning points in the history of an entire people, such as the siege and destruction of **Carthage** in 146 BC or the demise of the Aztec Empire at **Tenochtitlan** in 1521.

This book sets out to bring into a single source battles and sieges from all periods of recorded history and across all geographies. The 8,500 battles included are presented in the main alphabetical section, which also contains about 2,500 cross-references, which are mainly alternate names for battles, or the names of battles within a campaign.

Each entry includes the name and date of the battle, the name of the war and the context in which it was fought, the opposing commanders if known, the outcome of the fighting, and any other outstanding detail which can be contained within the necessary constraints of the limited words available. Any mention of a related battle included elsewhere in the book appears in **bold**.

In addition, every battle in the book appears in a Chronological Reference Guide as a finding aid. The only exceptions are Adas 1775 and Dacca 1971, where two battles were fought in the same year but in different wars.

This book was conceived as a dictionary of battles and sieges, not a dictionary of wars and not an encyclopedia of battles. However, some wars which do not have specific recorded battles remain significant in their own right in an historic context. For completeness of the project, a small number of such wars appear in a separate appendix and are also included in the Chronological Reference Guide.

The general principle underlying this book has been comprehensiveness, not selectivity. The objective was to include as many battles as possible, which meant that each entry had to be in very brief dictionary style in order to contain the information within a single publishing project. The entries are not intended to be standalone analyses of each battle, but should provide sufficient detail to enable the reader to research the full information elsewhere in the sources, including those referenced in the bibliography.

As a result, the same space is devoted to a brief skirmish as is given to a major strategic encounter. The book makes no attempt to distinguish or categorise different military encounters.

Some writers and historians have attempted to categorise or define what they believe are the most significant or most decisive battles.

One of the earliest and most famous of these works was Sir Edward Creasey's *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, originally published in 1852. Others include the classic *Decisive Battles of the Western World and Their Influence upon History* (J.F.C. Fuller, 1954) and, more recently, *Turning the Tide of War: Fifty Battles That Changed the Course of Modern History from*

1792–1995 (Tim Newark, 2001), *One Hundred Decisive Battles: From Ancient Times to the Present* (Paul K. Davis, 1999), *Fifty Battles That Changed the World: The Conflicts That Most Changed the Course of History* (William Weir, 2001) and *The Seventy Great Battles in History* (Jeremy Black, ed, 2005). But before considering what makes a battle significant, the more fundamental question must be asked, what is a battle?

What is a battle?

At the simplest level, a battle is any clash between organised forces of combatants. While this allows no distinction in scope, scale or significance, considerations such as significance are often applied only in retrospect and may have very little to do with scope or scale. For instance, some battles which were very minor military affairs have gained significance for other reasons, such as the loss of an important political or military leader. Examples would include the siege of **Chalus** (1199), which saw Richard I "the Lionheart" killed by a crossbow bolt in a pointless dispute over some supposed treasure; the otherwise unremarkable siege of **Fredrikshald** (1718), where King Charles XII of Sweden was shot dead (possibly by one of his own soldiers); or the battle of **Klissova** (1826), a struggle over a worthless harbour sandbar near Missolonghi during the Greek War of Independence, noted mainly for the death of the renowned Turkish commander Hussein bey Djertili.

Apart from the loss of an important commander, the level of casualties in a battle does not necessarily impart significance. As Sir Edward Creasey wrote in the introduction to his classic study, "I hardly need remark that it is not the number of killed and wounded in a battle that determines its general historical importance."

There have of course been some important battles with no casualties at all to enemy action, such as **Charleston Harbour** (1863), where the bloodless bombardment of Fort Sumter effectively triggered the American Civil War; or the bloodless escalade and capture of **Gwalior** (1780) by British General Thomas Goddard, which was a major setback to the Maratha army.

Sadly, at the opposite end of the scale, there have been all too many battles, such as on the Western Front during World War I, with losses running into the tens of thousands killed for no tactical or strategic gain whatever.

Some military historians have developed alternative terminology in an attempt to categorise the scale of actions. Such writers have introduced seemingly graduated descriptions such as encounter, skirmish, fight, ambush, raid, action, engagement and combat to expand the vocabulary of actions regarded as less-than-full-scale battles. (An example of a history which uses such distinctions would be the classic 128-volume American Civil War official record, *The War of the Rebellion*, published between 1880 and 1901.) However, the present project eschews such labels, and the simple words "battle" or "siege" are used throughout, regardless of scale, although the text sometimes particularises certain events. It is essential to remember that from the point of view of the man with a rifle or the man with a spear, no battle is less than another, and the individual risk of brutal death or injury is just as great whenever he looks his enemy in the eye. Historians and armchair generals may later debate whether it was a skirmish, an ambush or a battle, but to the companions and family of the fallen, it makes little difference.

In pursuit of comprehensiveness, not selectivity, some actions have been included which might be regarded as marginal to the more narrow definition of a battle.

For example, the "confrontation" between King Charles I and Parliamentary forces at **Turnham Green** (1642) saw only scattered shots fired, but the King was forced to withdraw, saving London. A similar confrontation by Ivan Ivanovich of Moscow at **Ugra** (1480) persuaded the Mongol leader Ahmed Khan to withdraw and is claimed to symbolise the end of Mongol rule.

Standing in contrast to confrontations which involved very large numbers of men, but little or no fighting, are small actions where opposing forces effectively agreed to resolve issues by a clash of champions. Typical of these are the so-called Battle of the **Thirty** (1351), when the English and French garrisons of neighbouring

castles in Brittany sent 30 men from either side to fight to the death; the Battle of **North Inch** (1396), when champions from two Scottish clans fought to the death in a judicial battle in the presence of the King himself to resolve a long-running feud; the tournament at **Arcos de Valdevez** (1140), when Portuguese and Galician knights fought to settle an invasion by royal rivals; or the semi-legendary Battle of the **Champions** (547 BC), when 300 men from either side reportedly fought to the death in a failed attempt to resolve a war between Sparta and Argos.

Also included in this project are a number of events which have been described as massacres. But in most cases, they have been included because of their broader historic or military significance.

Such events—with heavy losses inflicted on an ill-armed or even unarmed group—include the **Whitman Massacre** (1847), which triggered the Cayuse War; the **Jamestown** Massacre (1622), which began the Powhatan War; the **Yellow Creek** Massacre (1774), which led to the so-called Cresap's War; the **Amritsar** Massacre (1919), which galvanised Indian opposition to British rule in India and the massacre at **My Lai** (1968), which severely undermined America's war effort in Vietnam.

In other instances, however, the description "massacre" is far more equivocal and politically charged, such as the **Sand Creek Massacre** (1864), when Colonel John Chivington attacked a Cheyenne Indian camp; or the Massacre at **Wounded Knee Creek** (1890), when Colonel James Forsyth attacked a Ghost Dance camp in South Dakota. In both cases, it has been argued by some historians that these were battles, not massacres, because the Indians fought back and inflicted casualties on the American horse-soldiers. Addressing this question in relation to a similar attack at **Sappa Creek** (1875), William Chalfont wrote: "If a massacre is defined as the indiscriminate, wanton and wholesale slaughter of people, then there was a massacre" (1997).

Much less debatable are some other so-called massacres which are self-evidently battles, but in which one side suffered disproportionate or even total loss. Indeed, the description massacre is sometimes applied somewhat indiscriminately to any one-sided military disaster. A good example is the **Fetterman Massacre** (1866). In this battle in Wyoming, two well-armed forces fought a very hard action, but the outnumbered Americans under the impetuous Captain William Fetterman were killed to the last man. Many sources call it a massacre, but this famous defeat is perhaps more accurately described by its Sioux name, the Battle of the Hundred Slain. The same applies with the **Dade Massacre** (1835), in which only three soldiers out of 80 survived an Indian attack.

What battles to include?

Apart from the question of how to define a battle comes the question how to determine which battles should be included. This is equally challenging.

The most self-evident requirement is that the battle must have been recorded in writing, and for inclusion here, it must be cross-referenced in at least two independent sources, with good detail (or at least consensus among authorities) on the date, the event, the participants and the outcome. As a result, battles recorded in oral history alone are generally not included, even recognising that this excludes some extensive historic traditions, such as in parts of pre-European sub-Saharan Africa.

But even accepting that, a number of battles have been included which bear the classification "semi-legendary," such as **Halys** (585 BC), **Fei River** (383), **Bravalla** (735), **Svolde** (1000) or **Calatanazar** (1002).

One major objective of this military history project has been to bring to Western literature the many important battles fought in wars which are little reported in the principal English-language sources, particularly those fought in Central and Eastern Europe, South America, Mesoamerica and Central and East Asia. A typical case would be the Battle of **Cesis**, between Estonian and German forces in the shadow of World War I (19–23 June 1919). While this decisive action is seldom featured in the mainstream western European sources, within Estonia it marked the turning point of their War

of Independence and is still celebrated every year as Victory Day.

The challenge of determining what to include is well illustrated by the American Civil War, one of history's most widely studied and documented conflicts. The US Federal Civil War Sites Advisory Commission reported that out of 10,500 armed conflicts in the war, they had chosen 384 as "principal battles," which they then classified according to historic significance. Although Civil War enthusiasts challenge the Federal government selection, the present publication has adhered explicitly to the Commission's determination, and has included just those 384 battles (although some which took place between Indian forces and government troops during the period have been reclassified as being part of various Indian campaigns rather than as specific Civil War battles).

In another example, the Military History Bureau of China's Ministry of National Defence has published a 100-volume *History of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937–1945*, which claimed that the Chinese fought 23 campaigns, 1,117 major battles, 38,531 engagements and, in the course of the war, lost an extraordinarily precise 3,327,916 military casualties and 5,787,352 civilian casualties. In this case, however, the relevant government authority failed to provide its own categorisation of the principal battles, and the selection of battles for inclusion here is once again subjective.

Another complexity regarding what to include is that some quite extensive conflicts had no specific actions at all which can be classified as named battles, but remain of historic interest. As a result, a limited selection of such wars is included in an appendix, and they also appear in the chronological index. This does not include history's large number of low-level wars and insurgencies, such as the Malayan Emergency of 1948–1960, where there were no significant battles. Many such conflicts have occurred, and most in the modern era are well documented elsewhere, especially those since 1945.

Beyond the scope of more traditional land battles, it is also necessary to consider what will be categorised as a naval battle. Is it a ship-to-ship action between just two vessels, such as **Guadaloupe** (1800)? Or does it include only fleet actions, such as **Actium** (31 BC)? Does the carrier-borne aircraft attack on the Italian fleet at **Taranto** (1940) constitute a naval battle? What about the Italian human torpedoes sinking the only two British battleships in the Mediterranean at **Alexandria** harbour (1941)?

The answer in each of these cases is that such actions are included, though of course on a selective basis. Furthermore, the list of naval battles in fact also includes what are effectively prolonged naval campaigns rather than specific actions, such as the Battles of the **Atlantic** in World War I and World War II. In the selection of battles, it must also be remembered that this is not just a dictionary of battles, but also of sieges, and many historic sieges were either wholly or partly naval operations, such as **Thasos** (465–463 BC), **Bari** (1068–1071), **Almeria** (1309) and **Dubrovnik** (1991–1992).

The question of air battles is even more difficult. To be included, the general rule is that there must be reasonably large-scale air forces on either side, which means that no air battles until after World War I are included. Broadly, this has also excluded large-scale air raids as specific battles, unless major forces were deployed from either side, or there were major losses, for example, **Nuremberg** (1944), **Ploesti** (1943), the Battle of **Britain** (1940), **Namsi** (1951); or when there was some other major military or political significance, such as **Guernica** (1937). In reality, however, air warfare is a relatively new technology and has been well covered in other publications.

Before leaving the issue of what constitutes a battle, a modern-day example illustrates the challenge of determining what should be included. In November 2001, during the Afghanistan War, a group of mainly foreign Taliban and al-Qaeda prisoners captured near **Kunduz** overwhelmed guards and seized their prison at **Qala-i-Jangi**. The bloodbath which followed has been variously described as a three-day prison riot, a massacre and a battle. And, while even today the details remain shrouded by often highly politicised reports, it is clear that artillery, tanks and jet aircraft were employed, and that

perhaps 400 Taliban were killed along with about 40 Northern alliance troops and an American special forces observer. Was it a battle? Perhaps history will tell, but for now it has been included in this book.

What to call a battle?

Having decided what battles to include, it is by no means self-evident what name to give to each battle. While the great majority of battles are named for their geographic location, even that is subject to considerable variation. Even so famous a battle as **Waterloo** (1815) is known by some French historians as Mont St Jean.

Similarly, the French battle of **Guise** (1914) is known by the Germans as St Quentin; the allied Battle of the **Java Sea** (1942) is the Japanese Battle of Surubaya; the American Battle of **Buenavista** (1847) is the Mexican La Angostura; the German Battle of **Korsun** (1944) is the Russian Battle of the Cherkassy Pocket; the British Battle of **Jutland** (1916) is the German Battle of the Skaggerak; the British Battle of **Omdurman** (1898) is the Sudanese Karala; and one of the most famous battlefields of the American Civil War (1861 and 1862) is called either Manassas or **Bull Run**, depending on which side is describing the event.

Some distinctions arise simply from legitimate differences in the focus of the opposing armies, such as where they were headquartered, or from opposing nations using their own names for the same location, such as German Diedenhofen and French **Thionville** (1639), or the city of Oradea in modern Romania, also known as German Grosswardein and Hungarian **Nagyvarad** (1660).

A good example of the confusion which can arise from different national names is the Battle of **Ebelsberg** (1809), which is located just southeast of Linz. This action is sometimes referred to as Ebersberg, which has led to it being mistakenly located in a number of sources at Ebersberg, which is about 100 miles west near Munich.

A similar challenge arises from the use of modern names for locations. Broadly, the rule has been to use the name which applied at the time (in some cases, with the modern name in parentheses). Thus, for place names in India, for example, Bombay and Madras have been used throughout, not Mumbai and Chennai. And a battle as famous as **Stalingrad** (1942–1943) could hardly appear under its modern name Volgagrad. This distinction is especially difficult with the revised spellings in China. In general, this project uses the modern Pinyin Romanisation of Chinese names throughout—thus, **Zhijiang** (not Chihchiang), and **Tianjin** (not Tientsin), with cross-references where necessary. There are, however, a handful of exceptions, including Chiang Kai-Shek (not Jiang Jieshi) and **Hong Kong** (not Xianggang). The challenge of modern alternatives also applies to many Indian and Arabic place names (as well as personal names), which creates equal difficulties of transliteration into the English alphabet. The estimable *Encyclopedia of Islam* has been used as a reference in the latter cases. Thus, as referred to below, the famous battle in 636 is given here as **Qadisiyya**, with Kadasiya, Kadesiah and Cadesia provided as alternatives. The transliteration of Aztec and other Mesoamerican names is another such challenge (for example, the personal name Motecuhzoma, not Montezuma or Moctezuma).

Sometimes, the choice of name for a battle reflects other events. A classic case is the action at the confluence of the Rosillo and Salado Creeks, southeast of San Antonio, Texas, in 1813. At the time it was known as the Battle of the Salado, but is today usually called the Battle of **Rosillo**, in order to distinguish it from another battle fought at the **Salado** in 1842.

However, some geographic name choices are much more deliberate. A good example of the purely political naming of a battle is the great German victory in East Prussia at **Tannenberg** (1914). According to military historian Basil Liddell Hart, General Erich Ludendorf originally designated his triumph as Frogenau, which is where the battle took place. But his aide, Colonel Max Hoffman, reportedly suggested it should be called Tannenberg to erase the defeat of the Teutonic knights nearby in 1410. Although

Tannenberg was some miles to the southeast, this is the name by which the battle came to be known by both sides—a telling instance of how history is written by the victors.

Apart from geography, battles are also named for many other reasons. Some are named for one of the key participants, such as **Lochrey's Defeat** (1781) in Pennsylvania, named for the unfortunate Colonel Archibald Lochrey; or **Dudley's Defeat** (1813) in Ohio, named for the rashly impetuous Colonel William Dudley; or **Monson's Retreat** (1804), named for the equally rash Colonel William Monson in northwest India. Meanwhile, **Whitman Massacre** (1847) in Washington commemorates the ill-fated missionary Dr Marcus Whitman.

Similarly, both a battle and geography can be named for one of the participants, such as the **Cañón de Ugalde** in West Texas, named for the battle in the Sabinal River Canyon in 1790, between Apache and the Mexican commander General Juan de Ugalde.

An example of how this form of name evolves is provided by the clash on an unnamed island in the dry Arikee River in eastern Colorado in 1848. During this action, an American scouting detachment under Major George Forsyth was attacked by a large war party led by the Cheyenne Chief Roman Nose. One of 23 American casualties was Lieutenant Fredrick Beecher, and Roman Nose was also killed. The army called it the Battle of **Beecher Island**, while the Indians call it the Battle Where Roman Nose Was Killed.

Perhaps the most extreme example of this form is the battle which many historians have come to describe as **Boudicca** (61 AD). The exact location of this decisive Roman victory over Boudicca (or Boadicea) of the Iceni is effectively unknown and remains the subject of extensive academic debate. But it is of such historic importance that the event has widely been assigned simply the name of the British Warrior Queen whose army was crushed.

Another example of an uncertain battle site is the great Roman disaster on the German frontier, known as the Battle of **Teutoborgwald** (9 AD). In the 1980s, the apparent battlefield was finally located some considerable distance away at Kalkriese, near Osnabruck. However, the traditional name is still generally accepted and retained.

Likewise, historians have traditionally recorded that the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius, in 622, landed on the Plain of Issus in the northeastern Mediterranean to advance into Armenia and defeat the Persian Shahbaraz. Modern scholars believe it is more likely that Heraclius crossed the Sea of Marmara from Constantinople to land in northwestern Turkey, advancing to **Ophlimos** on the Lycus to secure his decisive victory over the Persians.

Another category of battles are those known today by a name assigned after the event, which has become the accepted name for the location, such as **Massacre Canyon** (Nebraska, 1873), **Battle Creek** (Idaho, 1878), **Bloody Ridge** (Guadalcanal, 1942 and Korea, 1951), **Blood River** (Natal, 1838) or **Bloody Nose Ridge** (Peliliu, 1944). The battlefield of **Kepaniwai** (which means "damning of the waters") is named for the action in Hawaii's Iao Valley in 1790 when there were so many dead that they reputedly blocked the stream.

Similarly, the site of the British disaster at Parent's Creek in Detroit in 1763 was subsequently named **Bloody Run**, and the Battle of **Anzac** in the Dardanelles is named for the 1915 landing by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACs) on a previously unnamed stretch of coast just north of Gabe Tepe, identified on allied military maps as Beach Z.

Even the date can provide the name for a battle, such as **Christmas Hill** (also known as Longstop Hill or Djebel Rhar) in Tunisia, where a battle took place on Christmas Eve 1942; or the famous victory at **Puebla** in Mexico in 1862, which is still celebrated as **Cinco de Mayo** (5 May). The great naval battle known as the **Glorious First of June** (1794) was obviously named by the British for the date of their victory. The defeated French call it Ushant (or Ouessant) after the Breton island more than 400 miles to the east.

In addition, there are battles which have gained "popular" names unrelated to date or geography. Typical of these would be **Leipzig**

(1813), which is known by the Germans as the Battle of the Nations, while the French call it the Battle of the Giants. **Austerlitz** (1805) is also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors, while **Alcazarquivir** (1578) is called the Battle of the Three Kings.

Some battles, including many in World War II, Korea and Vietnam, are well known by their code names, such as Operation Market Garden used to describe the attack on **Arnhem** in September 1944, or Operation Buffalo for the battle at **Con Thien** in July 1967. Broadly, this book avoids such operational names, except where there is no adequate or generally accepted geographic name, such as the Operation **Longcloth** incursion in northern Burma in early 1943.

However, in recognition of the different names for particular battles, this book provides the widest possible range of alternates. These are given in the format "Abárzuza, 1874, 2nd Carlist War See Estella," There are over 2,500 such cross-references.

Furthermore, while most battles are described simply by their accepted names, this book has added further distinction where there may be confusion over battlefields of the same name in different countries, such as **Tripoli, Libya** (1551) and **Tripoli, Syria** (1289); **Hyderabad, India** (1709) and **Hyderabad, Pakistan** (1843) or **Barcelona, Spain** (1936) and **Barcelona, Venezuela** (1817). A similar distinction has also been provided where there are battlefields of the same name within one country, such as the Indian battles of **Gheria, Bombay** (1756) and **Gheria, Bengal** (1763); the New Zealand War battles at **Te Ahuahu, Bay of Islands** (1845) and **Te Ahuahu, Taranaki** (1864); the American battles at **Charleston, Massachusetts** (1776), **Charleston, South Carolina** (1781) and **Charlestown, West Virginia** (1864) and, even more confusingly, the battles at **Friedberg, Bavaria** and **Friedberg, Hesse** fought within a few weeks in Germany in 1796.

Finally, where more than one battle has been fought at a particular location, these are commonly referred to elsewhere as, for example, First Bull Run (1861) and Second Bull Run (1862). However, because some locations have so seen many battles (this book has, for example, 15 entries for Constantinople, 15 for Kabul, 12 for Alexandria and 11 for Adrianople), the designations 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc. are used only for battles fought in the same year. In this way, the two battles of Bull Run are not referred to as first and second, whereas this distinction is used for the two battles at **Babi Wali Kotal** in 1842, the three battles at **Douaumont** in 1916 and the four separate battles at **Cawnpore** in 1857. The same applies to the eleven battles fought on the **Isonzo** between 1915 and 1917.

In the book's chronological index, however, such battles appear only once for each year. The only exception is Dacca, 1971, where two battles were fought in the same year at the same location, but in different wars.

What date to assign?

The seemingly simple question of what date to assign to a battle also gives rise to argument and debate. The most common complication is the overlap of the New and Old Style calendars, which were introduced around the Western world at different times. In general, this book attempts to use the calendar applicable in the country concerned at the time of the battle, though historic records can vary and cause great confusion, especially where opposing combatant countries were using different calendars.

While these calendar variations are usually no more than a few days, much more significant differences can arise from academic debate over the correct interpretation of historic battles, which may rely on ambiguous documents or on varying interpretations of non-Western chronologies, such as certain Muslim or Asian calendar systems.

Where serious academic debate continues, an attempt has been made to assign dates which appear to reflect a consensus among historians, though for battles such as **Kadesh** (1275 BC), **Megiddo** (1468 BC), **Covadonga** (718) and the Siege of **Troy** (1184 BC), the annotation "trad date" has been used to indicate uncertainty. In the case of the vital strategic battle at **Qadisiyya** during the Muslim conquest of Persia, the exact

timing is so important and so hotly argued by scholars that this entry has the annotation "disputed date 636 or 637." For a handful of battles in medieval India, where regnal chronologies are the subject of extensive academic debate, the style used is **Pullalur** (disputed date, c 610).

When exact dates are known, historians are most often in agreement about what day a battle started. But when a battle ended can be a subject of considerable debate. A good example is provided by some of the great offensives on the Western Front during World War I. Some historians date such battles as ending when the last advance was halted, but others give a date days or even weeks later, when fighting finally died down.

While determining the exact date for a battle can be challenging, dating a siege can be even more fraught with variables, especially for very prolonged siege campaigns. Some writers, for example, date the start of a siege from when the enemy army first approaches the target town or fort, or when they first meet the defenders in battle outside the walls. Other historians suggest that a siege commences only when the attacking force complete their encirclement, or when they commence the preliminary bombardment, or perhaps when they launch the first major assault. It is similarly debatable when to date a siege reaching its conclusion. Some historians record that a siege ends when a relieving force breaks through the encircling attackers, or at the time of the final assault. Others date as the siege ending when the attacking army finally secures the target town, or when the unsuccessful attackers finally withdraw. It is even more confusing when the attackers storm and seize a city, yet the garrison holds out in the citadel. The difference in dates can be very significant, especially in the case of some historic battles where a defeated or unsuccessful siege force might take weeks or even months before it finally withdraws.

What to call a war?

The final issue to be considered is what name to use for the wars to which battles are assigned. While the names of wars usually seem to be self-evident, this is very often not the case. Some distinctions are simply reflections of national involvement, such as the Swabian War (1499), which the Germans call the Swiss War; the Vietnam War (1963–1972), which the Vietnamese call the American War or the anti-American War; the French-Mexican War (1861–1867), which the Mexicans call the War of the Intervention; or the brutal conflict of 1857–1858, which the British call the Indian Mutiny (or the Sepoy Rebellion), and which some Indian historians call the First Indian War of Independence.

Similarly, the war on the American central plains in 1874–1875, which the Army called the Red River War, is known by the Indians as the War to Save the Buffalo, while the Creek Indian War (1813–1814) is known by the Creek themselves as the Red Stick War. Indeed, some historians do not credit the latter as a separate war at all, but regard it simply as part of the War of 1812.

In some cases, European names have been given to non-European wars. For example, the Japanese refer to the Boshin War (1868–1869) and the Seinan War (1877), which are respectively nominated here as the War of the Meiji Restoration and the Satsuma Rebellion.

Descriptors such as rebellion, mutiny and uprising are widely employed in this book, even though one side's rebellion is often the other side's war of liberation. Similarly, words such as rebel and insurgent have been used in some instances. The broad objective throughout, however, is to conform to common usage, not to express any political or partisan opinion.

Indeed, some wars have been renamed in modern times, specifically in the interests of political sensitivity. Take for instance the series of campaigns fought between the British and the Xhosa people of South Africa between 1779 and 1877, often referred to as the Kaffir Wars. As that term is now regarded as pejorative, they are now sometimes called the Frontier Wars, the Cape Frontier Wars or the Anglo-Xhosa Wars. This book has called them the Cape Frontier Wars, even though Kaffir Wars is undeniably the name by which they were best known at the time. Similarly, the conflicts in New Zealand between

1843 and 1870 were known for 130 years as the Maori Wars. But that nomenclature too is now criticised, and this book has adopted the alternative term New Zealand Wars. By contrast, however, this book has retained throughout the term Indian rather than Native American—as in Sioux Indian Wars and Navajo Indian War.

In other cases, the choice of war name used in this project must sometimes necessarily be little more than arbitrary. For example, the American phase of the War of the Grand Alliance (1688–1697) is referred to as King William's War, and the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714) has been given its alternate name, Queen Anne's War. However, the War of Netherlands' Independence (1566–1648) is not given its common alternative name, the Eighty Years War, and the name Seven Years War is given only to the great European conflict of 1756–1763, not its alternate use for the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). Nor are either the Russo-Polish War (1654–1667) or the War between Poland and the Teutonic Order (1454–1566) given their common alternative name, the Thirteen Years War. Similarly, the description Wars of the Three Kingdoms is used for the brutal struggle in China in the third century AD, not as the modern alternative for what was once called the English civil wars, now more widely known as the British civil wars.

For some wars, the selection of a "correct" name is made difficult simply by the abundance of choice. The 1973 Arab-Israeli War, for example, is widely also known as the Yom Kippur War, the Ramadan War, the October War and the War of Atonement. And the book *Our Incredible Civil War* (Burke Davis, 1960) records no fewer than 35 different names for the American Civil War, including the War of the Rebellion, the War of Secession, the War between the States, the Confederate War and many others.

For some conflicts, there is simply no generally accepted name. Accordingly, this book categorises such campaigns very broadly, for example, the Greco-Persian Wars (498–450 BC), Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire (402–471), Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans (1363–1396), Maratha Wars of Succession (1762–1775), Colombian civil wars (1823–1877) and Persian-Afghan Wars (1711–1755). For very prolonged campaigns, such as the 400 years of intermittent conflict between Byzantium and her Muslim neighbours, the battles have been assigned to three major logical groupings: Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars (645–739), Byzantine-Muslim Wars (778–902) and Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars (961–1038).

These descriptions are necessarily arbitrary and fairly loose, as is the timing of when such campaigns began and finished. A good example of debate over the time frame of a campaign is the Reconquista, or Christian Reconquest of Spain and Portugal. Most historians agree that the campaign concluded with the recapture of Granada in 1492, but there is extensive academic disagreement over when it commenced. Some scholars argue that the Reconquest began with the semi-legendary defeat of the Muslim invaders at **Covadonga** (718), while others argue that the campaign commenced when Alfonso VI of Castile captured **Toledo** (1085). Yet others suggest the Reconquest really began only after Pope Urban's proclamation of Crusade in 1095. For the record, this book defines the first battle of the Reconquest as **Graus** (1063), and for convenience divides the long struggle into Early Christian Reconquest of Spain (1063–1248), Later Christian Reconquest of Spain (1309–1452) and Final Christian Reconquest of Spain (1481–1492). A similar problem arises when wars merge into one another, such as Cresap's War (1774), which soon merged with Lord Dunmore's War (1774), or the eight-year struggle between Japan and China, which commenced in 1937 as the Sino-Japanese War and merged after December 1941 into World War II. Some Chinese historians have overcome this latter problem by referring to the entire campaign as the War of Resistance, though this nomenclature has limited currency outside China.

Names of commanders

The style adopted for naming commanders is usually given name and family name only, but in some cases, a further degree of distinction is

needed to avoid misunderstanding, such as dates of birth and death or the use of a middle name.

In this way, dates are used to distinguish the almost exact contemporaries General Sir Charles Napier (1782–1853) and his cousin naval commander Sir Charles Napier (1786–1860), or the cousins Admiral Samuel Hood (1762–1814) and Admiral Samuel Hood (1724–1816). Equally confusing for historians are Sir John Doveton (1768–1847) and Sir John Doveton (1782–1857), who both fought in India, as did General Sir Henry Norman (1818–1899) and Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman (1826–1904).

While American commanders are commonly credited with their middle initial, even more distinction is needed in the case of Henry H. (Hastings) Sibley (1811–1891), who fought the Sioux in Minnesota and Dakota and served as a General in the Union army, while Henry H. (Hopkins) Sibley (1816–1886) was a Confederate General in the same war. A similar American example of the need for further distinction is General James Henry Lane (1833–1907), who led a Confederate brigade in many key battles, while General James Henry "Jim" Lane (1814–1866) was an anti-slavery campaigner who commanded Kansas militia and was later a US Senator.

For ranks and titles, the objective has been to use the rank or title at the time of the particular battle. For example, Stephan Dushan of Serbia is described as Crown Prince when he helped defeat the Byzantines at **Velbuzhde** (1330), while he is referred to as Emperor in his decisive victory over the Byzantine army at **Adrianople** (1355). Similarly, commanders are generally credited with their rank at the time of a particular battle, not their ultimate rank. For example, one of Britain's most famous soldiers is referred to as Colonel Arthur Wellesley in his early battles in Europe and India, as General Sir Arthur Wellesley at the start of the Peninsular Campaign, as Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington.

I have tried to use the same principle of simplicity in other combinations titles such as Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman after his elevation to the peerage following the great victory at **Talavera de la Reina** (1809) and as the Duke of Wellington in the **Waterloo** Campaign of 1815.

At a broader level, in the interests of brevity, the courtesy rank of General is used throughout, rather than Lieutenant General, Brigadier General and so on. For the same reason, naval flag officers are referred to as Admiral, not Vice Admiral or Rear Admiral, and Field Marshals generally appear simply as Marshal.

The selection of who to name as commander can also be a challenge for such brief battle entries—whether to identify the national military commander or the overall army commander or the field commander. In general, it is the field commander who has been identified.

Accuracy

Military historians and military history enthusiasts are notoriously keen to identify "mistakes" in their field—from arguments about which was in fact the "last cavalry charge in battle" or "the largest tank battle in history," to movie anachronisms such as the 1915-model Webley revolver reportedly carried by Stanley Baker in the movie *Zulu*, set at **Rorke's Drift** in 1879.

It is essential, however, to distinguish between errors of facts and differences of opinion. The preceding discussion of the "correct" name for battles, the "correct" date and even the "correct" location illustrates just a few of the challenging areas which may provide a rich source of claimed "mistakes." Similarly, the reporting of casualties in any particular battle can be highly contentious and politically charged. Apart from the ever-present elements of propaganda and nationalistic exaggeration, even the "facts" can be open to interpretation. A good illustration is provided by the air battle over **Namsi** during the Korean War. The official American record correctly says three B-29 bombers were "shot down." However, two crash-landed after the raid and two more were so badly damaged that they were scrapped. So the Russian record of the same action equally correctly says seven American bombers were "destroyed."

For every battle recorded in this book, extensive effort has been made to cross-reference as many sources as possible for academic and historic consensus and consistency. But even this is

difficult. For, as Dr Samuel Johnson said, "Many things which are false are transmitted from book to book and gain credit in the world." Indeed, the research for this project revealed many cases where a clear mistake made in one book was picked up and repeated in others. But, as Napoleon Bonaparte himself said, "What is history but a fable agreed upon." Where there is legitimate disagreement among authorities, there is sometimes little choice but to make a judgment based on the available information. In this respect, a good option is sometimes to fall back on what Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred H. Burne rather nicely calls "Inherent Military Probability" (1952).

Beyond these matters of opinion and legitimate debate, however, there is the reality that in any project of this scope and scale, it is inevitable that there will be errors of fact, despite the extensive cross-referencing of sources, checking of transcription and extensive review by experts in their respective historic periods. Some of the hundreds of individuals, institutions and libraries who kindly provided invaluable assistance are acknowledged below, but all opinions, interpretations and details—right or wrong—remain the sole responsibility of the author. Any legitimate corrections or suggested additional battles will of course be welcome for future editions.

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Chronological Reference Guide

This semi-chronological reference guide contains every named battle in the main alphabetical section, sorted by the earliest battle recorded in any particular war. The reference guide also has chronological entries for a small number of selected wars which do not have specific recorded battles, but which remain sufficiently significant to be included in a separate appendix (pages 1139 to 1146).

Battles of the Ancient World to 600 AD

Egyptian-Syrian Wars: Megiddo, **1468 BC**

Egyptian-Hittite Wars: Kadesh, **1275 BC**

Trojan War: Troy, **1184 BC**

Philistine-Israel Wars: Eben-ezer, **1050 BC**; Michmash, **1013 BC**; Mount Gilboa, **1010 BC**

Wars of the Western Zhou: Muye, **1045 BC**; Zongzhou, **771 BC**

Early Assyrian Wars: Qarqar, **854 BC**

Nubian Conquest of Egypt, 750–730 BC. See Appendix

1st Messenian War, 736–716 BC. See Appendix

Lelantine War, 725–700 BC. See Appendix

Assyrian Wars: Samaria, **724–722 BC**; Qarqar, Raphia, **720 BC**; Eltekeh, **700 BC**; Khalule, **691 BC**; Khanigalbat, **681 BC**; Azotus, **659–630 BC**; Nineveh, **653 BC**; Babylon (Iraq), **650–648 BC**

Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era: Xuge, **707 BC**; Han, **645 BC**; Hong, **638 BC**; Chengpu, **632 BC**; Yao, **627 BC**; Bi, **597 BC**; An, **589 BC**; Yanling, **575 BC**; Biyang, **563 BC**; Boju, **506 BC**; Zuili, **496 BC**; Fuqiao, **494 BC**; Lizhe, **478 BC**; Suzhou, **475–473 BC**

Rise of Argos: Hysiae, **669 BC**

2nd Messenian War, 650–630 BC. See Appendix

Babylon's Wars of Conquest: Nineveh, **612 BC**; Harran, **610 BC**; Carchemish, **605 BC**; Jerusalem, **597 BC**; Jerusalem, **587–586 BC**

Egyptian Conquest of Judah: Megiddo, **609 BC**

Egyptian-Nubian War: Napata, **593 BC**

1st Sacred War: Crisa, **590 BC**

Median-Lydian War: Halys, **585 BC**

Median-Persian War, 553–550 BC. See Appendix

Persian-Lydian War: Pteria, **547 BC**; Sardis, Thymbria, **546 BC**

Spartan-Argive Wars: Champions, **547 BC**; Sepeia, **494 BC**

Persian-Babylonian War: Babylon (Iraq), **541–539 BC**

Carthaginian-Greek Wars: Alalia, **535 BC**

Persian Invasion of Egypt: Pelusium, **525 BC**

Persian War of Succession, 521–519 BC. See Appendix

Persia's Scythian Expedition, 516–509 BC. See Appendix

Early Roman-Etruscan Wars: Rome, **505 BC**; Lake Regillus, **496 BC**; Cremera, **477 BC**

Greco-Persian Wars: Ephesus, **498 BC**; Salamis (Cyprus), **497 BC**; Lade, **494 BC**; Marathon, **490 BC**; Artemisium, Salamis (Greece), Thermopylae, **480 BC**; Mycale, Plataea, **479 BC**; Eurymedon, **466 BC**; Papremis, **459 BC**; Prosopitis, **456–454 BC**; Salamis (Cyprus), **450 BC**

Carthaginian Invasion of Sicily: Himera, **480 BC**

Syracusan-Etruscan War: Cumae, **474 BC**

Arcadian War: Tegea, **473 BC**; Dipaea, **417 BC**

Wars of the Delian League: Drabescus, **465–464 BC**; Thasos, **465–463 BC**

3rd Messenian War, 464–455 BC. See Appendix

1st Peloponnesian War: Aegina, **458–457 BC**; Oenophyta, Tanagra, **457 BC**; Coronea, **447 BC**

2nd Sacred War, 449–448 BC. See Appendix

Corinthian-Corcyrean War: Leucimne, **435 BC**; Sybota, **433 BC**

Great Peloponnesian War: Potidaea, **432–429 BC**; Methone, **431 BC**; Naupactus, Patras, Spartolus, **429 BC**; Plataea, **429–427 BC**; Mytilene, **428–427 BC**; Corcyra, **427 BC**; Olpae, Tanagra, **426 BC**; Pylos-Sphacteria, Solygeia, **425 BC**; Delium, Megara, **424 BC**; Amphipolis, **422 BC**; Mantinea, **418 BC**; Syracuse, **415 BC**; Syracuse, **414–413 BC**; Syracuse Harbour, **413 BC**; Chios, **412 BC**; Miletus, **412 BC**; Cynossema, Eretria, Syme, **411 BC**; Cyzicus, **410 BC**; Arginusae, Notium, **406 BC**; Aegospotami, **405 BC**; Athens, **404 BC**; Munychia, **403 BC**

Wars of the Roman Republic: Algidus, **431 BC**

Roman-Etruscan Wars: Fidenae, **426 BC**; Veii, **405–396 BC**

Carthaginian-Syracusan Wars: Himera, Selinus, **409 BC**; Acragas, **406 BC**

Persian Civil War: Cunaxa, **401 BC**

1st Dionysian War: Motya, **397–396 BC**; Syracuse, **396 BC**

Corinthian War: Haliartus, **395 BC**; Corinth, **394–392 BC**; Cnidus, Coronea, Nemea, **394 BC**; Lechaeum, **390 BC**; Cremaste, **388 BC**

Gallic Invasion of Italy: Allia, **390 BC**

2nd Dionysian War: Elleporus, **389 BC**

3rd Dionysian War: Cabala, Cronium, **383 BC**

Wars of the Greek City-States: Naxos, **376 BC**; Tegyra, **375 BC**; Leuctra, **371 BC**; Midea, **368 BC**; Cynoscephalae, **364 BC**; Mantinea, **362 BC**; Peparethus, **361 BC**

4th Dionysian War: Lilybaeum, **368–367 BC**

1st Greek Social War: Chios, **357 BC**; Embata, Potidaea, **356 BC**

3rd Sacred War: Methone, **355–354 BC**; Neon, **354 BC**; Thessaly, **353 BC**; Pagasae, **352 BC**; Olynthus, **348 BC**

China's Era of the Warring States: Guiling, **353 BC**; Maling, **341 BC**; Jimo, **279 BC**; Changping, **260 BC**; Handan, **259–258 BC**; Pingyang, **234 BC**

Timoleon's War: Adranum, **344 BC**; Crimisus, **340 BC**

1st Samnite War: Mount Gaurus, **342 BC**

Latin War: Suessa, **339 BC**

4th Sacred War: Perinthus, **339 BC**; Chaeronea, **338 BC**

Archidamian Wars: Mandonium, **338 BC**

Conquests of Alexander the Great: Thebes, **335 BC**; Granicus, Halicarnassus, Miletus, **334 BC**; Issus, **333 BC**; Gaza, Tyre, **332 BC**; Gaugamela, **331 BC**; Jaxartes, **329 BC**; Aornos, Sogdian Rock, **327 BC**; Hydaspes, **326 BC**

Macedonian Conquests: Megalopolis, Pandosia, **331 BC**

Lamian War: Lamia, **323–322 BC**; Amorgos, Crannon, **322 BC**

2nd Samnite War: Caudine Forks, **321 BC**; Lautulae, **315 BC**; Tarracina, **314 BC**; Lake Vadimo, **310 BC**; Bovianum, **305 BC**

Wars of the Diadochi: Memphis, **321 BC**; Paraetacene, **317 BC**; Tyre, **315–314 BC**; Gaza, **312 BC**; Salamis (Cyprus), **306 BC**; Rhodes, **305–304 BC**; Ipsus, **301 BC**; Corupedion, **281 BC**

Wars of the Mauryan Empire, 321–232 BC. See Appendix

Agathoclean War: Himera River, **311 BC**; Syracuse, **311–307 BC**; Carthage (Tunisia), **310–307 BC**

3rd Samnite War: Camerinum, Sentinum, **295 BC**; Aquilonia, **293 BC**

Later Roman-Etruscan War: Arretium, Lake Vadimo, **283 BC**

Damascene War, 280–275 BC. See Appendix

Pyrrhic War: Heraclea (Lucania), **280 BC**; Asculum (Apulia), **279 BC**; Lilybaeum, **277–275 BC**; Beneventum, **275 BC**; Argos, **272 BC**

1st Syrian War, 274–271 BC. See Appendix

Chremonidian War: Corinth, **265 BC**; Athens, **264–262 BC**

1st Punic War: Messana, **264 BC**; Acragas, **262 BC**; Lipara, Mylae, **260 BC**; Adys, Ecnomus, **256 BC**; Hermaeum, Tunis, **255 BC**; Panormus (Sicily), **251 BC**; Lilybaeum, **250–241 BC**; Drepanum, **249 BC**; Aegates Islands, **241 BC**

2nd Syrian War, 260–255 BC. See Appendix

Macedonian-Egyptian Wars: Cos, **254 BC**; Andros, **245 BC**

3rd Syrian War: Antioch (Syria), **244 BC**

Wars of the Achaean League: Corinth, **243 BC**; Pellene, **241 BC**

Truceless War: Utica, Bagradas, **240 BC**; Saw, Tunis, Leptis, **238 BC**

War of Demetrius, 239–229 BC. See Appendix

War of the Brothers: Ancyra, **235 BC**

Pergamum-Seleucid Wars: Pergamum, **230 BC**; Lake Koloe, Harpasus, **229 BC**

1st Illyrian War: Paxos, **229 BC**

Cleomenic War: Ladoceia, Mount Lyceum, **227 BC**; Hecatombaeum, **226 BC**; Sellasia, **222 BC**

Gallic Wars in Italy: Faesulae, Telamon, **225 BC**; Adda, **223 BC**; Clastidium, **222 BC**; Cremona, Placentia, **200 BC**; Mincio, **197 BC**; Lake Como, **196 BC**; Mutina, **193 BC**

Syrian Civil War: Apollonia, **220 BC**

2nd Punic War: Tagus, **220 BC**; Saguntum, **219 BC**; Chevelu, Tarraco, Ticinus, Trebbia, White Rock, **218 BC**; Ebro, Lake Trasimene, **217 BC**; Cannae, Nola, **216 BC**; Ibera, Nola, **215 BC**; Beneventum, Casilinum, Leontini, Nola, **214 BC**; Syracuse, **213–212 BC**; Beneventum, Capua, Herdonea, Saguntum, Silarus, **212 BC**; Baetis, Capua, Ilurci, **211 BC**; Herdonea, Numistro, **210 BC**; Asculum, Apulia, New Carthage, **209 BC**; Baecula, Bantia, Venusia, **208 BC**; Gibraltar, Grumentum, Metaurus, **207 BC**; Ilipa, **206 BC**; Locri, **205 BC**; Agathocles, Crotona, Liguria, **204 BC**; Bagradas, Utica, **203 BC**; Zama, **202 BC**

2nd Illyrian War: Dimale, **219 BC**

2nd Greek Social War, 219–217 BC. See Appendix

4th Syrian War: Raphia, **217 BC**

1st Macedonian War, 215–205 BC. See Appendix

Early Syrian-Parthian War: Arius, **208 BC**

Fall of the Qin Dynasty: Julu, **207 BC**; Xianyang, **207 BC**

Spartan-Achaean Wars: Mantinea, **207 BC**; Scotitas, **199 BC**; Argos, **195 BC**; Gytheum, **194 BC**; Mount Barbosthene, **192 BC**

Chu-Han War: Jingxing, Pengcheng, **205 BC**; Chenggao, **204 BC**; Gaixia, **202 BC**

2nd Macedonian War: Chios, Lade, **201 BC**; Abydos, **200 BC**; Aous, **198 BC**; Cynoscephalae, **197 BC**

Wars of the Former Han: Pingcheng, **200 BC**; Dayuan, **102 BC**; Kangju, **36 BC**

5th Syrian War: Paneas, **198 BC**

Roman-Syrian War: Corycus, Thermopylae, **191 BC**; Eurymedon, Magnesia, Myonnesus, **190 BC**

3rd Macedonian War: Callicinus, **171 BC**; Pydna, **168 BC**

Maccabean War: Beth Horon, Beth Zur, Emmaus, Gophna, **166 BC**; Beth Zachariah, **164 BC**; Adasa, Capharsalma, Elasa, **161 BC**

Lusitanian Wars, 154–138 BC. See Appendix

Celtiberian Wars, 153–133 BC. See Appendix

Seleucid Dynastic War: Ptolemais, **150 BC**

4th Macedonian War: Pydna, **149 BC**

3rd Punic War: Carthage (Tunisia), **148–146 BC**

Roman-Achaean War: Corinth, Scarpheia, **146 BC**

Syrian Dynastic War: Oenaparus, **145 BC**

Syrian-Parthian War, 141–139 BC. See Appendix

1st Servile War: Enna, Tauromenium, **133 BC**

Numantian War: Numantia, **133 BC**

Later Syrian-Parthian War: Zab, **130 BC**; Ecbatana, **129 BC**

Rome's Gallic Wars: Avignon, Isara, **121 BC**; Noreia, **113 BC**; Provence, **109 BC**; Aginnum, **107 BC**; Arausio, **105 BC**; Adige, Aquae Sextiae, **102 BC**; Vercellae, **101 BC**

Chinese Conquest of Vietnam, 111 BC. See Appendix

Jugurthine War: Suthul, **109 BC**; Muthul, **108 BC**; Thala, **107 BC**; Cirta, **106 BC**

2nd Servile War, 104–99 BC. See Appendix

Roman Social War: Acerrae, Teanum, Tolenus, **90 BC**; Asculum (Marche), Fucine Lake, Pompeii, **89 BC**

1st Mithridatic War: Rhodes, **88 BC**; Piraeus, **87–86 BC**; Chaeronea, Orchomenus, **86 BC**; Miletopolis, Tenedos, **85 BC**

Sullan Civil War: Mount Tifata, **83 BC**; Aesis, Colline Gate, Faventia, Sacriportus, **82 BC**

2nd Mithridatic War: Halys, **82 BC**

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Lepidus Revolt, 77 BC. See Appendix

3rd Mithridatic War: Chalcedon, **74 BC**; Cyzicus, Lemnos, **73 BC**; Cabira, **72 BC**; Tigranocerta, **69 BC**; Artaxata, **68 BC**; Zela, **67 BC**; Lycus, **66 BC**

3rd Servile War: Silarus, **71 BC**

Catiline Revolt: Pistoria, **62 BC**

Rome's Later Gallic Wars: Admagetobriga, **61 BC**; Mühlhausen, Arar, Bibracte, **58 BC**; Aduatuca, Aisne, Sambre, **57 BC**; Morbihan Gulf, **56 BC**; Aduatuca, **54 BC**; Agendicum, Alesia, Avaricum, Gergovia, **52 BC**

Roman Invasion of Britain: Deal, **55 BC**; Wheathampstead, **54 BC**

Roman-Parthian Wars: Carrhae, **53 BC**; Gindarus, **38 BC**; Phraaspa, **36 BC**

Wars of the First Triumvirate: Bagradas, **49 BC**; Curicta, **49 BC**; Ilerda, **49 BC**; Massilia, **49 BC**; Utica, **49 BC**; Dyrrhachium, **49–48 BC**; Messana, **48 BC**; Pharsalus, **48 BC**; Vibo, **48 BC**; Alexandria, **48–47 BC**; Nile, **47 BC**; Tauris, **47 BC**; Ruspina, **46 BC**; Thapsus, **46 BC**; Munda, **45 BC**

Roman-Pontian Wars: Nicopolis (Armenia), **48 BC**; Zela, **47 BC**

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Roman-Nubian War: Napata, **23 BC**

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Fall of the Xin Dynasty: Kunyang, **23**

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Roman Conquest of Britain: Medway, **43**; Caer Caradoc, **50**; Boudicca, **61**; Loch Ore, **83**; Mons Graupius, **84**

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Persian-Parthian War: Hormizdagan, **224**

Roman-Persian Wars: Resaena, **243**; Misiche, **244**; Edessa, **260**; Callinicum, **297**; Erzurum, **298**

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2nd Gothic War: Nestus, **267**

Roman-Alemannic Wars: Lake Benacus, **268**; Placentia, Fano, Pavia, **271**

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Roman-Palmyrean War: Immae, **271**; Emessa, Palmyra, **272**

Roman Wars of Succession: Ravenna, **307**; Milvian Bridge, Turin, Verona, **312**; Tzirallum, **313**; Cibalae, **316**; Campus Ardiensis, **317**; Adrianople, Chrysopolis, Hellespont, **324**; Aquileia, **340**

Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era: Luoyang, **311**; Chang'an, **316**; Luoyang, **328**; Fangtou, **369**; Fei River, **383**; Shenhe, **395**; Zhengrong, **404**

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Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul: Rheims, Sens, **356**; Argentoratum, **357**; Chalons, **366**; Solicinium, **368**; Argentoratum, **378**

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Later Roman Wars of Succession: Arles, Vienne, **411**; Ravenna, **425**; Ravenna, **432**; Placentia, **456**; Cotyaeum, **491**

Roman-Vandal Wars: Tarraco, **422**; Hippo Regius, **430–431**; Carthage (Tunisia), **439**; Rome, **455**; Corsica, **456**; Garigliano, **457**; Cartagena (Spain), **460**; Cape Bon, **468**

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Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire: Sirmium, **441**; Asemus, Chersonesus, Constantinople, **443**; Utus, **447**; Chalons, **451**; Aquileia, **452**

Wars of the Six Dynasties: Huatai, **450**; Xuyi, **451**; Jiankang, **548–549**; Jiankang, **589**

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Hun-Ostrogoth Wars: Nedao, **454**; Bassianae, **468**

Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain: Aegelsthrep, **456**; Creccanford, **457**; Wippedesfleet, **465**; Cymensore, **477**; Mearcredesburn, **485**; Anderida, **491**; Mons Badonicus, **497**; Charford, **508**; Camlann, **515**; Charford, **519**; Carisbrook, **530**; Searobyrg, **552**; Beranbyrg, **556**; Wibbandun, **568**; Bedcanford, **571**; Arthuret, **573**; Deorham, **577**; Fethanleag, **583**

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Goth Invasion of Italy: Sontius, Verona, **489**; Adda, Faenza, **490**; Ravenna, **490–493**

Frankish-Alemannic War: Zulpich, **496**

Burgundian-Frankish War: Avignon, Dijon, Vienne, **500**; Vézeronce, **524**; Autun, **532**

Byzantine-Persian Wars: Amida, **502–503**; Apadna, Edessa, **503**; Dara, **530**; Callinicum, **531**; Antioch (Syria), Dara, **540**; Edessa, **544**; Petra, **548–549**; Petra, **551**; Dara, **573**; Melitene, **576**; Solachon, **586**; Hyrcanian Rock, Martyropolis, **588**; Araxes, **589**; Ganzak, **591**; Antioch (Syria), **611**; Jerusalem, **614**; Ophlimos, **622**; Dwin, **624**; Arcesh, Sarus, **625**; Nineveh, **627**

Gothic War in Italy: Horreum Margi, **505**; Rome, **537–538**; Ravenna, **539–540**; Rome, **545–546**; Sinigaglia, **551**; Taginae, **552**; Mount Lactarius, **553**; Casilinum, **554**

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Aksum-Sabaean War: Zabid, **525**

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Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars: Lindisfarne, **590**; Wodnesbeorg, **592**; Cathraeth, **598**; Daegsaston, **603**; Beandun, **614**; Chester, **615**; Idle, **617**; Cirencester, **628**; Morpeth, **629**; Heathfield, **633**; Heavenfield, **634**; Maserfield, **641**; Bradford, **652**; Winwaed, **655**; Penselwood, **658**; Pontesbury, **661**; Badon, **665**; Biedenheafde, **674**; Trent, **679**; Dunnichen Moss, **685**; Wodnesbeorg, **715**; Camel, **721**; Somerton, **733**; Burford, **752**; Seccandun, **757**; Otford, **775**; Bensington, **779**

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Indian Dynastic Wars: Pullalur, **610**; Narmada, **620**; Vatapi, **642**; Kanchi, **655**; Vilande, **731**; Kanchi, **740**; Khandesh, **752**; Pennagadam, **775**

Sino-Korean Wars: Salsu, **612**; Ansi Sung, **644**; Sabi, **660**; Paekchon, **663**; Pyongyang, **668**

Rise of the Tang Dynasty: Huoyi, **617**; Qianshuiyuan, Yanshi, **618**; Luoyang, **620–621**; Hulao, **621**

Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed: Badr, **624**; Ohud, **625**; Medina, **627**; Khaybar, **628**; Hunain, Mecca, **630**

Muslim Conquest of Syria: Muta, **629**; Ajnadin, Bosra, Marj Rahit, Wadi al-Arabah, Yarmuk, **634**; Damascus, Fihl, Marj as-Suffar, **635**; Yarmuk, **636**; Jerusalem, **638**; Aleppo, **639**

Tang Imperial Wars: Iron Mountain, **630**; Sunqu, **641**; Dafeichuan, **670**; Gilgit, **747**; Talas, **751**

Muslim Civil Wars: Buzakha, Dhu al Quassa, **632**; Akraba, **633**; Camel, **656**; Siffin, **657**; Karbala, **680**; Harra, Mecca, Medina, **683**; Marj Rahit, **684**; Mecca, **692**; Dayr al Jamajm, Maskin, **701**; Akra, **721**; Aqua Portora, **742**; Ain Diar, **744**; Karbala, **749**; Zab, **750**; Medina, **762**; Bakhamra, **763**

Muslim Conquest of Iraq: Hafir (Iraq), Hira, Mazar, Ullais, Walaja, **633**; Ain Tamar, Babylon (Iraq), Bridge, Firadz, Nimaraq, **634**; Buwayb, **635**; Qadisiyya, **636**; Jalula, Madain, **637**

Muslim Conquest of Egypt: Heliopolis, Pelusium, **640**; Babylon (Egypt), **640–641**; Alexandria, **641–642**

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Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars: Alexandria, **645**; Mount Phoenix, **654**; Amorium, **669**; Syllaeum, **677**; Sebastopolis, **692**; Constantinople, **717–718**; Adrianople, **718**; Akroinos, **739**

Muslim Conquest of North Africa: Sufetula, **647**; Biskra, **683**; Mams, **688**; Carthage (Tunisia), **697–698**

Sino-Indian War: Kanauj, **648**

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Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars: Anchialus, **708**; Marcellae, **759**; Anchialus, **763**; Marcellae, **792**; Verbitza, **811**; Versinikia, **813**

Muslim Conquest of Spain: Ecija, Guadalete, **711**; Merida, Segoyuela, **713**; Covadonga, **718**

Muslim Conquest of Sind: Raor, **712**; Navsari, **738**

Rise of Charles Martel: Ambleve, **716**; Vincy, **717**; Soissons, **719**

Muslim Invasion of France: Toulouse, **721**; Bordeaux, Tours, **732**

Danish War of Succession: Bravalla, **735**

Berber Rebellion: El Asnam, **740**; Badkura, **741**; Wadi Salit, **742**; Tawurgah, **761**

An Lu-shan Rebellion: Luoyang, **755**; Chang'an, **756**; Suiyang, Xiangji, **757**; Xiangzhou, **758**; Luoyang, **762**

Later Tang Imperial Wars: Chang'an, **763**; Fengtian, **783**; Caizhou, **817**

Wars of Charlemagne: Roncesvalles, **778**; Suntel Hill, **782**; Detmold, **783**

Byzantine-Muslim Wars: Hadath, **778–779**; Samalu, **780**; Nicomedia, **782**; Crasus, **805**; Heraclea (Anatolia), **806**; Syracuse, **827–828**; Palermo, **830–831**; Amorium, Dazimon, **838**; Messina, **843**; Ostia, **849**; Castrogiovanni, **859**; Poson, **863**; Bari, **871**; Syracuse, **877–878**; Taormina, **902**

Viking Raids on Britain: Lindisfarne, **793**; Carhampton, **835**; Hingston Down, **837**; Carhampton, **843**; Burnham, **848**; Aclea, Sandwich, Thanet, **851**

Later Indian Dynastic Wars: Bundelkhand, Monghyr, **800**; Tellaru, Vengi, **830**; Vingavelli, **850**; Arisil, **860**; Madura, **862**; Sripurambiyam, **880**; Kanauj, **916**; Vellur, **917**; Takkolam, **949**; Kalighatta, **972**; Koppam, **1054**; Kudalsangamam, **1063**; Talakad, **1116**

Muslim War of Succession: Baghdad, **809–811**

Shi'ite Rebellion, 814–819. See Appendix

Later Wars of Wessex: Ellandun, Gafulford, **825**

Frankish War of Succession: Fontenoy (France), **841**

Scottish Dynastic Wars: Logie, **844**; Duncrub, **965**

Breton Rebellion: Ballon, **845**

Viking Wars in Britain: York, **866–867**; Hoxne, Englefield, **870**; Ashdown, Basing, Merton, Reading, Wilton, **871**; Dollar, **875**; Wareham, **876**; Inverdovat, **877**; Chippenham, Countisbury Hill, Edington, **878**; Farnham, **893**; Buttington, **894**; Dunnottar, **900**; Wimborne, **902**; Holme, **905**; Tettenhall, **910**; Wednesfield, **911**; Corbridge, **914**; Derby, **917**; Corbridge, Tempsford, **918**; Brunanburh, **937**; Castleford, **948**; Stainmore, **954**

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Christian Recapture of Zamora: Zamora, **873**

Carolingian Imperial Wars: Andernach, **876**

Huang Chao Rebellion: Guangzhou, **879**; Liangtian, **883**; Chenzhou, **883–884**

Viking Raids on Germany: Ebsdorf, **880**; Dyle, La Gueule, **891**

Viking Raids on France: Saucourt, **881**; Paris, **885–886**; Montfaucon, **886**; Sens, **886–887**

Zandj Slave Rebellion: Al-Mukhtara, **883**

German Imperial Wars: Meuse, **900**; Brennaburg, **928**; Lenzen, **929**; Andernach, **939**

Magyar Invasion of Germany: Pressburg, **907**; Augsburg, **910**; Riade, **933**; Lechfeld, **955**

Later Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars: Anchialus, **917**

Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain: San Esteban de Gormaz, **918**; Val-de-Junquera, **920**; Sanguesa, **924**; Simancas, **939**

Franco-Norman Wars: Soissons, **923**; Laon, **941**

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Sino-Annamese War: Bach Dang, **938**

Masakado Uprising: Kojima, **940**

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Wars of the Five Dynasties: Gaoping, **954**

Later Viking Raids on Britain: Invercullen, **961**; Luncarty, Tara, **980**; Maldon, **991**; Nairn, **1009**; Mortlack, **1010**; Clontarf, **1014**

Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars: Crete, **961**; Aleppo, **962**; Adana, **964**; Tarsus, **965**; Aleppo, Antioch (Syria), **969**; Amida, **973**; Azaz, **1030**; Edessa, **1031**; Rometta, **1038**

Muslim Civil War, 968–978. See Appendix

Byzantine-Russian Wars: Arcadiopolis, **970**; Dorostalon, **971**

Polish-German Wars: Cedynia, **972**; Naklo, Psie Pole, **1109**

Byzantine Military Rebellions: Pancalia, **978**; Aquae Saravenae, **979**; Abydos, **989**

Later Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain: Rueda, **981**; Calatanazar, **1002**

Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel: Mount Haemus, **981**; Trajan's Gate, **986**; Spercheios, **996**; Balathista, **1014**

War of Leonese Succession: Portela, **982**

Later German Imperial Wars: Cotrone, **982**; Belkesheim, **983**; Sant'Angelo, **998**

Scandinavian National Wars: Hjorungavag, **985**; Svolde, **1000**; Nesjar, **1016**

Muslim Conquest of Northern India: Lamghan, **989**; Peshawar, **1001**; Bhera, Waihand, **1006**; Waihand, **1008**; Thaneswar, **1011**; Sharwa, **1019**; Somnath, **1026**; Hansi, **1037–1038**

Afghan Wars of Succession: Ghazni, **998**; Fatehabad, **1041**

Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars: Merv, **999**; Tarq, **1002**; Uk, **1003**; Balkh, **1008**; Hazarasp, **1017**; Samarkand, **1025**; Sarjahan, **1029**; Dabusiyya, **1032**

German War of Succession: Creussen, **1003**

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Revolt of Baldwin of Flanders: Valenciennes, **1006–1007**

Danish Conquest of England: Ashingdon, Penselwood, Sherston, **1016**; Carham, **1018**

Russian Dynastic Wars: Liubech, **1016**; Bug, **1018**; Alta, **1019**; Nemiga, **1067**; Alta, **1068**; Kiev, **1069**; Nezhatina Niva, **1078**; Tripole, **1093**; Chernigov, **1094**

Norman Conquest of Southern Italy: Cannae, **1018**; Montemaggiore, Monte Siricolo, Olivento, **1041**; Monopoli, **1042**; Civitate, **1053**; Messina, **1061**; Cerami, **1063**; Misilmeri, **1068**; Bari, **1068–1071**; Palermo, **1071–1072**; Syracuse, **1085**

German Civil Wars: Vlaardingen, **1018**; Unstrut, **1075**; Merseburg, **1080**; Warmstadt, **1113**; Andernach, **1114**; Welfesholze, **1115**; Weinsberg, **1141**

Chola-Pala War, 1021–1024. See Appendix

Norwegian Wars of Succession: Helgeaa, **1026**; Stangebjerg, **1028**; Stiklestad, **1030**

Anglo-Welsh Wars: Ystradowen, **1032**; Aberdare, **1093**; Coleshill, **1157**

French Barons' War: Bar-le-Duc, **1037**

Spanish Territorial Wars: Tamaron, **1037**; Atapuerca, **1054**

Seljuk Wars of Expansion: Nishapur, **1037**; Dandanaqan, **1040**; Hasankale, **1048**; Isfahan, **1050–1051**; Tarq, **1051**; Manzikert, **1054**; Baghdad, **1055**; Rayy, **1059**; Kufah, **1060**

Scottish War of Succession: Elgin, **1040**; Dunsinane, **1054**; Lumphanan, **1057**; Essie, **1058**

Later Byzantine Military Rebellions: Ostrovo, **1043**; Constantinople, **1047**

German-Magyar War: Raab, **1044**

Rise of William of Normandy: Val-es-Dunes, **1047**; Mortemer, **1054**; Varaville, **1058**

Fall of Ghana: Audaghost, **1054**; Kumbi, **1076**

Earlier Nine Years War: Torinomi, **1057**; Kawasaki, **1058**; Komatsu, Kuriyagawa, **1062**

Early Christian Reconquest of Spain: Graus, **1063**; Coimbra (Portugal), **1064**; Cabra, **1079**; Almenar, **1082**; Ebro, **1084**; Toledo (Spain), **1084–1085**; Zallaka, **1086**; Almodovar del Rio, **1091**; Cuarte, Valencia (Valencia), **1093–1094**; Alcoraz, **1096**; Bairen, **1097**; Mollerusa, **1102**; Uclés, **1108**; Valtierra, **1110**; Saragossa, **1118**; Cutanda, **1120**; Arinsol, **1126**; Cullera, **1129**; Fraga, **1134**; Tortosa, **1148**; Alarcos, **1195**; Las Navas de Tolosa, **1212**; Cordova, **1236**; Seville, **1248**

Norwegian Invasion of England: Fulford, Stamford Bridge, **1066**

Norman Conquest of Britain: Hastings, **1066**; Exeter, **1068**; Durham, **1069**; York, **1069–1070**; Ely, **1071**; Norwich, **1075**; Durham, **1080**

War of the Three Sanchos: Viana, **1067**

War of Castilian Succession: Lantada, **1068**; Golpejerra, Zamora, **1072**

Byzantine-Turkish Wars: Sebastia, **1070**; Manzikert, **1071**; Antioch (Syria), **1085**; Aleppo, **1086**; Cotyaeum, **1113**; Philomelion, **1116**; Myriocephalum, **1176**

Franco-Frisian War: Cassel, **1071**

Welsh Dynastic War: Bron yr Erw, **1075**; Mynydd Carn, **1081**; Llandudoch, Llechryd, **1088**

Byzantine Wars of Succession: Nicaea, **1077**; Calavryta, **1079**

Norman Dynastic Wars: Gerberoi, **1080**; Pevensey, Rochester, **1088**; Bamburgh, **1095**; Arundel, Bridgnorth, **1102**; Tinchebrai, **1106**; Brenneville, **1119**; Bourgtherolde, **1126**

1st Byzantine-Norman War: Dyrrhachium, **1081**; Dyrrhachium, **1083**; Corfu, Larissa, **1084**

Later Three Years War: Numa, **1086**; Kanazawa, **1087**

Byzantine-Pecheneg Wars: Mount Leburnion, **1091**; Eski Zagra, **1122**

Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars: Alnwick, **1093**; Clitheroe, Standard, **1138**

1st Crusade: Civetot, Wieselburg, Xerigordon, **1096**; Albara, Antioch (Syria), Dorylaeum, Heraclea (Anatolia), Nicaea, Tarsus, **1097**; Antioch (Syria), **1097–1098**; Arqa, Edessa, Harenc, Jerusalem, Maarat an-Numan, Orontes, **1098**; Ascalon, Jerusalem, **1099**

Crusader-Muslim Wars: Melitene, **1100**; Heraclea (Anatolia), Mersivan, Ramleh, **1101**; Joppa, Ramleh, Tripoli (Lebanon), **1102**; Acre, Harran, **1104**; Artah, Ramleh, **1105**; Khabar, **1107**; Menbij, **1108**; Tripoli (Lebanon), **1109**; Beirut, Sidon, **1110**; Tyre, **1110–1111**; Tel-Danith, **1115**; Antioch (Syria), **1119**; Ascalon, **1123**; Tyre, **1124**; Azaz, **1125**; Anazarbus, **1130**; Edessa, **1144**; Edessa, **1146**; Inab, **1149**; Ascalon, **1153**; Baniyas, Mallaha, **1157**; Artah, **1164**; Montgisard, **1177**; Baniyas, **1179**

2nd Byzantine-Norman War: Dyrrhachium, **1107**

Jurchen Invasion of Northern China: Songhua, **1114**

Later Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars: Ghazni, **1117**

Jin-Song Wars: Kaifeng, **1126–1127**; Nanjing, **1129**; Chenjia, Caishi, **1161**; De'an, Xiangyang, **1206–1207**

Portuguese War of Succession: Sao Mamede, **1128**

War of Flemish Succession: Alost, Thielt, **1128**

Moray Rebellion: Stracathro, **1130**

Norman-Papal War: Garigliano, **1139**

Christian Reconquest of Portugal: Ourique, **1139**; Lisbon, Santarem, **1147**; Alcacer do Sol, **1158**; Alcacer do Sol, **1217**

Portuguese-Castilian Wars: Arcos de Valdevez, **1140**

English Period of Anarchy: Lincoln, Oxford, Winchester, **1141**; Wilton, **1143**; Wallingford, **1153**

Wars of the Great Seljuk Sultanate: Samarkand, **1141**; Balkh, **1153**; Shahr Rey, **1194**

2nd Crusade: Dorylaeum, **1147**; Damascus, **1148**; Mopsuestia, **1152**

Ghor-Ghazni Wars: Ghazni, **1148**; Ghazni, **1151**

Frederick's 1st Expedition to Italy: Tortona, **1155**

1st Byzantine-Sicilian War: Apulia, **1155**; Brindisi, **1156**

Hogen War: Shirakawa, **1156**

Danish War of Succession: Grathe Heath, **1157**

Frederick's 2nd Expedition to Italy: Cassano, Milan, **1158**; Crema, **1159–1160**; Milan, **1161–1162**

Heiji War: Rokuhara, **1160**

Swedish Wars of Succession: Upsala, **1160**; Visingo, **1167**; Gestilren, **1210**

Crusader Invasion of Egypt: Alexandria, El Ashmunien, **1167**; Damietta, **1169**

Wars of the Lombard League: Rome, **1167**; Ancona, **1173**; Alessandria, **1174–1175**; Legnano, **1176**

Danish Wars of Expansion: Arkona, **1168**; Stralsund, **1184**; Reval, **1219**; Molln, **1225**; Bornhoved, **1227**

Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland: Waterford, **1170**; Dublin, **1171**

Byzantine-Venetian War, 1171–1177. See Appendix

Anglo-Norman Rebellion: Fornham, **1173**; Alnwick, **1174**

Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India: Gujarat (India), **1178**; Taraori, **1191**; Taraori, **1192**; Chandwar, **1194**

Gempei War: Fujigawa, Ishibashiyama, Ujigawa, **1180**; Sunomata, **1181**; Hiuchi, Kurikara, Mizushima, Shinowara, **1183**; Awazu, Hojuji, Ichinotani, Uji, **1184**; Dannoura, Yashima, **1185**; Koromogawa, **1189**

2nd Byzantine-Sicilian War: Strymon, Demetritsa, **1185**

Branas Rebellion: Constantinople, **1187**

3rd Crusade: Cresson, Hattin, Jerusalem, Tyre, **1187**; Acre, **1189–1191**; Arsouf, **1191**; Joppa, **1192**

Byzantine-Serbian War: Morava, **1190**

Imperial Invasion of Sicily: Ascoli, **1190**

Bulgarian Imperial Wars: Berroea, **1190**; Arcadiopolis, **1194**; Adrianople, **1205**; Philippopolis, **1208**; Trnovo, **1218**; Klokotnitsa, **1230**; Adrianople, **1255**

French War of Richard I: Freteval, **1194**; Gisors, **1198**; Chalus, **1199**

Muslim War of Succession, 1196–1200. See Appendix

4th Crusade: Sidon, **1196**; Joppa, **1198**; Zara, **1202**; Constantinople, **1203–1204**

Conquests of Genghis Khan: Kerulen, Khalakhaljit, **1203**; Khangai, **1204**; Irtysh, **1208**; Beijing, **1214–1215**; Jand, Kashgar, **1218**; Otrar, **1219–1220**; Bokhara, Hamadan, Khojend, Samarkand, **1220**; Bamian, Gurganj, Indus, Merv, Nishapur, Parwan, Durrah, **1221**; Herat, **1221–1222**; Kuban, **1222**; Kalka, **1223**; Yellow River, **1227**

Wars of Sosso: Kumbi, **1203**; Kirina, **1235**

Anglo-French Wars: Chateau Gaillard, **1203–1204**; Damme, **1213**; Bouvines, **1214**; Toulouse, **1218**; Saintes, Taillebourg, **1242**; Cape St Mathieu, **1293**

Ghor-Khwarezm War: Andkhui, **1205**

Albigensian Crusade: Beziers, Carcassonne, **1209**; Muret, **1213**; Avignon, **1226**

1st Latin-Byzantine Imperial War: Antioch (Anatolia), Rhyndacus, **1211**

1st English Barons' War: Rochester, **1215**; Dover, **1216–1217**; Lincoln, South Foreland, **1217**; Bytham, **1221**; Bedford, **1224**

Early Russian Dynastic Wars: Lipitsa, **1216**

Wars of the Delhi Sultanate: Taraori, **1216**; Kaithal, **1240**; Deogiri, **1294**; Deogiri, **1307**; Warangal, **1309–1310**; Deogiri, **1318**; Warangal, **1322–1323**; Godaveri, **1326**

5th Crusade: Adiliya, **1218**; Damietta, **1218–1219**; Ashmoun Canal, **1221**

Jokyo Disturbance: Kyoto, **1221**

Latin-Epirote War: Thessalonica, **1224**

Mongol Conquest of Korea, 1231–1241. See Appendix

Mongol Conquest of China: Yuxian, **1232**; Kaifeng, **1232–1233**; Jiangling, **1236**; Diao Yu, **1258**

Rise of Mali, 1235–1332. See Appendix

2nd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War: Constantinople, **1236**

Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights: Siauliai, **1236**; Durbe, **1260**; Rakvere, **1268**; Karuse, **1270**; Aizkraulke, **1279**

Mongol Conquest of Russia: Ryazan, **1237**; Kolomna, Moscow, Sit, Vladimir, **1238**; Kiev, **1240**

Imperial-Papal Wars: Cortenuova, **1237**; Brescia, **1238**; Meloria, **1241**; Parma, **1247–1248**; Fossalta, **1248**

Later Crusader-Muslim Wars: Gaza, **1239**; Jerusalem, La Forbie, **1244**; Ascalon, **1247**; Sarvantikar, **1266**; Antioch (Syria), **1268**; Krak de Chevaliers, **1271**; Marqab, **1285**; Tripoli (Lebanon), **1289**; Acre, **1291**; Rhodes, **1310**; Smyrna, **1344**

Rise of Russia: Neva, **1240**; Lake Peipus, **1242**; Rakvere, **1268**

Mongol Invasion of Europe: Carpathian Passes, Cracow, Liegnitz, Sajo, **1241**

Mongol Invasions of India: Lahore, **1241**; Jalandhar, **1298**; Kili, **1299**; Amroha, **1305**; Ravi, **1306**

Mongol Conquest of Asia Minor: Kose Dagh, **1243**

Austro-Hungarian War: Leitha, **1246**

7th Crusade: Ashmoun Canal, Damietta, **1249**; Fariskur, Mansura (Egypt), **1250**

War of Welsh Succession: Bryn Derwyn, **1255**

Mongol Invasion of the Middle East: Alamut, **1256**; Anbar, Baghdad, **1258**; Ain Jalut, Aleppo, **1260**; Homs, **1281**

Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan: Thang Long, **1258**; Xiangyang, **1268–1272**; Hakata Bay, **1274**; Hangzhou, **1276**; Ngasaunggyan, **1278**; Yashan, **1279**; Hakata Bay, **1281**; Champa, **1281–1283**; Siming, **1285**; Liao, **1287**; Bach Dang, Noi Bang, **1288**; Singhasari, **1293**

3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War: Pelagonia, **1259**; Constantinople, **1261**; Prinitza, **1263**; Makry Plagi, Thessalonica, **1264**

Guelf-Ghibelline Wars: Cassano, **1259**; Montaperti, **1260**; Campaldino, **1289**; Montecatini, **1315**; Altopascio, **1325**

Bohemian Wars: Kressenbrunn, **1260**; Marchfeld, **1278**

Mongol Dynastic Wars: Kuba, **1262**; Terek, **1263**; Karakorum, **1301**

Norwegian Invasion of Scotland: Largs, **1263**

2nd English Barons' War: Lewes, Northampton, Rochester, **1264**; Axholme, Evesham, Kenilworth, Newport, **1265**; Chesterfield, **1266**; Ely, **1267**

Venetian-Genoese Wars: Saseno, **1264**; Trapani, **1266**; Laiazzo, **1294**; Kaffa, **1296**; Curzola, **1298**; Constantinople, **1352**; Sapienza, **1354**

Angevin Conquest of the Two Sicilies: Benevento, **1266**; Tagliacozzo, **1268**

8th Crusade: Carthage (Tunisia), **1270**

Mamluk-Nubian War, 1272–1275. See Appendix

Neapolitan-Byzantine War: Berat, **1281**

War of the Sicilian Vespers: Sicilian Vespers, **1282**; Messina, **1283**; Naples, **1284**

English Conquest of Wales: Aber Edw, Bangor, **1282**; Conwy, **1295**

Genoese-Pisan War: Meloria, **1284**

French-Aragonese War: Gerona, Las Hormigas, **1285**

German Ducal Wars: Worringen, **1288**

Habsburg-Swiss Wars: Winterthur, **1292**; Nafels, **1352**; Sempach, **1386**; Nafels, **1388**

English Invasion of Scotland: Berwick, Dunbar, **1296**

William Wallace Revolt: Stirling, **1297**; Falkirk, **1298**; Roslin, **1303**; Happrew, Stirling, **1304**

Franco-Flemish Wars: Furnes, **1297**; Bruges, Courtrai, **1302**; Mons-en-Pevele, Zieriksee, **1304**; Cassel, **1328**

Habsburg Wars of Succession: Gollheim, **1298**; Gammelsdorf, **1313**; Morgarten, **1315**; Solothurn, **1318**; Mühldorf, **1322**

Hungarian War of Succession, 1301–1308. See Appendix

Byzantine-Ottoman Wars: Baphaeum, **1301**; Brusa, **1317–1326**; Pelacanon, **1328**; Nicomedia, **1331–1337**; Didymoteichon, **1352**; Gallipoli, **1354**; Adrianople, **1362**; Gallipoli, **1366**; Dardanelles, **1399**; Constantinople, **1422**; Constantinople, **1453**

Wars of the Catalan Company: Aprus, **1305**; Cephisus, **1311**

Rise of Robert the Bruce: Dalry, Kirkincliffe, Methven, **1306**; Glentrool, Lochryan, Loudon, Hill, Slioch, **1307**; Brander, Cree, Dee, Inverurie, **1308**; Durham, **1312**; Perth, **1312–1313**; Stirling, **1313–1314**; Bannockburn, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Rushen, **1314**; Ardscull, **1316**; Dundalk, **1318**; Berwick, **1318–1319**; Myton, **1319**; Byland, **1322**

Wars of the Teutonic Knights: Gdansk, **1308**; Plowce, **1331**; Reval, **1343**

Later Christian Reconquest of Spain: Algeciras, Almeria, **1309**; Genil, Vega, **1319**; Alcalá, Algeciras, Rio Salado, **1340**; Algeciras, **1343–1344**; Higueruela, **1431**; Alporchones, **1452**

Tiepolo's Rebellion: Venice, **1310**

Khalji Invasion of Pandya, 1310–1311. See Appendix

English Invasion of Ireland: Athenry, **1316**; Dysert O'Dea, **1318**

1st Ethiopian-Ifat War, 1320–1332. See Appendix

Rebellion of the Marches: Boroughbridge, **1322**

Serbian Imperial Wars: Velbuzhde, **1330**; Stefaniana, **1344**; Adrianople, **1355**

Genko War: Akasaka, **1331**; Chihaya, Kamakura, Kyoto, **1333**

Anglo-Scottish War of Succession: Annan, Dupplin, **1332**; Berwick, Halidon Hill, **1333**; Dundarg, **1334**; Boroughmuir, Kilblain, **1335**; Lochindorb, **1336**; Crichton, **1337**; Dunbar, **1337–1338**; Perth, **1339**

Ashikaga Rebellion: Kamakura, **1335**; Kyoto, Minatogawa, Tatarahama, **1336**

Hundred Years War: Cadsand, **1337**; Sluys, Tournai, **1340**; Hennebont, **1341–1342**; Brest, Morlaix, Quimperlé, **1342**; Auberoche, **1345**; Aiguillon, Caen, Crecy, St Pol de Léon, **1346**; Calais, **1346–1347**; Roche-Derrien, **1347**; Winchelsea, **1350**; Saintes, Thirty, **1351**; Mauron, **1352**; Poitiers, **1356**; Rennes, **1356–1357**; Rheims, **1359–1360**; Brignais, **1362**; Becherel, **1363**; Auray, Cocherel, **1364**; Navarette, **1367**; Limoges, Pontvallain, **1370**; La Rochelle, **1372**;

Chize, **1373**; Chateauneuf-de-Randon, **1380**; Bruges, Roosebeke, **1382**; Margate, **1387**; Othée, **1408**; Agincourt, Harfleur, **1415**; Harfleur, Valmont, **1416**; Caen, **1417**; Rouen, **1418–1419**; Fresnay, Melun, **1420**; Baugé, **1421**; Meaux, **1421–1422**; Cravant, **1423**; Verneuil, **1424**; Avranches, **1426**; Montargis, **1427**; Orleans, **1428–1429**; Jargeau, Paris, Patay, Rouvray, **1429**; Compiegne, **1430**; Bulgnéville, **1431**; Paris, **1436**; Pontoise, **1441**; Rouen, **1449**; Caen, **1450**; Formigny, **1450**; Bordeaux, Castillon, **1453**

Condottieri Wars: Parabiago, **1339**

Burgundian-Swiss Wars: Laupen, **1339**; Fribourg, **1340**

Florentine-Pisan Wars: Lucca, **1341**

Hungarian-Venetian Wars: Zara, **1346**

Anglo-Scottish Border Wars: Neville's Cross, **1346**; Nesbit, **1355**; Otterburn, **1388**; Homildon Hill, Nesbit, **1402**

Aragonese Civil War: Epila, **1348**

War of the Japanese Emperors: Shijo Nawate, **1348**

Florentine-Milanese Wars: Scarperia, **1351**; Castellazzo, **1391**; Brescia, **1401**

Aragon's Conquest of Sardinia: Alghero, **1353–1354**

Rise of the Ming Dynasty: Nanjing, **1356**; Shaoxing, **1359**; Nanchang, Poyang Lake, **1363**; Suzhou, **1366–1367**

Wars of the Hanseatic League: Visby, **1361**; Copenhagen, Helsingborg, **1362**

Russian-Mongol Wars: Syni Vody, **1362**; Vozha, **1378**; Kalka, Kulikovo, **1380**; Moscow, **1382**

Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans: Maritza, **1363**; Vidin, **1366**; Maritza, Samokov, **1371**; Savra, **1385**; Plotchnik, **1387**; Kossovo, **1389**; Rovine, **1395**; Nicopolis (Bulgaria), **1396**

Egyptian Crusade of Peter of Cyprus: Alexandria, **1365**

Conquests of Tamerlane: Tashkent, **1365**; Balkh, **1370**; Herat, **1383**; Isfahan, **1387**; Syr Darya, **1389**; Kunduzcha, **1391**; Shiraz, **1393**; Terek, **1395**; Delhi, Multan, **1398**; Meerut, Vorskla, **1399**; Aleppo, Baghdad, **1400**; Damascus, **1401**; Angora, Smyrna, **1402**

Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars: Kauthal, **1367**; Krishna, **1398**; Vijayanagar, **1406**; Pangul, **1418–1420**; Mudgal, **1443**

Castilian War of Succession: Montiel, **1369**

Scottish Clan Wars: Invernahavon, **1370**; North Inch, **1396**; Arbroath, **1446**

Guglers' War: Fraubrunnen, **1375**

War of the Eight Saints, 1375–1378. See Appendix

War of the Swabian League: Ulm, **1376**; Reutlingen, **1377**

War of Chioggia: Antium, **1378**; Pula, **1379**; Chioggia, **1379–1380**

Neapolitan-Papal War: Anagni, **1381**

Portuguese-Castilian Wars: Atoleiros, **1384**; Aljubarrota, **1385**

English Barons' Revolt: Radcot Bridge, **1387**

Padua-Verona War: Castagnaro, **1387**

German Towns War: Doffingen, **1388**; Beraun, **1394**

Wars of Scandinavian Union: Aasle, Falkoping, **1389**

Glendower's Rebellion: Welshpool, **1400**; Pilleth, **1402**

Habsburg-Swiss Wars: Speicher, **1403**; Stoss, **1405**; Bregenz, **1408**

Percy's Rebellion: Shrewsbury, **1403**; Bramham Moor, **1408**

Florentine-Pisan Wars: Pisa, **1406**

Ming Imperial Wars: Kerulen, **1409**; Jing Luzhen, Onon, **1410**; Tumu, **1449**

Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights: Tannenberg, **1410**; Wilkomierz, **1435**

MacDonald Rebellion: Harlaw, **1411**; Lochaber, **1429**; Inverlochy, **1431**; Strathfleet, **1453**; Bloody Bay, **1480**

Ottoman Civil Wars: Chamorlu, **1413**; Yenisehir, **1481**

2nd Ethiopian-Ifat War, 1415. See Appendix

Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa: Ceuta, **1415**; Tangier, **1437**; Arsilah, **1471**

Venetian-Turkish Wars: Gallipoli, **1416**; Salonika, **1430**; Mytilene, **1462**; Krujë (Albania), **1466–1467**; Negroponte, **1470**; Scutari, **1474**; Krujë (Albania), **1478**; Scutari, **1478–1479**; Lepanto, **1499**

Hussite Wars: Bor Pansky, Porici, Sudomer, Vitkov Hill, Vysehrad, **1420**; Kutna Hora, Vladar, Zatec, **1421**; Habry, Nebovidy, Nemecky Brod, **1422**; Horice, Kromeriz, Strachuv, Tynec, **1423**; Malesov, Skalice, **1424**; Aussig, **1426**; Tachov, Zwettl, **1427**; Domazlice, **1431**; Lipany, **1434**; Grotniki, **1439**

Swiss-Milanese Wars: Arbedo, **1422**; Giornico, **1478**

Condottieri Wars: Aquila, **1424**

Sino-Vietnamese War: Tot-dong, **1426**; Dong-do, **1426–1427**; Chi Lang Pass, **1427**

Venetian-Milanese Wars: Brescia, **1426**; Casa-al-Secco, Gottolengo, Maclodio, **1427**; Cremona, Soncino, **1431**; Maderno, **1439**; Anghiari, **1440**

Malwa-Bahmani Wars: Kherla, **1428**

Aztec Wars of Conquest: Azcapotzalco, **1428**; Coixtlahuaca, **1458**; Tarascan Frontier, **1478**; Soconusco, **1498–1500**

Thai Invasion of Cambodia: Angkor, **1430–1431**

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Aragon's Conquest of Naples: Gaeta, **1435**; Naples, **1442**; Troia, **1462**

Wars of Russian Succession: Skoriatino, **1436**

Anglo-Scottish Border Wars: Piperdean, Roxburgh, **1436**; Sark, **1448**; Roxburgh, **1460**

Transylvanian Peasant Revolt: Bábolna, **1437**

Turkish-Hungarian Wars: Semendria, **1439**; Belgrade, **1440**; Császáhalom, **1441**; Hermannstadt, Vasaq, **1442**; Varna, **1444**; Ialomitsa, **1446**; Kossovo, **1448**; Krusevac, **1454**; Novo Brdo **1455**; Belgrade, **1456**; Jajce, **1464**; Shabatz, **1476**; Villach, **1492**; Belgrade, Shabatz, **1521**; Mohacs, Peterwardein, **1526**

Old Zurich War: St Jakob on the Sihl, **1443**; St Jakob on the Birs, **1444**

Turkish-Hungarian Wars (Long Campaign): Melshtitsa, Nish, Zlatitsa, **1443**; Kunovica, **1444**

Albanian-Turkish Wars: Domosdova, **1444**; Dibra, Krujë (Albania), Svetigrad, **1448**; Krujë (Albania), **1450**; Berat, **1455**; Oranik, **1456**; Albulen, **1457**

Spanish Wars of Succession: Olmedo, **1445**; Aibar, **1452**

Thai-Malacca War: Ulu Muar, **1445**; Batu Pahat, **1456**

Russian-Mongol Wars: Suzdal, **1445**; Aleksin, **1472**; Ugra, **1480**

Albanian-Venetian War: Danj, **1447–1448**

Milanese War of Succession: Caravaggio, **1448**; Borgomanero, **1449**; Milan, **1449–1450**

Portuguese War of Succession: Alfarrobeira, **1449**

Cade's Rebellion: London Bridge, Sevenoaks, **1450**

Hungarian Civil War: Szentkiraly, **1451**

Polish-Bohemian War: Lucenec, **1451**

Douglas Rebellion: Brechin, **1452**; Abercorn, Arkinholm, **1455**

Franco-Burgundian Wars: Gavere, **1453**; Montenaeken, Montlhéry, **1465**; Dinant, **1466**; Brusthem, **1467**; Liège, **1468**; Héricourt, **1474**; Neuss, **1474–1475**

Thirteen Years War: Chojnice, **1454**; Puck, **1462**

Wars of the Roses: St Albans, **1455**; Blore Heath, Ludford Bridge, **1459**; Northampton, Sandwich, Wakefield, **1460**; Dunstable, Ferrybridge, Mortimer's Cross, St Albans, Towton, **1461**; Alnwick, **1462–1463**; Twt Hill, **1463**; Bamburgh, Hedgeley Moor, Hexham, **1464**; Caister Castle, **1469**; Edgecote, **1469**; Lose-Coat Field, Nibley Green, **1470**; Barnet, Ravenspur, Tewkesbury, **1471**; Bosworth Field, **1485**

Muscovite Wars of Expansion: Novgorod, **1456**; Shelon, Shilenga, **1471**

Hungarian National Wars: Baia (Romania), **1467**; Vienna, **1485**

Wars of the Songhai Empire: Timbuktu, **1468**; Anfao, **1493**

Hungarian-Bohemian War, 1469–1478. See Appendix

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Wars of the Kalmar Union: Brunkeberg, **1471**; Rotebro, **1497**; Hemmingstedt, **1500**; Brännkyrka, **1518**; Bogesund, **1520**; Copenhagen, **1523–1524**

Ottoman-Turkoman War: Terjan, **1472**; Erzincan, **1473**

Genoese-Turkish War: Kaffa, **1475**

Moldavian-Turkish War: Rakhova, **1475**; Valea Alba, **1476**

Portuguese-Castilian Wars: Toro, **1476**

Burgundian-Swiss War: Grandson, Morat, **1476**; Nancy, **1477**

Florentine-Neapolitan War: Poggibonzi, **1479**

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Transylvanian-Turkish Wars: Kenyermezo, **1479**

Turkish Imperial Wars: Otranto, Rhodes, **1480**; Cosmin, **1497**; Rhodes, **1522**; Tunis, **1533**; Tripoli (Libya), **1551**; Malta, **1565**

Final Christian Reconquest of Spain: Zahara, **1481**; Alhama, Loja, **1482**; Axarquia, Lucena, **1483**; Malaga, **1487**; Almeria, Baza, **1489**; Granada, **1491–1492**

Polish-Crimean Tatar Wars: Kiev, **1482**; Kleck, **1506**

Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars: Berwick, **1482**; Lochmaben, **1484**; Goodwin Sands, **1511**; Broomhouse, Flodden, **1513**; Hadden Rig, Solway Moss, **1542**; Ancrum Moor, **1545**; Pinkie, **1547**; Leith, **1560**

Simnel's Rebellion: Stoke, **1487**

Russia's Volga Wars: Kazan, **1487**; Kazan, **1552**; Astrakhan, **1554**; Astrakhan, **1569**

Mad War: St Aubin du Cormier, **1488**

Scottish Barons' Rebellion: Sauchieburn, **1488**; Gartalunane, **1489**

Persian-Turkoman Wars: Dartanat, **1488**; Jabani, **1500**; Sharur, **1501**; Hamadan, **1503**

Spanish Conquest of Haiti, 1494–1509. See Appendix

Italian War of Charles VIII: Fornovo, Seminara, **1495**; Aversa, **1496**

Flammock's Rebellion: Blackheath, **1497**

Mughal-Uzbek Wars: Samarkand, **1497–1498**; Sar-i-Pul, **1501**; Akhsikath, **1503**; Herat, Maruchak, **1507**; Kandahar, **1508**; Pul-i-Sanghin, **1511**; Ghujduwan, Kul-i-Malik, **1512**

Swabian War: Bruderholz, Calven, Dornach, Frastenz, Hard, Schwaderloch, Triesen, **1499**

The Early Modern Era, 1500–1750

1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War: Vedrosha, **1500**; Helmed, Mstislavl, Seritsa, **1501**; Lake Smolino, Smolensk, **1502**

Italian War of Louis XII: Novara, **1500**; Taranto, **1501–1502**; Barletta, **1502–1503**; Cerignola, Garigliano, Seminara, **1503**

Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia: Calicut, **1500**; Cochin, **1506**; Chaul, **1508**; Diu, **1509**; Goa, **1510**; Malacca, **1511**

Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa: Zanzibar, **1503**; Kilwa, Mombasa, **1505**; Mombasa, **1528**; Mombasa, **1589**

Irish Barons' Wars: Knockdoe, **1504**

Funj-Nubian War, 1504–1505. See Appendix

Mughal Dynastic War: Kabul, **1504**; Kandahar, **1520–1522**

Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa: Mers el Kebir, **1505**; Oran, **1509**; Bougie, Los Gelves, Tripoli (Libya), **1510**; Algiers, **1511**

Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia: Muscat, **1507**; Hormuz, **1507–1508**; Aden, **1513**; Hormuz, **1515**; Bahrain, **1521**

War of the League of Cambrai: Cadore, **1508**; Agnadello, Padua, **1509**

Spanish Conquest of Puerto Rico, 1508–1511. See Appendix

Persian-Uzbek Wars: Merv, **1510**; Damghan, Herat, Torbat-i-Jam, **1528**

Spanish Conquest of Cuba, 1511–1513. See Appendix

Turko-Persian War in Anatolia: Kayseri, **1511**; Chaldiran, **1514**; Turna Dag, **1515**

War of the Holy League: Casalechio, Mirandola, **1511**; Brest, Ravenna, **1512**; Brest, Guinegate, Novara, Vicenza, **1513**; Marignano, **1515**

2nd Muscovite-Lithuanian War: Smolensk, **1512–1514**; Orsha, **1514**

Vijayanagar-Gajapati War: Udayagiri, **1513–1514**; Kondavidu, **1515**

Transylvanian Peasant War: Temesvár, **1514**

Ottoman-Mamluk War: Marj-Dabik, Yaunis Khan, **1516**; Ridanieh, **1517**

Spanish Conquest of Yucatan: Champotón, **1517**; Aké, **1528**; Chichén Itzá, **1531**

Spanish Conquest of Mexico: Cholula, **1519**; Cempoala, Otumba, Tenochtitlan, **1520**; Tenochtitlan, **1521**

Wars of the Deccan Sultanates: Raichur, **1520**; Jamkhed, **1560**; Kondavidu, **1563**; Talikota, **1565**

Comuneros Uprising: Villalar, **1521**

Philippines Expedition: Mactan, **1521**

1st Habsburg-Valois War: Esquiroz, **1521**; Bicocca, Genoa, **1522**; Marseilles, Rebecco, Sesia, **1524**; Pavia, **1524–1525**

German Knights' War: Landstuhl, **1523**

Spanish Conquest of Guatemala: Quetzaltenango, Ututlán, **1524**

German Peasants' War: Böblingen, Frankenhausen, Frauenberg, Ingolstadt, Kempten, Königshofen, Leipheim, Weinsberg, Zabern, **1525**; Schladming, **1526**

Scottish Royalist Wars: Linlithgow Bridge, Melrose, **1526**

Mughal Conquest of Northern India: Panipat, **1526**; Khanua, **1527**; Gogra, **1529**; Chitor, **1534–1535**; Champaner, Mandu, **1535**; Chausa, **1539**; Kanauj, **1540**; Sirhind, **1555**; Delhi, Panipat, **1556**; Chitor, **1567–1568**; Ahmadabad, Sarnal, **1572**; Tukaroi, **1575**; Haldighat, Rajmahal (Bengal), **1576**; Malandarai Pass, **1586**; Nekujyal, **1612**

2nd Habsburg-Valois War: Rome, **1527**; Naples, **1528**; Landriano, **1529**; Florence, **1529–1530**

Turkish-Habsburg Wars: Tokay, **1527**; Buda, Vienna, **1529**; Guns, **1532**; Tunis, **1535**; Valpovo, **1537**; Buda, **1540**; Algiers, Buda, **1541**; Nice, **1543**; Mahdiyya, **1550**; Eger, Temesvár, **1552**; Djerba, **1560**; Hadad, **1562**; Gyula, Szigetvar, **1566**; Lepanto, **1571**; Sissek, Veszprem, **1593**; Komárom, **1594**; Esztergom, **1595**; Keresztes, **1596**; Esztergom, **1605**

Burmese Dynastic Wars: Ava, **1527**; Pegu, **1539**; Pegu, **1551**; Prome, **1552**; Ava, **1555**; Pegu, **1599**; Syriam, **1613**

Adal-Ethiopian War: Shimbra-Kure, **1529**; Wayna Daga, **1543**

Polish-Moldavian War: Gwozdiec, Obertyn, **1531**

Swiss Religious Wars: Kappel, Zug, **1531**

Inca War of Succession: Cuzco, **1532**

Spanish Conquest of Peru: Cajamarca, **1532**

Ottoman Conquest of Persia: Baghdad, **1534**

German Religious Wars: Munster, **1534–1535**

Danish Counts' War: Bornholm, Oksnebjerg, **1535**; Copenhagen, **1535–1536**

3rd Habsburg-Valois War: Marseilles, **1536**

Later Venetian-Turkish War: Corfu, **1537**; Preveza, **1538**; Castelnuovo (Albania), **1538–1539**

Spanish Civil War in Peru: Abancay, **1537**; Salinas (Peru), **1538**; Chupas, **1542**; Anaquito, **1546**; Huarina, **1547**; Xaquixaguana, **1548**; Chuquinga, **1554**

Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia: Diu, **1538–1539**; Diu, **1546**; Malacca, **1568**; Colombo, **1587–1588**; Mannar, **1591**; Balane, **1594**

Spanish Conquest of Honduras: Cerquin, **1539**

Dacke's Rebellion: Hjortensjon, **1543**

4th Habsburg-Valois War: Ceresole, Serravalle, **1544**

Scottish Clan Wars: Shirts, **1544**

French War of Henry VIII: Boulogne, **1544**; Spithead, **1545**

Maya Revolt, 1546–1547. See Appendix

Mughal Wars of Succession: Kabul, **1546–1549**; Machiwara, **1560**; Khurd-Kabul, **1581**

War of the German Reformation: Mühlberg, **1547**; Sieveshausen, **1553**

Burmese-Siamese Wars: Ayutthaya, **1548**; Ayutthaya, **1568–1569**; Pa Mok, **1585**; Nong Sarai, **1593**

Kett's Rebellion: Dussindale, Norwich, **1549**

Western Rebellion: Exeter, Sampford Courtenay, St Mary's Clyst, **1549**

5th Habsburg-Valois War: Metz, **1552**; Marciano, **1554**; Siena, **1554–1555**; St Quentin, **1557**; Calais, Gravelines, **1558**

Spanish Conquest of Chile: Tucapel, **1553**; Marigüeñu, **1554**; Mataquito, **1557**; Curalaba, **1598**

Wyatt's Rebellion: Temple Bar, Wrotham Heath, **1554**

Sack of Havana: Havana, **1555**

Japan's Era of the Warring States: Miyajima, **1555**; Okehazama, **1560**; Anegawa, Ishiyama Honganji, **1570**; Mikata ga hara, **1572**; Nagashino, **1575**; Kozuki, **1577–1578**; Mimikawa, **1578**; Minamata, **1581**; Takamatsu, Yamazaki, **1582**; Shizugatake, **1583**; Nagakute, Okita Nawate, **1584**; Kagoshima, Sendaigawa, Takashiro, Toshimitsu, **1587**; Odawara, **1590**; Sekigahara, **1600**; Osaka Castle, **1614–1615**

Livonian War: Narva, **1558**; Fellin, Oomuli, **1560**; Polotsk, **1563**; Chashniki, Nevel, **1564**; Reval, **1570–1571**; Reval, Wenden, **1577**; Wenden, **1578**; Polotsk, **1579**; Velikie Luki, **1580**; Narva, **1581**; Pskov, **1581–1582**

Persian-Mughal Wars: Kandahar, **1558**; Kandahar, **1622**; Kandahar, **1637**; Kandahar, **1649**; Kandahar, **1652**; Kandahar, **1653**

1st French War of Religion: Dreux, Rouen, Vassy, Vergt, **1562**; Le Havre, Orleans, **1563**

Huntly Rebellion: Corrichie, **1562**; Craibstane, Tillyangus, **1571**; Glenlivet, **1594**

Nordic Seven Years War: Alvsborg, Gotland, Halmstad, Mared, **1563**; Oland, **1564**; Axtorna, Varberg, **1565**; Oland, **1566**; Varberg, **1569**

O'Neill Rebellion: Coleraine, **1564**; Ballycastle, **1565**; Knockfergus, **1566**; Letterkenny, **1567**

Netherlands War of Independence: Valenciennes, **1566–1567**; Heiligerlee, Jemmingen, Jodoigne, **1568**; Brielle, Goes, Havré, Mons, Naarden, **1572**; Haarlem, **1572–1573**; Middelburg, **1572–1574**; Alkmaar, Zuyder Zee, **1573**; Leyden, **1573–1574**; Mookerheyde, Walcheren, **1574**; Zieriksee, **1575–1576**; Antwerp, **1576**; Gembloux, Rymenant, **1578**; Maastricht, **1579**; Hardenberg Heath, **1580**; Steenwijk, **1580–1581**; Kollum, Noordhorn, Tournai, **1581**; Antwerp, **1584–1585**; Zutphen, **1586**; Bergen-op-Zoom, **1588**; Gertruydenberg, **1588–1589**; Breda, **1590**; Zutphen, **1591**; Steenwijk, **1592**; Gertruydenberg, **1593**; Groningen, **1594**; Turnhout, **1597**; Nieuport, **1600**; Ostend, **1601–1604**; Narrow Seas, **1602**; Sluys, **1603**; Sluys, **1604**; Mulheim, **1605**; Cape St Vincent, **1606**; Gibraltar, **1607**; Breda, **1624–1625**; Grol, **1627**; Hertogenbosch, Wesel, **1629**; Slaak, **1631**; Maastricht, **1632**; Breda, **1636–1637**; Downs, **1639**; Sas van Gent, **1644**; Hulst, **1645**

2nd French War of Religion: St Denis, **1567**

Uprising against Mary Queen of Scots: Carberry Hill, **1567**; Langside, **1568**

Morisco Revolt, 1568–1570. See Appendix

3rd French War of Religion: Jarnac, La Roche-L'Abeille, Moncontour, Orthez, Poitiers, **1569**; Arnay-le-Du, **1570**

Dacre's Rebellion: Gelt, **1570**

Venetian-Turkish War in Cyprus: Nicosia, **1570**; Famagusta, **1570–1571**

Russian-Tatar Wars: Moscow, **1571**; Molodi, **1572**

Tupac Amaru Revolt: Huayna Pucará, **1572**

4th French War of Religion: St Bartholomew's Eve, **1572**; La Rochelle, **1572–1573**

Burmese-Laotian Wars: Vientiane, **1574**

Moldavian Rebellion: Jiliste, Kagul Lagoon, **1574**

Portuguese Colonial Wars in West Africa: Sao Salvador, **1574**; Ambuila, **1665**; Pungu-a-Ndongo, **1671**

5th French War of Religion: Dormans, **1575**

Balkan National Wars: Sinpaul, **1575**; Selimbar, **1599**; Bucov, Khotin, Mirischlau, **1600**; Goraslau, **1601**; Brasov, **1603**; San Petru, **1611**

Gdansk War: Danzig, Lubieszow, **1577**

Portuguese-Moroccan War: Alcazarquivir, **1578**

Geraldine Rebellion: Fort del Or, **1580**; Glen Malure, **1580**

Spanish-Portuguese War: Alcántara, **1580**; Terceira, **1582**; Sao Miguel, **1583**

Russian Conquest of Siberia: Kashlyk, **1582**

Turko-Persian Wars: Vilasa, **1583**; Khoi, **1584**; Tabriz, **1585**; Baghdad, **1587**; Gandzha, **1588**; Tabriz, **1603**; Sufiyan, **1605**; Erivan, **1616–1618**; Baghdad, **1625–1626**; Baghdad, Hamadan, **1630**; Erivan, **1635–1636**; Baghdad, **1638**

Drake's Caribbean Raid: Cartagena (Colombia), Santo Domingo, St Augustine, **1586**

8th French War of Religion: Auneau, Coutras, **1587**

Siamese-Cambodian Wars: Lovek, **1587**; Lovek, **1594**

Anglo-Spanish Wars: Cadiz, Sluys, **1587**; Spanish Armada, **1588**; Burgos, **1589**; Azores, **1591**; Cadiz, **1596**

Habsburg-Polish War: Byczyna, **1588**

Mughal-Uzbek Wars: Herat, **1588–1589**; Balkh, **1646**

9th French War of Religion: Arques, **1589**; Ivry, Paris, **1590**; Rouen, **1591–1592**; Aumâle, Caudebec, **1592**; Fontaine-Française, **1595**; Calais, **1596**; Amiens, **1597**

Moroccan-Songhai War: Tondibi, **1591**

Ningxia Mutiny: Ningxia, **1592**

Japanese Invasion of Korea: Angolpo, Chongju, Hansan, Imjin, Okpo, Pusan, Pyongyang, Sachon, Sangju, Tanghangpo, Tangpo, Tongnae, **1592**; Haengju, Pyokjekwan, Pyongyang, **1593**; Chiksan, Kyo Chong, Myongyang, Namwon, **1597**; Noryang, Sachon, Sunchon, Ulsan, **1598**

Cossack-Polish Wars: Piatka, **1593**; Lubny, **1596**

Later Scottish Clan Wars: Dryfe Sands, **1593**; Glen Fruin, **1603**; Altimarlach, **1680**

O'Donnell's Rebellion: Ford of the Biscuits, **1594**

Wallachian-Turkish War: Calugareni, Giurgiu, Tirgovist, **1595**

Tyrone Rebellion: Clontibret, **1595**; Blackwater, **1598**; Derry, Moyry Pass, **1600**; Kinsale, **1601**

Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars: Ahmadnagar, Supa, **1596**; Ahmadnagar, **1600**; Asirgarh, **1600–1601**; Roshangaon, **1616**; Bhatavadi, **1624**; Kalinjar, Sironj, **1631**; Daulatabad, **1633**

Persian Reconquest of Khorasan: Rabat-i-Pariyan, **1598**

Swedish War of Succession: Stangebro, **1598**

Spanish Conquest of New Mexico: Acoma Pueblo, **1598–1599**

Cambodian-Spanish War: Phnom Penh, **1599**

1st Polish-Swedish War: Kokenhausen, **1601**; Dorpat, **1603**; Weissenstein, **1604**; Kirkholm, **1605**

Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars: Bantam, **1601**; Goa, **1604**; Ambon, **1605**; Malacca, **1606**; Salvador, **1624–1625**; Salvador, **1627**; Recife, **1630**; Recife, **1632**; Porto Calvo, **1635**; Porto Calvo, **1637**; Salvador, **1638**; Itamaraca, **1640**; Malacca, **1640–1641**; Guararapes, Luanda, **1648**; Guararapes, **1649**; Recife, **1650–1654**

Swiss Religious Wars: Geneva, **1602**

Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia: Bahrain, **1602**; Muscat, **1650**

Russian Time of Troubles: Novgorod Seversk, **1604**; Dobrynitchi, **1605**; Bolkhov, Khodynka, **1608**; Smolensk, **1609–1611**; Klushino, **1610**; Moscow, **1611–1612**; Moscow, **1618**

Zebrzydowski's Rebellion: Janowiec, **1606**; Guzów, **1607**

Dutch-Spanish Colonial Wars: Manila, **1610**; Muysers Bay, **1625**; Matanzas, **1628**

War of Kalmar: Alvsborg, Kringen, Vaxholm, **1612**

Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars: Swally Roads, **1612**; Jask, **1620**; Hormuz, **1622**

Anglo-French Wars in North America: Port Royal, **1614**; Quebec, **1629**

Russo-Swedish Wars: Bronnitsa, Gdov, **1614**; Pskov, **1615**; Riga, **1656**

2nd Polish-Swedish War: Riga, **1617**; Riga, **1621**; Mitau, **1621–1622**; Dorpat, **1625**; Mewe, Wallhof, **1626**; Danzig, **1626–1630**; Kasemark, Oliwa, Tczew, **1627**; Gorzno, Sztum, **1629**

Thirty Years War (Bohemian War): Pilsen, **1618**; Sablat, **1619**; White Mountain, **1620**

Early Dutch Wars in the East Indies: Bantam, **1618**; Jakarta, **1619**; Batavia, **1628**; Batavia, **1629**

Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia: Jaffna, **1619**; Radenivela, **1630**; Hooglhy, **1632**; Gannoruwa, **1638**; Trincomalee, **1639**; Colombo, **1655–1656**

Manchu Conquest of China: Niumaozhai, Sarhu, Siyanggiayan, **1619**; Shenyang, **1621**; Ningyuan, **1626**; Dalinghe, Xoaling, **1631**; Kaifeng, **1642**; Beijing, Shanhaiguan, **1644**; Tongguan, Yangzhou, **1645**; Nanjing, **1659**

Swiss-Milanese Wars: Tirano, **1620**

Polish-Turkish Wars: Cecora, Jassy, **1620**; Khotin, **1621**

French Civil War: Ponts-de-Ce, **1620**; Castelnaudary, **1632**

Corsair Wars: Algiers, **1620–1621**; Porto Farina, **1665**; Bougie, **1671**

1st Huguenot Rebellion: Montauban, St Jean d'Angely, **1621**

Early Mughal-Sikh Wars: Rohilla, **1621**; Amritsar, **1634**; Kartarpur, **1635**

Thirty Years War (Palatinate War): Fleurus, Heidelberg, Höchst (Frankfurt), Mannheim, Wiesloch, Wimpfen, **1622**; Stadtlohn, **1623**

Powhatan Indian Wars: Jamestown, **1622**; Pamunkey, **1625**; York River (Virginia), **1644**

Rebellion of Prince Shahjahan: Balochpur, **1623**; Damdama, **1624**

Anatolian Rebellion: Kayseri, **1624**

Polish-Tatar Wars: Martynow, **1624**; Kamieniec, Sasowy Rog, **1633**; Okhmatov, **1644**

2nd Huguenot Rebellion: La Rochelle, **1625**

Turkish-Druse War: Anjar, **1625**

Cossack-Polish Wars: Borovitsa, **1625**; Pereiaslav, **1630**; Kumeiky, **1637**; Zhovnyne, **1638**; Bazavluk, Korsun, Pilawce, Zolte Wody, **1648**; Zborov, **1649**; Beresteczko, Bila Tserkva, **1651**; Batoh, **1652**

Anglo-Spanish Wars: Cadiz, **1625**; Jamaica, Santo Domingo, **1655**; Cadiz, **1656**; Santa, Cruz de Tenerife, **1657**

Thirty Years War (Saxon-Danish War): Dessau, Lutter am Barenberg, **1626**; Stralsund, Wolgast, **1628**

Manchu Conquest of Korea: Pyongyang, **1627**

3rd Huguenot Rebellion: Ile de Ré, **1627**; La Rochelle, **1627–1628**

Thirty Years War (Mantuan War): Casale, **1628–1629**; Casale, Mantua, **1629–1630**; Avigliana, **1630**

Thirty Years War (Swedish War): Magdeburg, **1630–1631**; Breitenfeld, Frankfort on the Oder, Neubrandenburg, Werben, **1631**; Alte Veste, Lützen, Rain, **1632**; Hessich-Oldendorf, Steinau, **1633**; Landshut, Nördlingen, Regensberg, **1634**

Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa: Mombasa, **1631–1633**; Zanzibar, **1652**; Mahungwe, **1684**; Mombasa, **1696–1698**; Mombasa, **1728–1729**

Russo-Polish "War of Smolensk": Smolensk, **1632–1634**

Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War): Avein, Boulay, Domitz, Goldberg, Kyritz, Mainz, **1635**; Hanau, **1635–1638**; Corbie, St Jean de Losne, Tornavento, Wittstock, **1636**; Monte Baldo, **1637**; Breisach, Brema, Fuentarrabia, Rheinfelden, Sennheim, Vlotho, Wittenweier, **1638**; Brandeis, Chemnitz, Chieri, Thionville, **1639**; Casale, Turin, **1640**; La Marfée, Wolfenbüttel, **1641**; Barcelona (Spain), Breitenfeld, Kempen, Lérida, Olmütz, Schweidnitz, **1642**; Cabo de Gata, Rocroi, Rottweil, Sierck, Thionville, Tuttlingen, **1643**; Freiburg, Gravelines, Juterbog, Kolberg Heath, Lérida, Lolland, **1644**; Jankau, Mergentheim, Nördlingen, Rosas, **1645**; Dunkirk, Isola del Giglio, Lérida, Orbetello, Porto Longone, **1646**; Lérida, **1647**; Lens, Prague, Trancheron, Zusmarshausen, **1648**

Transylvanian-Turkish Wars: Salonta, **1636**

Pequot Indian War: Block Island, **1636**; Mystic, Wethersfield, **1637**

Japanese Christian Rising: Amakusa, **1638**

Shimabara Rebellion: Hara, **1638**

1st Bishops' War: Dee, Megray Hill, **1639**

2nd Bishops' War: Newburn, **1640**

Catalonian Uprising: Barcelona, **1641**; Barcelona, **1652**

British Civil Wars: Brentford, Edgehill, Powick Bridge, Tadcaster, Turnham Green, **1642**; Adwalton Moor, Alton, Braddock Down, Bristol, Chalgrove Field, Gainsborough, Gloucester, Grantham, Highnam, Hopton Heath, Lansdown, Launceston, Newbury, Piercebridge, Reading, Ripple Field, Roundway Down, Rowde Ford, Seacroft Moor, Sourton Down, Stratton, Wakefield, Winceby, **1643**; Arundel, **1643–1644**; Basing House, **1643–1645**; Aberdeen, Alresford, Beacon Hill, Bolton, Cropredy Bridge, Fyvie, Inveraray, Latham, Laugharne, Lostwithiel, Lyme, Marston Moor, Nantwich, Newark, Newbury, Selby, Tippermuir, York, **1644**; Alford, Auldearn, Borough Hill, Bridgwater, Bristol, Colby Moor, Inverlochy, Kilsyth, Langport, Leicester, Naseby, Philiphaugh, Rowton Heath, Taunton, **1645**; Benburb, Inverness, Stow, Torrington, **1646**; Dungan Hill, **1647**; Colchester, Maidstone, Pembroke, Preston, St Fagan's, **1648**; Drogheda, Rathmines, Wexford, **1649**; Carbiesdale, Clonmel, Dunbar, **1650**; Dundee, Inverkeithing, Limerick, Wigan, Worcester, **1651**; Lochgarry, **1654**

Spanish-Portuguese Wars: Montijo, **1644**; Elvas, **1659**; Ameixial, **1663**; Montes Claros, **1665**

Ingle's Rebellion: St Mary's, **1645–1646**

Venetian-Turkish Wars: Khania, **1645**; Candia, **1648–1669**; Dardanelles, **1654**; Dardanelles, **1656**; Dardanelles, **1657**; Castelnuovo (Albania), **1687**; Monemvasia, **1689–1690**; Cattaro, **1690**; Khania, **1692**; Chios, **1694**; Spalmadori, **1695**

Allesi's Insurrection: Palermo, **1647**

Masaniello's Insurrection: Naples, **1647**

Bijapur-Maratha Wars: Gingee, **1648**; Pratabgarh, **1659**; Panhala, **1660**; Panhala, Umrani, **1673**; Nesri, **1674**; Ponda, **1675**; Koppal, Tiruvadi, **1677**; Vellore, **1677–1678**

War of the 1st Fronde: Charenton, **1649**

War of the 2nd Fronde: Champ Blanc, **1650**; Blenau, Etampes, St Antoine, **1652**

1st Dutch War: Dungeness, Elba, Goodwin Sands, Kentish Knock, Plymouth (England), **1652**; Gabbard Bank, Leghorn, Portland (Dorset), Scheveningen, **1653**

Moldavian Civil War: Finta, **1653**

Swiss Peasant War: Gisikon, Herzogenbuchsee, Wohlenschwyl, **1653**

Russo-Polish Wars: Smolensk, Szepiele, **1654**; Lvov, Okhmatov, Ozernoe, **1655**; Kiev, Poltava, Werki, **1658**; Konotop, **1659**; Chudnov, Liubar, Polonka, Slobodyszcze, **1660**; Kushliki, **1661**; Lokhvitsa, **1663**; Podhajce, **1667**

Franco-Spanish War: Arras, **1654**; Valenciennes, **1656**; Cambrai, **1657**; Dunes, Dunkirk, **1658**; Luxembourg, **1684**

1st Northern War: Cracow, Jasna Gora, Nowy Dwor, Opoczno, Sobota, Ujscie, Wojnicz, **1655**; Gnesen, Golab, Sandomierz, Warka, Warsaw, **1656**; Fredericia, **1657**; Funen, Sound, **1658**; Nyborg, **1659**

1st Villmergen War: Rapperswil, Villmergen, **1656**

Transylvanian-Polish War: Trembowla, Warsaw, **1657**

War of the Mughal Princes: Bahadurpur, Dharmat, Samugargh, **1658**; Deorai, Khajwa, Maldah, **1659**

Transylvanian National Revolt: Lippa, **1658**; Gilau, Nagyvarad, **1660**; Nagyszollos, **1662**

Royalist Rising: Winnington Bridge, **1659**

Wallachian-Turkish War: Fratesci, **1659**

1st Dutch-Khoikhoi War, 1659–1660. See Appendix

Dutch Wars in the East Indies: Macassar, **1660**; Macassar, **1667–1668**; Kartosuro, **1705**; Bangil, **1706**

Mughal-Maratha Wars: Chakan, **1660**; Poona, **1663**; Surat, **1664**; Purandar, **1665**; Dindori, Sinhgarh, Surat, **1670**; Salher, **1671–1672**; Bhupalgarh, Bijapur, **1690**; Kanchi, **1692**; Chitaldrug, **1695**; Aiwagudi, Basawapatna, **1696**; Satara, **1699–1700**; Panhala, **1701**; Khelna, **1701–1702**; Raigarh, **1703–1704**; Torna, **1704**; Ratanpur, **1706**

Chinese Conquest of Taiwan: Fort Zeelandia, **1661–1662**; Penghu, **1683**

Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars: Neuhausel, **1663**; St Gotthard, **1664**; Esztergom, Parkany, Vienna, **1683**; Neuhausel, **1685**; Buda, **1686**; Harkany, **1687**; Belgrade, **1688**; Nish, **1689**; Belgrade, Nish, Zernyest, **1690**; Slankamen, **1691**; Lugos, **1695**; Zenta, **1697**

North African War of Louis XIV: Jijelli, **1664**

2nd Dutch War: Dylerschans, **1664**; Bergen (Norway), Lowestoft, **1665**; Four Days Battle, North Foreland, Vlie, **1666**; Martinique, **1667**; Medway, Nevis, **1667**

Lubomirski's Rebellion: Matwy, **1666**

Scottish Covenanter Rebellion: Pentland Hills, **1666**; Bothwell Bridge, Drumclog, **1679**

War of Devolution: Lille, **1667**; Dole, **1668**

Morgan's Raids on Panama: Porto Bello, **1668**; Panama, **1671**

Cossack Rebellion: Simbirsk, **1670**

Revolt of the Three Feudatories, 1671–1681. See Appendix

3rd Dutch War: Aardenburg, Charleroi, Groningen, Nijmegen, Sole Bay, Tolhuis, **1672**; Bonn, Maastricht, Schooneveld, Texel, **1673**; Besançon, Enzheim, Grave, Mühlhausen, Seneffe, Sinsheim, **1674**; Consarbruck, Sasbach, Turckheim, **1675**; Augusta (Sicily), Messina, Palermo, Stromboli, **1676**; Cassel, Kochersberg, **1677**; St Denis (France), **1678**

Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine: Kamieniec, **1672**; Khotin, **1673**; Trembowla, Zloczow, **1675**; Soczawa, Zurawno, **1676**; Chigirin, **1677**; Chigirin, **1678**

2nd Dutch-Khoikhoi War, 1673–1677. See Appendix

King Philip's War: Deerfield, Great Swamp Fight, Swansea, **1675**; Hadley, **1676**; Mount Hope, Seekonk, **1676**

Scania War: Fehrbellin, Rathenow, **1675**; Jasmund, Lund, Oland, **1676**; Koge Bay, Landskrona, **1677**

Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown, Occaneechee Island, **1676**

Mughal Conquest of the Deccan Sultanates: Indi, **1676**; Bijapur, **1679**; Bijapur, **1685–1686**; Golconda, **1687**

Pueblo Rising: Santa Fé, **1680**

Mughal-Berad Wars: Sagar, **1680**; Wagingera, **1705**

Franco-Barbary Wars: Algiers, **1682–1683**; Algiers, **1688**

Franco-Genoese War: Genoa, **1684**

Monmouth Rebellion: Norton St Philip, Sedgemoor, **1685**

Russo-Chinese Border War: Albazin, **1685–1686**

War of the Grand Alliance: Philippsburg, **1688**; Bantry Bay, Walcourt, **1689**; Beachy Head, Fleurus, Staffarda, **1690**; Mons, **1691**; La Hogue, Leuze, Namur, Steenkirk, **1692**; Baia (Italy), Charleroi, Lagos Bay, Marsaglia, Neerwinden, **1693**; Camaret Bay, **1694**; Barcelona (Spain), Namur, **1695**; Cartagena (Colombia), **1697**

Mughal-Sikh Wars: Bhangani, **1688**; Nadaun, **1691**; Guler, **1696**; Anandpur, **1700**; Anandpur, **1701**; Basoli, Nirmohgarh, **1702**; Anandpur, Chamkaur, Sarsa, **1704**; Muktsar, **1705**; Samana, **1709**; Jalalabad, Lohgarh, Rahon, Sirhind, **1710**; Jammu, **1712**; Gurdas Nangal, **1715**

War of the British Succession in Ireland: Londonderry, Newtown Butler, **1689**; Boyne, Limerick, **1690**; Athlone, Aughrim, Limerick, **1691**

First Jacobite Rebellion: Dunkeld, Killiecrankie, **1689**; Cromdale, **1690**; Glencoe, **1692**

King William's War: Lachine, **1689**; Fort Loyal, Port Royal, Quebec, Salmon Falls, Schenectady, **1690**; La Prairie, **1691**; Wells, York (Maine), **1692**; Oyster, **1694**; Fort William Henry (Maine), **1696**

Chinese-Mongol Wars: Ulan Butong, **1690**; Jaomodo, **1696**; Hoton Nor, **1731**

Russian Invasion of the Crimea: Azov, **1695–1696**

Spanish-Itzá War: Nojpeten, **1698**

2nd "Great" Northern War: Copenhagen, Jungfernhof, Narva, **1700**; Dunamunde, Riga, **1701**; Erestfer, Hummelshof, Kliszow, Noteborg, **1702**; Nyenskans, Pultusk, Thorn, **1703**; Dorpat, Narva, Punitz, **1704**; Gemauerthof, Kotlin Island, **1705**; Fraustadt, Kalisch, **1706**; Baturin, Grodno, Holowczyn, Lesnaya, **1708**; Poltava, **1709**; Riga, **1709–1710**; Helsingborg, Vyborg, **1710**; Gadebusch, **1712**; Tonning, **1713**; Altona, Hango, Storkyro, **1714**; Stralsund, **1714–1715**; Fredrikshald, **1718**; Osel Island, **1719**; Grengam, **1720**

War of the Spanish Succession: Carpi, Chiari, **1701**; Cadiz, Cremona, Friedlingen, Landau, Luzzara, Santa Marta, Santa Vittoria, Vigo Bay, **1702**; Breisach, Ekeren, Granville, Höchstädt, Munderkingen, Speyer, **1703**; Barcelona, Blenheim, Castelo Branco, Donauwörth, Gibraltar, Malaga, **1704**; Badajoz, Barcelona, Cassano, Marbella, Valencia (Alcántara), **1705**; Alcántara, Alicante, Calcinato, Cartagena (Spain), Ramillies, Turin, **1706**; Almanza, Beachy Head, Denia, Játiva, Lérida, Lizard, Stollhofen, Toulon, **1707**; Cartagena (Colombia), Firth of Forth, Lille, Minorca, Oudenarde, Sardinia, Wynendael, **1708**; Alicante, **1708–1709**; Malplaquet, Mons, Tournai, Val Gudina, **1709**; Almenar, Brihuega, Douai, Rio de Janeiro, Saragossa, Villaviciosa, **1710**; Arleux, Rio de Janeiro, **1711**; Denain, **1712**; Freiburg, Landau, **1713**; Barcelona, **1713–1714**

Queen Anne's War: St Augustine, **1702**; Ayubale, **1703**; Deerfield, Port Royal, **1704**; Charleston (South Carolina), **1706**; Port Royal, **1710**; Quebec, **1711**

Spanish-Algerian Wars: Oran, **1704–1708**; Oran, **1732**; Algiers, **1775**; Oran, **1780–1791**; Algiers, **1783**

Rákóczi Rebellion: Zsibó, **1705**; Trenchin, **1708**

Maratha Civil War: Khed, **1707**

Mughal Wars of Succession: Jajau, **1707**; Hyderabad (India), **1709**; Lahore, **1712**; Agra, **1713**; Hasanpur, **1720**; Gheria (Bengal), **1740**; Daulatabad, **1741**; Rajmahal (Rajasthan), **1747**

Russian Invasion of Moldavia: Stanilesti, **1711**

Persian-Afghan Wars: Kandahar, **1711**; Kandahar, **1714**; Farah, Herat, **1719**; Kerman, **1721**; Gulnabad, Isfahan, Kerman, **1722**; Meshed, **1726**; Herat, Mehmandost, Murchakhar, **1729**; Zarghan, **1730**; Herat, **1731–1732**; Kandahar, **1737–1738**; Kabul, **1738**; Herat, **1750**; Nishapur, **1750–1751**; Torbat-i-Jam, **1751**; Meshed, **1754**; Sabzavar, **1755**

2nd Villmergen War: Bremgarten, Villmergen, **1712**

Tuscarora Indian War: Cotechna, **1712**; Nohoroco, **1713**

Ottoman Invasions of Montenegro: Podgoritza, **1712**; Cevo, **1768**

Jacobite Rebellion (The Fifteen): Preston, Sheriffmuir, **1715**

Yamasee Indian War: Salkehatchie, **1715**

Austro-Turkish War: Peterwardein, Temesvár, **1716**; Belgrade, **1717**

War of the Quadruple Alliance: Cape Passaro, **1718**; Glenshiel, Messina, Vigo, **1719**

Mughal-Hyderabad War: Balapur, Ratanpur, **1720**; Shakarkhelda, **1724**

Spanish-Moroccan Wars: Ceuta, **1720–1721**; Melilla, **1774–1775**

Russian Invasion of the Caspian: Baku, **1723**

Dummer's War: Norridgewock, **1724**; Fryeburg, **1725**

Rise of Dahomey, 1724–1727. See Appendix

Turko-Persian War: Erivan, **1724**; Tabriz, **1724–1725**; Kiemereh, **1726**; Erivan, Hamadan, **1731**

Franco-Barbary Wars: Tripoli (Libya), **1728**

Later Mughal-Maratha Wars: Amjhera, Palkhed, **1728**; Jaitpur, **1729**; Delhi, **1737**; Bhopal, **1737–1738**; Damalcherry Pass, **1740**; Trichinopoly, **1740–1741**; Katwa, **1742**; Trichinopoly, **1743**; Katwa, **1745**; Burdwan, **1747**; Malthan, **1751**; Sindkhed, **1757**; Mangrol, **1761**; Rakshasbhuvan, **1763**

Funj-Ethiopian War, 1730–1755. See Appendix

Maratha Rebellions: Dabhoi, **1731**; Savanur, **1756**

War of the Polish Succession: Danzig, **1733–1734**; Bitonto, Guastalla, Parma, Philippsburg, Secchia, **1734**

Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah: Baghdad, Karkuk, Leilan, **1733**; Baghavand, **1735**; Basra, Mosul, **1743**; Kars, **1745**

Chickasaw-French War: Ackia, Chucalissa, **1736**

Austro-Russian-Turkish War: Azov, Perekop, **1736**; Banyaluka, Nish, Ochakov, Valjevo, **1737**; Bender, Orsova, **1738**; Belgrade, Kroszka, Stavuchany, **1739**

Portuguese-Maratha War: Bassein (India), **1737–1739**; Thana, **1738**

Persian Invasion of India: Jamrud, **1738**; Karnal, **1739**

War of the Austrian Succession: Porto Bello, **1739**; St Augustine, **1740**; Cartagena (Colombia), Mollwitz, Santiago de Cuba, **1741**; Bloody Swamp, Chotusitz, Sahay, **1742**; Braunau, Camposanto, Dettingen, **1743**; Cuneo, Madonna del Olmo, Prague, Toulon, Velletri, **1744**; Amberg, Bassignano, Fontenoy (Belgium), Hennersdorf, Hohenfriedberg, Kesseldorf, Soor, **1745**; Piacenza, Rottofredo, **1746**; Genoa, **1746–1747**; Bergen-op-Zoom, Cape Finisterre, Exilles, Lauffeld, Rocoux, **1747**; Havana, Maastricht, **1748**

Persian-Uzbek Wars: Charjui, Khiva, **1740**

1st Russo-Swedish War: Willmanstrand, **1741**

King George's War: Annapolis Royal, **1744**; Louisbourg, **1745**

Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five): Carlisle, **1745**; Clifton Moor, Inverurie, Prestonpans, **1745**; Stirling, **1745–1746**; Culloden, Falkirk, **1746**

1st Carnatic War: Madras, Negapatam, St Thomé, **1746**; Fort St David, **1746–1748**; Cuddalore, Pondicherry, **1748**

Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah: Manupur, **1748**; Lahore, **1752**; Delhi, Gohalwar, **1757**; Lahore, **1759**; Barari Ghat, Kunjpura, Sikandarabad, **1760**; Panipat, Gujranwala, Sialkot, **1761**; Kup, **1762**; Sialkot, **1763**

2nd Carnatic War: Ambur, Devikota, **1749**; Gingee, Tiruvadi, **1750**; Arcot, Arni, Conjeeveram, Volkondah, **1751**; Trichinopoly, **1751–1752**; Bahur, Chingleput, Covelung, Gingee, Kaveripak, Seringham, **1752**; Tiruvadi, Trichinopoly, **1753**

The Century of Revolution, 1750–1850

Pathan War: Farrukhabad, Kasganj, **1750**; Farrukhabad, Qadirganj, **1751**

Later Dutch Wars in the East Indies: Jenar, **1751**; Tjiledug, **1752**

Persian Wars of Succession: Chahar Mahall, **1751**; Asterabad, **1752**; Kermanshah, **1752–1753**; Qomsheh, **1753**; Kamarej, **1754**; Kazzaz, **1756**; Lahijan, Urmiya, **1757**; Shiraz, **1758**; Ashraf, **1759**; Maragheh, **1760**; Qara Chaman, **1762**; Urmiya, **1762–1763**; Shiraz, **1780–1781**

Burmese Civil Wars: Ava, **1752**; Pegu, **1757**

Seven Years War (North America): Fort Necessity, Great Meadows, **1754**; Beauséjour, Belle Isle (Canada), Lake George, Monongahela, **1755**; Oswego, **1756**; Fort William Henry (NY), **1757**; Fort Duquesne, Fort Frontenac, Fort Ticonderoga, Louisbourg, Snowshoes, **1758**; Fort Niagara, Fort Ticonderoga, Montmorency Gorge, Quebec, **1759**; Montreal, **1760**; Quebec, St Francis, **1760**

War against Malabar Pirates: Savandrug, **1755**; Gheria (Bombay), **1756**

Guarani War: Caibaté, **1756**

Seven Years War (India): Calcutta, **1756**; Calcutta, Chandernagore, Plassey, Trichinopoly, **1757**; Cuddalore, Fort St David, Negapatam, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, **1758**; Madras, **1758–1759**; Chinsura, Masulipatam, Patna, Pondicherry, **1759**; Hajipur, Karikal, Masumpur, Sherpur (India), Udgir, Wandewash, **1760**; Pondicherry, **1760–1761**; Suan, **1761**

Seven Years War (Europe): Kolin, Lobositz, Minorca, Pirna, Port Mahon, **1756**; Breslau, Gotha, Gross-Jagersdorf, Hastenbeck, Leuthen, Moys, Prague, Rossbach, Schweidnitz, **1757**; Ile d'Aix, Cancale, Cherbourg, Crefeld, Domstadtl, Hochkirch, Lutterberg, Olmütz, Sandershausen, St Cast, Zorndorf, **1758**; Bergen (Hesse), Kay, Kunersdorf, Lagos Bay, Maxen, Minden, Neuwarp, Quiberon Bay, **1759**; Carrickfergus, Dresden, Emsdorf, Glatz, Kloster-Kamp, Kolberg, Korbach, Landshut, Liegnitz, Torgau, Warburg, **1760**; Belle Isle (Brittany), Gruneberg, Kolberg, Vellinghausen, **1761**; Almeida, Amoneburg, Burkersdorf, Freiberg, Kassel, Lutterberg, Reichenbach (Poland), Valencia (Alcántara), Vila Velha, Wilhelmstahl, **1762**

Seven Years War (Caribbean): Cap Francais, **1757**; Guadeloupe, Martinique, **1759**; Dominica, **1761**; Havana, Martinique, **1762**

Baluchi Rebellion: Mastung, **1758**

Seven Years War (West Africa): Gorée, Senegal, **1758**

Cherokee Indian Wars: Etchoe, Fort Loudoun, Fort Prince George, **1760**; Etchoe, **1761**

Burmese Invasions of Siam: Ayutthaya, **1760**; Ayutthaya, **1766–1767**

Seven Years War (Philippines): Manila, **1762**

Maratha Wars of Succession: Alegaon, **1762**; Miraj, **1762–1763**; Dhodap, **1768**; Kasegaum, **1774**; Adas, Panchgaum, **1775**

Pontiac's War: Bloody Run, Bushy Run, Devil's Hole, Fort Pitt, Michilimackinac, Point Pelee, **1763**; Detroit, **1763–1764**

Bengal War: Gheria (Bengal), Katwa, Patna, Udaynala, **1763**; Buxar, Patna, **1764**; Kora, **1765**

1st British-Mysore War: Ambur, Chengam, Trinomalee, Vaniyambadi, **1767**; Mulbagal, **1768**

Mamluk Wars: Tanta, **1768**; Cairo, **1772**; Salihiyya, **1773**; Jaffa, **1775**

Polish Rebellion: Orekhovo, **1769**; Lanskroun, Stalowicz, **1771**; Cracow, **1772**

Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War: Dniester, Khotin, **1769**; Bender, Chesme, Chios, Kagul, Larga, Lemnos, Nauplia, Pruth, Ryabaya Mogila, **1770**; Bucharest, Perekop, **1771**; Hirsov, Silistria, Turtukai, **1773**; Kozludzha, Kurchukai, Turtukai, **1774**

Regulators War: Alamance Creek, **1771**

Maratha-Mysore Wars: Chinkurli, **1771**; Saunshi, **1777**

Mamluk-Ottoman Wars: Damascus, **1771**; Jaffa, **1772–1773**; Rahmaniyya, **1786**

Pugachev Rebellion: Orenburg, Ufa, **1773–1774**; Kazan, Tatishchevo, Tsaritsyn, **1774**

Vietnamese Civil War: Quy Nhon, **1773**; Thang Long, **1789**; Thang Long, **1802**

Cresap's War: Yellow Creek, **1774**

Dunmore's War: Point Pleasant, **1774**

Rohilla War: Miranpur Katra, **1774**

1st British-Maratha War: Thana, **1774**; Adas, **1775**; Wargaom, **1779**; Ahmadabad, Bassein (India), Doo-

gaur, Gwalior, Kalyan, Malang-gad, **1780**; Arnala, **1780–1781**; Bhorghat, Durdah, **1781**; Ratnagiri, **1783**

Turko-Persian Gulf War: Basra, **1775–1776**

War of the American Revolution: Bunker Hill, Chambly, Concord, Crown Point, Fort Ticonderoga, Great Bridge, Hampton, Lexington (Massachusetts), Longueuil, Machias, Montreal, St Johns, **1775**; Boston, Quebec, **1775–1776**; Charleston (Massachusetts), Dorchester Heights, Fort Lee, Fort Sullivan, Fort Washington, Gwynn Island, Harlem Heights, Kip's Bay, Long Island, Moore's Creek Bridge, New Providence, Norfolk, Pell's Point, Throg's Neck, Trenton, Trois Rivières, Valcour Island, White Plains, **1776**; Bennington Raid, Brandywine, Cooch's Bridge, Danbury Raid, Fort Anne, Fort Clinton, Fort Mercer, Fort Mifflin, Fort Stanwix, Fort Ticonderoga, Germantown, Hubbardton, Oriskany, Paoli, Peekskill Raid, Princeton, Saratoga (New York), Somerset Court House, Staten Island, White Marsh, **1777**; Barren Hill, Carrickfergus, Cherry Valley, Dominica, Little Egg Harbour, Monmouth, Newport (Rhode Island), Pondicherry, Rhode Island, Savannah, St Augustine, St Lucia, Ushant, Whitehaven, Wyoming Massacre, **1778**; Baton Rouge, Beaufort, Briar Creek, Charleston (South Carolina), Flamborough Head, Grenada, Kettle Creek, Minisink, Newtown, Paulus Hook, Penebscot, Savannah, St Vincent, Stono Ferry, Stony Point, Vincennes, **1779**; Gibraltar, **1779–1783**; Blackstocks, Camden, Cape Finisterre, Cape St Vincent, Charleston (South Carolina), Charlotte, Fishdam Ford, Fishing Creek, Hanging Rock, King's Mountain, Lanneau's Ferry, Martinique, Mobile, Monck's Corner, Monte Christi, Piqua, Rocky Mount, Ruddle's Station, Rugley's Mill, Springfield (New Jersey), St Louis, St Lucia, Wateree Ferry, Waxhaw, Williamson's Plantation, Young's House, **1780**; Augusta (Georgia), Charleston (South Carolina), Chesapeake Capes, Cowan's Ford, Cowpens, Dogger Bank, Eutaw Springs, Fort Ninety-Six, Fort St Joseph, Guildford Courthouse, Haw River, Hobkirk's Hill, Jamestown Ford, Lochrey's Defeat, Martinique, Pensacola, Porto Praya, Quinby Bridge, Richmond (Virginia), Scilly Isles, St Eustatius, Tappan Zee, Tarrant's Tavern, Ushant, Yorktown, **1781**; Minorca, **1781–1782**; Blue Licks, Dominica, Little Mountain, Negapatam, Providien, Sadras, Saints, St Kitts, Trincomalee, **1782**; Cuddalore, **1783**

Tupac Amaru Revolt, 1780–1782. See Appendix

2nd British-Mysore War: Arcot, Perambakam, **1780**; Negapatam, Pollilore, Porto Novo, Sholinghur, **1781**; Arni, Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Paniani, Trikalur, **1782**; Bednur, **1783**; Mangalore, **1783–1784**

1st Cape Frontier War: Fish River, **1781**

Anglo-Dutch War: Elmina, **1782**

Hawaiian Wars: Mokuohai, **1782**; Kepaniwai, **1790**

Shays' Rebellion: Petersham, Springfield (Massachusetts), **1787**

Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg: Lalsot, **1787**; Agra, **1787–1788**; Bagh Dera, Chaksana, **1788**; Merta, Patan, **1790**

Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War: Kinburn, **1787**; Khotin, Liman, Ochakov, Orsova, Thedonisi Island, **1788**; Belgrade, Focsani, Rimnik, **1789**; Izmail, Tendra, Yenikale Strait, **1790**; Babadag, Cape Kaliakra, Matchin, **1791**

2nd Russo-Swedish War: Hogland, **1788**; Bornholm, Fredriksham, Hogfors, Oland, Svenskund, **1789**; Fredriksham, Kronstadt Bay, Reval, Svenskund, Vyborg Bay, **1790**

Brabantine Rebellion: Turnhout, **1789**

3rd British-Mysore War: Travancore, **1789**; Calicut, Sathinungulum, Tiagar, **1790**; Koppal, **1790–1791**; Arikera, Bangalore, Gurrumkonda, Nandi Drug, Savandrug, Shimoga, **1791**; Seringapatam, **1792**

Mexican-Apache Wars: Cañón de Ugalde, **1790**

Little Turtle's War: Harmar's Defeat, **1790**; St Clair's Defeat, **1791**; Fallen Timbers, Fort Recovery, **1794**

Polish Rising: Dubienka, Zielenice, **1792**

French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition): Baisieux, Jemappes, Lille, Longwy, Mainz, Speyer, Valmy, Verdun, **1792**; Aix-la-Chapelle, Aldenhoven, Avesnes-le-Sec, Condé-sur-l'Escaut, Dunkirk, Froeschwiller, Hondschoote, Kaiserslautern, La Maddalena, Lincelles, Louvain, Lyons, Mainz, Marseilles, Martinique, Menin, Neerwinden, Pirmasens, Le Quesnoy, St Pierre and Miquelon, Tobago, Toulon, Trouillas, Valenciennes, Wattignies, Wissembourg, **1793**; Aldenhoven, Bastia, Beaumont-en-Cambresis, Bellegarde, Bois-le-Duc, Boulou, Boxtel, Calvi, Charleroi, Coullioure, Courtrai, Figueras, First of June, Fleurus, Guadeloupe, Hooglede, Kaiserslautern, Platzberg, Trippstadt, L'Ecluse, Landrécies, Mannheim, Martinique, Mouscron, Nieuport, Ourthe, Pont-à-Chin, Roulers, San Fiorenzo, San Lorenzo (Spain), St Lucia, Tourcoing, Tournai, Villers-en-Cauchies, Willems, **1794**; Luxembourg, Mainz, Rosas, **1794–1795**; Bilbao, Cape Colony, Genoa, Höchst im Odenwald, Hyèyes, Ile de Groix, Loano, Mannheim, Quiberon, Texel, Trincomalee, Ushant, **1795**; Altenkirchen, Amberg, Ambon, Arcola, Aschaffenburg, Augsburg, Bassano, Biberach, Bleichfeld, Borghetto, Caldiero, Calliano, Castelnuovo (Italy), Castiglione, Ceva, Colombo, Cosseria, Dego, Deining, Emmendingen, Friedberg (Bavaria), Friedberg (Hesse), Grenada, Lavis, Lodi, Lonato, Malsch, Millesimo, Mindelheim, Mondovi, Montenotte, Neresheim, Neumarkt, Neuwied, Piacenza, Primolano, Rastatt, Renchen, Roveredo, Saldanha Bay, Schliengen, St Lucia, St Vincent, Uckerath, Wetzlar, Wilnsdorf, Würzburg, **1796**;

Huningue, Kehl, Mantua, **1796–1797**; Altenkirchen, Cape St Vincent, Diersheim, Fishguard, Imola, Kirchberg, La Corona, La Favorita, Malborghetto, Neuwied, Rivoli, Santa Cruz de Tenerif, Tagliamento, Tarvis, Trinidad (West Indies), **1797**; Bern, Civita Castelana, Corfu, Ionian Islands, Minorca, **1798**; Valetta, **1798–1800**; Naples, **1799**

French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War): Angers, Chatillon-sur-Sevre, Chemille, Cholet, Dol-de-Bretagne, Entrammes, Fontenay, Granville, Laval, Le Mans, Lucon, Montaigu, Nantes, Pallet, Pont de Gravereau, Pornic, Saumur, Savenay, St Fulgent, Thouars, Torfou, **1793**

2nd Cape Frontier War: Trompettersdrift, **1793**

Maratha Territorial Wars: Lakhairi, **1793**; Kharda, **1795**; Agra, Fatehpur, **1799**; Malpura, **1800**; Georgegarh, Indore, Ujjain, **1801**; Hansi, **1801–1802**; Poona, **1802**

Persian Wars of Succession: Kerman, **1794**

War of the 2nd Polish Partition: Brest-Litovsk, Bydgoszcz, Chelmno, Kobylka, Kruptchitsa, Maciejowice, Praga, Raclawice, Szczekociny, Vilna, Warsaw, **1794**

Hawaiian Wars: Nuuanu, **1795**

Persian-Georgian War: Shusha, Tiflis, **1795**

Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman: Rohtas, **1795**; Amritsar, Gujrat (Pakistan), **1797**; Amritsar, **1798**

Afghan Wars of Succession: Girishk, **1795**; Kabul, **1800**; Nimla, **1809**; Kabul, **1818**; Kandahar, **1834**

Montenegran-Scutari War: Krusi, Martinici, **1796**

French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising): Bantry Bay, **1796**; Camperdown, **1797**; Ballinamuck, Castlebar, Collooney, Donegal Bay, Killala, Rutland, **1798**

Irish Rebellion: Antrim, Arklow, Ballygullen, Ballynahinch, Carlow, Enniscorthy, Gibbet Rath, Kilcullen, Kilcumney Hill, Naas, New Ross, Oulart, Tara, Tubberneering, Vinegar Hill, **1798**

Franco-American Quasi War: Guadeloupe, **1798**; Nevis, **1799**; Guadeloupe, **1800**

French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East): Alexandria, Malta, Nile, Pyramids, Sediman, Shubra Khit, **1798**; Aboukir, Acre, Aswan, Cape Carmel, El Arish, Jaffa, Mount Tabor, Er Ridisiya, Samhud, **1799**; Heliopolis, **1800**; Aboukir, Alexandria, Cairo, Mandora, **1801**

4th British-Mysore War: Malavalli, Seringapatam, Sidassir, **1799**

French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition): Acqui, Airolo, Alessandria, Alkmaar, Bergen-aan-Zee, Cassano, Castricum, Coire, Devil's Bridge, Feldkirch, Groote Keeten, Magnano, Mannheim, Martinsbruch, Modena, Muottothal, Novi Ligure, Ostrach, Ramosch, St Maria, Stockach, Tauffes, Toulouse, Trebbia, Turin, Verona, Wetzikon, Zurich, Zuyper Sluys, **1799**; Bard, Biberach, Engen, Erbach, Genoa, Höchstädt, Hohenlinden, Ivrea, Marengo, Mincio, Montebello, Montréjeau, Mosskirch, Stockach, Surinam, **1800**; Algeciras Bay, Boulogne, Copenhagen, Elba, **1801**

3rd Cape Frontier War: Roodewal (Cape Province), Sundays, **1802**

Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising): Crête-à-Perriot, Gonaives, **1802**; Santo Domingo, **1802–1803**; Port-au-Prince, Vertieres, **1803**

Emmet's Insurrection: Dublin, **1803**

1st British-Kandyan War: Hanwella, Kandy, **1803**

Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition): St Lucia, **1803**; Boulogne, Gorée, Pulau Aur, Surinam, **1804**; Amstetten, Austerlitz, Caldiero, Cape Finisterre, Dominica, Durrenstein, Elchingen, Gunzburg, Haslach, Hollarbrunn, Maria Zell, St Kitts, Tagliamento, Trafalgar, Ulm, Wertingen, **1805**

2nd British-Maratha War: Agra, Ahmadnagar, Aligarh, Argaum, Assaye, Delhi, Gawilgarh, Laswari, **1803**; Delhi, Dieg, Farrukhabad, Monson's Retreat, **1804**; Bharatpur, **1805**

Tripolitan War: Tripoli, **1803**; Tripoli, **1804**; Derna, **1805**

Russo-Persian Wars: Echmiadzin, **1804**; Akhalkalaki, **1810**; Aslanduz, **1812**; Lenkoran, **1813**; Shamkhor, Shusha, Yelizavetpol, **1826**; Abbasabad, Echmiadzin, Erivan, **1827**

1st Serbian Rising: Ivanovatz, **1805**; Misar, **1806**; Belgrade, **1807**; Nish, **1809**; Loznitza, Varvarin, **1810**

Rise of Sokoto: Alkalawa, **1806**

Vellore Mutiny: Vellore, **1806**

Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition): Auerstadt, Blueberg, Buenos Aires, Castelnuovo (Albania), Czarnowo (Mazowieckie), Golymin, Halle, Jena, Lubeck, Magdeburg, Maida, Potsdam, Prenzlau, Pultusk, Saalfield, Santo Domingo, Schleitz, Zehdenick, **1806**; Breslau, **1806–1807**; Alexandria, Bergfriede, Buenos Aires, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Danzig, Eylau, Friedland, Heilsberg, Hof, Konigsberg, Mohrungen, Montevideo, Ostrolenka, Queetz, Rosetta, St Thomas, Stralsund, Waltersdorf, **1807**

Russo-Turkish Wars: Lemnos, **1807**; Silistria, **1809**; Batin, Silistria, **1810**; Loftche, **1810–1811**; Ruschuk, **1811**; Akhaltsikhe, Kars, Varna, **1828**; Adrianople, Kulevcha, Sliven, **1829**

Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War): Juthas, Kauhajoki, Kokonsaari, Lapuu, Nykarleby, Oravais, Pulkkila, Revolax, Siikajoki, Sveaborg, Vasa, Virta bro, **1808**; Savar, **1809**

Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign): Alcolea, Baylen, Benavente, Bilbao, Cabezon, Cabrillas, Cadiz,

Cardedeu, Durango, Espinosa, Evora, Gamonal, Gerona, Guenes, Lodosa, Mansilla, Medina del Rio Seco, Mengibar, Molins de Rey, Obidos, Pancorbo, Reynosa, Rolica, Rosas, Sahagun, Saragossa, Somosierra, Tudela, Valencia (Valencia), Valmaseda, Vimeiro, Zornoza, **1808**; Alba de Tormes, Alcaniz, Alcántara, Almonacid, Amarante, Arzobispo, Banos, Belchite, Braga, Cacabellos, Casa de Salinas, Chaves, Ciudad Real, Corunna, Gerona, Grijon, Igualada, Lugo, Maria, Medellin, Meza de Ibor, Miajadas, Monjuich, Monzon, Ocaña, Oitaven, Oporto, Oveida, Santiago, Talavera de la Reina, Tamames, Trepa, Uclés, Valls, **1809**; Hostalrich, **1809–1810**; Alcalá la Real, Almaden, Almazan, Almeida, Astorga, Barba de Puerco, Barquill, Baza, La Bisbal, Bussaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Coa, El Ronquillo, Fuengirola, Fuente de Cantos, Jaen, La Carolina, Lérida, Manresa, Margalef, Torres Vedras, Vich, Vilafranca del Penèdes, Villagarcia, **1810**; Tortosa, **1810–1811**; Cadiz, **1810–1812**; Albuhera, Albuquerque, Aldea del Ponte, Almeida, Arroyo Molinos, Ayerbe, Badajoz, Barrosa, Benavides, Bornos, Calatayud, Campo Mayor, Carpio de Azaba, Castillejos, Cazal Novo, Coimbra (Portugal), Condeixa, El Bodon, Figueras, Foz d'Aronce, Fuentes d'Onoro, Gebora, Monjuich, Montserrat, Navas de Membrillo, Niebla, Olivenza, Orbigo, Oropesa, Pla, Pombal, Redhina, Sabugal, Sagunto, Tarragona, Usagre, **1811**; Tarifa, Valencia (Valencia), **1811–1812**; Alba de Tormes, Albufera, Alicante, Almaraz, Altafulla, Badajoz, Bilbao, Bornos, Burgos, Castalla, Castrejon, Castrillo, Castro Urdiales, Ciudad Rodrigo, Foix, Garcia Hernandez, Guarda, Guetaria, Huebra, Lequeitio, Llera, Majadahonda, Peñíscola Portugalete, Puente Larga, Roda, Salamanca Forts, Salamanca, Salinas (Spain), Santander, Tordesillas, Venta del Pozo, Villa Muriel, Villagarcia, **1812**; Amposta, Biar, Bidassoa, Buenza, Castalla, Castro Urdiales, Dona Maria, Echalar, Fort Balaguer, Irurzun, Lizasso, Lodosa, Maya, Morales, Nive, Nivelle, Ordal, Osma, Pamplona, Poza, Roncesvalles, La Salud, San Marcial, San Millan, San Sebastian, Sorauren, St Jean de Luz, St Pierre d'Irube, Sumbilla, Tarragona, Tiebas, Tolosa, Vera, Villafranca de Oria, Vitoria, Yanzi, Yecla, **1813**; Aire, Arriverayte, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Croix D'Orade, Garris, Orthez, St Étienne, Tarbes, Toulouse, Vic-de-Bigorre, **1814**

Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition): Abensberg, Aix, Aspern-Essling, Cayenne, Ebelsberg, Eckmühl, Flushing, Gefrees, Hausen, Landshut, Martinique, Neumarkt-St-Viet, Piave, Raab, Raszyn, Regensberg, Sacile, Santo Domingo, St Michael-Leoben, St Paul, Stralsund, Vienna, Wagram, Walcheren, Znaim, **1809**; Grand Port, Guadeloupe, Ionian Islands, Mauritius, Réunion, **1810**; Anholt, Batavia, Foule Point, Lissa, **1811**

Anglo-Arab Wars: Ras al-Khaimah, **1809**; Ras al-Khaimah, **1819**; Sur, **1820**; Balad Bani Bu Ali, **1821**; Aden, **1839**

West Florida Revolution: Baton Rouge, **1810**

Mexican Wars of Independence: Aculco, Dolores, Guanajuato, Monte de las Cruces, **1810**; Calderón, Zitácuaro, **1811**; Cuautla, Palmar, Zitácuaro, **1812**; Palmar, Valladolid, **1813**; Puruarán, **1814**; San Juan de los Llanos, Sombrero, Soto La Marina, Venadito, **1817**; Los Remedios, **1817–1818**

Argentine War of Independence: Cotagaita, Suipacha, **1810**; Cerro Porteño, Huaqui, Las Piedras, San Nicolás, **1811**; Cerrito, Río Piedras, Tucumán, **1812**; Ayohuma, Salta, San Lorenzo, Vilcapugio, **1813**; Arroyo de la China, Florida (Bolivia), Martín García, Montevideo, **1814**; Puesto del Márquez, Sipe-Sipe, Venta y Media, **1815**; Parí, **1816**; Jujuy, **1821**

Paraguayan War of Independence: Tacauri, **1811**

Tecumseh's Confederacy: Tippecanoe, **1811**

Colombian War of Independence: Palacé, **1811**; Ventaquemada, **1812**; Carillo, Palacé, Santa Fé de Bogotá, **1813**; Bogotá, Calibio, Tacines, **1814**; Balaga, Cartagena, Chire, Palo, **1815**; Cachirí, La Plata, El Tambo, **1816**; Boyacá, Gámeza, Pantano de Vargas, **1819**; Genoy, Tenerife, **1820**; Cartagena, **1820–1821**; Bomboná, **1822**

Turko-Wahhabi War: Hejaz, **1812–1813**

Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition: Nacogdoches, **1812**; La Bahía, **1812–1813**; Alazán Creek, Medina (Texas), Rosillo, **1813**

Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign): Berezina, Bolshoi-Stakhov, Borisov, Borodino, Dahlenkirchen, Eckau, Gorodeczno, Inkovo, Jacobovo, Kobryn, Kovno, Krasnoye, Loshnitza, Maloyaroslavetz, Mir, Mogilev, Ostrowno, Polotsk, Romanov, Shevardino, Smolensk, Smoliantsy, Tarontin, Valutino, Vinkovo, Vitebsk, Vyazma, **1812**; Kalisch, **1813**

War of 1812: Bahia, Brownstown, Detroit, Faial, Fort Dearborn, Fort Erie, Madeira, Magagua, Mississinewa, Queenston, Virginia, **1812**; Beaver Dams, Black Rock, Boston Harbour, Buffalo, Chateaugay, Chrysler's Farm, Craney Island, Dudley's Defeat, Florida, Fort George (Quebec), Fort Meigs, Fort Niagara, Fort Schlosser, Fort Stephenson, Frenchtown, Guyana, Lake Erie, Newfoundland, Ogdensburg, Portland (Maine), Sackets Harbour, Stoney Creek, Thames (Ontario), York (Ontario), **1813**; Baltimore, Barataria, Bladensburg, Caulk's Field, Chippewa, Fort Bowyer, Fort Erie, Fort McHenry, Hampden, Lacolle Mill, Lake Borgne, Lake Champlain, Longwood, Lundy's Lane, Michilimackinac, Pensacola, Plattsburg, Prairie du Chien, Rock Island Rapids, St George's Channel, Sandy Creek, Stonington, Valparaiso, Villeré's Plantation, Western Approaches, **1814**; Connecticut, Fort Bowyer, Madeira, New Orleans, Tristan de Cunha, **1815**

Venezuelan War of Independence: Puerto Cabello, **1812**; Araure, Bárbula, Barquisimeto, Los Horcones, Mosquiteros, Niquitao, San Marcos, Taguanes, Vigirima, **1813**; Aragua de Barcelona, Carabobo, La Puerta, La Victoria, San Mateo, Urica, Valencia, **1814**; Angostura, Barcelona, La Hogaza, Mucuritas, San Felix, **1817**; Calabozo, Semen, Sombrero, **1818**; Queseras del Medio, Rincón de los Toros, **1819**; Carabobo, Caracas, **1821**; Maracaibo, **1823**

Creek Indian War: Autossee, Burnt Corn, Fort Mims, Fort Sinquefield, Hillabee, Holy Ground, Littafatchee, Talladega, Tallaseehatchee, **1813**; Calabee Creek, Emuckfaw, Enotachopco, Horseshoe Bend, **1814**

Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation): Altenberg, Bautzen, Cassel, Colditz, Dennewitz, Dresden, Grossbeeren, Hagelsberg, Hanau, Hoyerswerda, Katzbach, Königswartha, Kulm, Leipzig, Libertwolkwitz, Lindenau, Lowenberg, Luckau, Luneberg, Lützen, Mockern, Pirna, Reichenbach (Germany), Rippach, Sehested, Wachau, Wartenburg, **1813**; Cattaro, Danzig, Hamburg, **1813–1814**

Chilean War of Independence: Cancha Rayada, Roble, Yerbas Buenas, **1813**; Alto de Quilo, Rancagua, **1814**; Chacabuco, Gavilán, Potrerillos, Putaendo, Salala, **1817**; Cancha Rayada, Maipú, Talcahuano, **1818**; Hualqui, Quilmo, **1819**; Valdivia, **1820**; Chiloé, **1826**

Afghan-Sikh Wars: Attock, **1813**; Multan, **1818**; Shupiyan, **1819**; Nowshera, **1823**; Peshawar, **1834**; Jamrud, **1837**

Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign): Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bergen-op-Zoom, Borghetto, Brienne, Champaubert, Chateau-Thierry, Craonne, Fismes, La Fère-Champenoise, La Rothière, Laon, Maubeuge, Merxem, Montereau, Montmirail, Mortmant, Ourcq, Paris, Rheims, Soissons, St Dizier, Troyes, Vauchamps, **1814**

British-Gurkha War: Kalanga, Mangu, Nalagarh, **1814**; Jaitak, **1814–1815**; Almorah, Jitgargh, Katalgarh, Malaon, Parsa, **1815**; Makwanpur, **1816**

Peruvian War of Independence: Apacheta, Chacaltaya, Huanta, **1814**; Matará, Umachiri, **1815**; Callao, Pisco, **1819**; Cerro de Pasco, **1820**; Callao, **1820–1821**; Torata, **1823**; Ayacucho, Junín, **1824**; Callao, **1824–1826**

Algerine War: Cabo de Gata, **1815**

Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days): Ferrara, Huningue, La Souffel, Ligny, Namur, Quatre Bras, Tolentino, Waterloo, Wavre, **1815**

2nd British-Kandyan War: Kandy, **1815**

1st Seminole Indian War: Negro Fort, **1816**; Fowltown, **1817**; Pensacola, **1818**

Corsair Wars: Algiers, **1816**; Algiers, **1824**

3rd British-Maratha War: Kirkee, Mehidpur, Nagpur, Sitibaldi, **1817**; Ashti, Chanda (Maharashtra), Koregaon, Malegaon, Rampura, Seoni, Sholapur, Talneer, Kandy, **1818**; Asirgarh, **1819**

Xhosa Civil War: Amalinda, **1818**

Rise of Shaka Zulu: Gqokli, **1818**; Mhlatuze, **1819**

Persian-Afghan Wars: Kafir Qala, **1818**; Herat, **1837–1838**; Herat, **1856**; Herat, **1863**

5th Cape Frontier War: Fish River, Grahamstown, **1819**

Argentine Civil Wars: Barrancas, La Herradura, **1819**; Cepeda, **1820**; Río Seco, **1821**; Navarro, **1828**; Puente de Márquez, San Roque, La Tablada, Vizcacheras, **1829**; Oncativo, **1830**; La Ciudadela, Rio Cuarto, Rodeo de Chacón, **1831**; Cagancha, Chascomús, Pago Largo, Yerua, **1839**; Quebracho Herrado, Sauce Grande, **1840**; Caaguazú, Famaillá, Rodeo del Medio, **1841**; Rincón de Vences, **1847**; Caseros, **1852**; Sierra Chica, **1855**; Pigüé, **1858**; Cepeda, **1859**; Pavón, **1861**; San Ignacio, **1867**; Santa Rosa (Entre Rios), **1870**; Ñaembé, **1871**; San Carlos, **1872**; Santa Rosa (Mendoza), **1874**

Brazilian Occupation of Uruguay: Tacuarembó, Huachi, **1820**; Huachi, Tanizahua, Yaguachi, **1821**; Pichincha, Ríobambo, **1822**; Ibarra, **1823**

Italian Revolt against Austria: Novara, Rieti, **1821**

Turko-Persian War in Azerbaijan: Erzurum, **1821**; Khoi, **1822**

Greek War of Independence: Dragasani, Eressos, Galaxidi, Monemvasia, Navarino, Sekou, Thermopylae, Tripolitza, Valtesti, Vasilika, Vrachori, **1821**; Acropolis, Nauplia, **1821–1822**; Chios, Devernaki, Peta, Stura, **1822**; Missolonghi, **1822–1823**; Anatoliko, Karpenision, **1823**; Bodrum, Kasos, Psara, Samos, **1824**; Krommydi, Lerna, Maniaki, Navarino, Sphakteria, Trikorpha, **1825**; Missolonghi, **1825–1826**; Arachova, Chaidari, Klissova, **1826**; Acropolis, **1826–1827**; Analatos, Distomo, Navarino, **1827**

Brazilian War of Independence: Piraja, **1822**; Salvador, **1822–1823**; Jenipapo, Salvador, **1823**; Montevideo, **1823–1824**

Cape Frontier Wars: Takoon, **1823**

Franco-Spanish War: Trocadera, **1823**

Mexican Civil Wars: Almolonga, **1823**; Gallinero, Posadas, Poza de las Carmelos, Puebla, Tolomé, Vera Cruz, **1832**

Colombian Civil Wars: Catambuco, **1823**; Barbacoas, **1824**; La Ladera, **1828**; Santuario (Antioquia), **1829**; Santuario (Cundinamarca), **1830**; Palmira, **1831**; Buesaco, **1839**; Buesaco, Rionegro, **1851**; Bogotá, **1854**; Manizales, **1860**; Bogotá, Subachoque, **1861**; Los Chancos, Garrapata, **1876**; La Donjuana, Manizales, **1877**

Central American National Wars: Mejicanos, Ochomogo, **1823**; Arrazola, Comayagua, La Trinidad, Milingo, **1827**; Gualcho, San Antonio (El Salvador), **1828**; Guatemala City, **1829**; San José, **1835**; Espiritu Santo, Jicaral, San Pedro Perulapán, Soledad, Tegucicalpa, **1839**; El Potrero, Guatemala City, **1840**; Cartago, **1842**; Danli, Jutiapa, Nacaome, **1844**; Comayagua, Leon, Obrajuela, **1845**; La Arada, **1851**; Atulapa, Omoa, **1853**; Masaguara, **1856**; Coatepeque, San Felipe, San Salvador, Santa Rosa (Honduras), **1863**; Palencia, **1870**; Pasaquina, San Lucas Sacatepéquez, Santa Ana, Tacaña, **1871**; Comayagua, **1872**; Comayagua, **1874**; Apaneca, La Esperanza, Pasaquina, San Marcos (Honduras), **1876**; Chalchuapa, **1885**; Choluteca, Tegucicalpa, **1894**

Karankawa Indian War: Jones Creek, **1824**

1st British-Ashanti War: Bonsaso, **1824**; Dodowa, **1826**

1st British-Burmese War: Kemmendine, Martaban, Rangoon, **1824**; Bassein, Danubyu, Prome, Watteegoung, **1825**; Melloone, Pagahm-mew, Sittang, **1826**

Bolivian War of Independence: Tumusla, **1825**

Uruguayan War of Independence: Sarandi, **1825**

British-Maratha Wars: Bharatpur, **1825–1826**

Great Java War, 1825–1830. See Appendix

Argentine-Brazilian War: Los Pozos, Quilmes, **1826**; Bacacay, Ituzaingó, Juncal, Monte Santiago, Quilmes, **1827**

Siamese-Laotian Wars: Nong Bua Lamphu, **1827**

Miguelite Wars: Coimbra (Portugal), Praia Bay, **1828**; Oporto, **1832**; Cape St Vincent, **1833**; Asseiceira, **1834**

Peruvian-Colombian War: Tarqui, **1829**

Spanish Invasion of Mexico: Tampico, **1829**

Chilean Conservative Revolution: Ochagavía, **1829**; Lircay, **1830**

Belgian War of Independence: Antwerp, **1830**; Antwerp, **1832**

French Conquest of Algeria: Algiers, **1830**; Macta, Mascara, **1835**; Constantine, **1836–1837**; Smala, **1843**; Isly, **1844**

Polish Rebellion: Grochow, Ostrolenka, Praga, Siedlce, Warsaw, Wawer, **1831**

1st Turko-Egyptian War: Acre, **1831–1832**; Belen, Homs, Konya, **1832**

Russian Conquest of the Caucasus: Aghdash Awkh, **1831**; Gimrah, **1832**; Akhulgo, Burtinah, **1839**; Darghiyya, **1842**; Darghiyya, **1845**; Girgil, Saltah, **1847**; Zakataly, **1853**; Gunib, **1859**

Blackfoot Indian War: Pierre's Hole, **1832**

Black Hawk Indian War: Bad Axe, Kellogg's Grove, Pecatonica, Rock River, Wisconsin Heights, **1832**

Texan Wars of Independence: Anahuac, Nacogdoches, Velasco, **1832**; Anahuac, Concepcion, Goliad, Gonzales, Grass Fight, Lipantitlán, San Antonio, **1835**; Agua Dulce Creek, Alamo, Coleto Creek, Refugio, San Jacinto, San Patricio, **1836**; Mill Creek, San Gabriels, **1839**; Dawson's Massacre, Laredo, Mier, Salado, San Antonio, **1842**

1st Carlist War: Asarta, Guernica, Los Arcos, Peñacerrada, **1833**; Alegría, Alsasua, Arquijas, Artaza, Gulina, Mayals, Mendaza, Peñas de San Fausto, **1834**; Arquijas, Bilbao, Descarga, Larrainzar, Larremiar, Mendigorría, Orbiso, Ormáiztegui, Villafranca de Oria, **1835**; Arlaban, Bilbao, Fuentarrabia, Hernani, Orduña, San Sebastian, Tirapegui, Zubiri, **1836**; Barbastro, Huesca, Irun, Oriamendi, **1837**; Morella, **1837–1838**; Morella, Peñacerrada, **1838**; Morella, **1840**

6th Cape Frontier War: Ciskei, **1834–1835**

Bolivian-Peruvian War: Yanacocha, **1835**; Socabaya, **1836**; Ingavi, **1841**

2nd Seminole Indian War: Black Point, Dade Massacre, Withlacoochee, **1835**; Dunlawton, Fort Defiance, Fort Drane, San Felasco Hammock, Thonotosassa, Wahoo Swamp, Welika Pond, Withlacoochee, **1836**; Lake Okeechobee, **1837**; Jupiter Inlet, Loxahatchee, **1838**; Caloosahatchee, **1839**; Bridgewater, Fort King, Indian Key, Martin's Point, **1840**; Peliklahaka, **1842**

Ecuadorian Civil Wars: Minarica, **1835**; Bodegas, **1860**

Boer-Matabele War: Vegkop, **1836**; Kapain, Mosega, **1837**

Uruguayan Civil War: Carpinteria, **1836**; Palmar, **1838**

Canadian Rebellion: Toronto, **1837**

French-Canadian Rebellion: St Charles, St Denis, St Eustache, **1837**

Kichai Indian War: Stone Houses, **1837**

Boer-Zulu War: Blood River, Bloukranz, Ethaleni, Retief Massacre, Tugela, Veglaer, **1838**

Pastry War: San Juan de Ulúa, **1838**

Kickapoo Indian Wars: Battle Creek (Texas), Kickapoo Town, Killough Massacre, **1838**; Little Concho, Wichita Agency, **1862**; Dove Creek, **1865**; Nacimiento, **1873**

Chilean War of the Confederation: Yungay, **1839**

Mexican Federalist War: Acajete, Alcantra, Tampico, **1839**; Saltillo, Santa Rita de Morelos, **1840**

2nd Turko-Egyptian War: Nezib, **1839**; Acre, Beirut, **1840**

Cherokee Indian Wars: Neches, San Saba, **1839**; Village Creek, **1841**

1st British-Afghan War: Ali Masjid, Ghazni, Kalat, **1839**; Bamian, Kahan, Parwan Durrah, **1840**; Bemaru,

Charikar, Tezin, **1841**; Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, **1841–1842**; Ali Masjid, **1842**; Babi Wali Kotal, Ghoaine, Haikalzai, Jagdalak, Maidan, Tezin, **1842**

1st Opium War: Chuanbi, Kowloon, **1839**; Dinghai, **1840**; Bogue Forts, Dinghai, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Zhenhai, **1841**; Ningbo, Zhapu, Zhenjiang, **1842**

Comanche Indian Wars: Brushy Creek, **1839**; Colorado, Council House Affair, Plum Creek (Texas), **1840**; Bandera Pass, **1841**; Walker's Creek, **1844**; Antelope Hills, Rush Springs, **1858**; Crooked Creek, **1859**; Prairie Dog Creek, **1860**; Adobe Walls, **1864**; Blanco Canyon, **1871**

Colombian War of Supreme Commanders: Culebrera, Huilquipamba, La Polonia, **1840**; Aratoca, La Chanca, Garcia, Itagüí, Ocaña, Riofrio, Salamina, Tescua, **1841**

Spanish Civil War, 1840–1843. See Appendix

Zulu Wars of Succession: Maqonqo, **1840**; Ndondakusuka, **1856**

Natal War: Congella, **1842**

Argentine-Uruguayan War: Arroyo Grande, **1842**; Montevideo, **1843–1851**; Arroyo del Sauce, **1844**; India Muerta, Vuelte de Obligada, **1845**

British Conquest of Sind: Hyderabad (Pakistan), Miani, Shahdadpur, **1843**

British-Gwalior War: Maharajpur (Gwalior), Panniar, **1843**

1st New Zealand War: Wairau, **1843**; Kapotai, Kororareka, Ohaewai, Puketutu, Te Ahuahu (Bay of Islands), **1845**; Ruapekapeka, **1845–1846**; Boulcott's Farm, Horokiri, **1846**; Rutland Stockade, St John's Wood, **1847**

Dominican War of Independence, 1844. See Appendix

Peruvian Civil Wars: Carmen Alto, **1844**; La Palma, **1855**; Arequipa, **1857–1858**

Sonderbund War: Gisikon, **1845**

1st British-Sikh War: Ferozeshah, Mudki, **1845**; Aliwal, Baddowal, Dharmkot, Sobraon, **1846**

French Conquest of Madagascar: Tamatave, **1845**; Tamatave, **1883**; Andriba, Tananarive, Tsarasoatra, **1895**

7th Cape Frontier War: Burnshill, Fort Peddie, Gwanga, **1846**

American-Mexican War: Brazito, Fort Texas, Monterey, Monterrey, Palo Alto, Rancho Dominguez, Resaca de la Palma, San Pascual, Thornton's Ambush, **1846**; Atlixco, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Churubusco, Contreras, Embudo Pass, Huamantla, Izúcar de Matamoros, La Cañada, Molino del Rey, Mora, Puebla, Pueblo de Taos, Sacramento, San Gabriel (California), Vera Cruz, **1847**; Santa Cruz de Rozales, **1848**

Caste War of Yucatan, 1846–1901. See Appendix

Dutch Conquest of Bali: Singaraja, **1846**; Jagaraga, **1848**; Jagaraga, **1849**; Cakranegara, Mataram, **1894**; Denpasar, **1906**

Cayuse Indian War: Whitman Massacre, **1847**; Deschutes, Willow, Tucannon, **1848**

French Conquest of Indochina: Danang, **1847**; Danang, **1858**; Saigon, **1859**; Chi Hoa, **1860–1861**; Hanoi, **1873**; Hanoi, **1882**; Hue, Nam Dinh, **1883**

Orange Free State War: Boomplaats, **1848**

1st Italian War of Independence: Curtatone, Custozza, Goito, Luino, Morazzone, Santa Lucia, Vicenza, **1848**; Brescia, Catania, Mortara, Novara, Palestrina, Rome, Velletri, Venice, **1849**

Hungarian Revolutionary War: Mór, Schwechat, Pakozd, Vienna, **1848**; Acs, Buda, Hatvan, Isaszeg, Kapolna, Komárom, Nagy Sallo, Pered, Segesvár, Temesvár, Waitzen, **1849**

2nd British-Sikh War: Kineyre, Ramnagar, Sadulapur, Sadusam, **1848**; Multan, **1848–1849;** Chilianwallah, Gujrat (Pakistan), **1849**

1st Schleswig-Holstein War: Bov, Dannevirke, **1848**; Duppel, Eckenforde, Fredericia, **1849**; Friedrichstadt, Idstedt, **1850**

The Rise of Modern Professionalism, 1850–1900

Pit River Indian War: Clear Lake, Russian, **1850**

8th Cape Frontier War: Boomah Pass, Fort White, **1850**; Fish River, Viervoet, Waterkloof, **1851**; Berea Mountain, Iron Mountain, **1852**

Taiping Rebellion: Huazhou, **1850**; Jiangkou, Jintian, Yung'an, **1851**; Changsha, Dadong Mountains, Guilin, Quanzhou, Suo'yi Ford, Wuchang, **1852**; Anqing, Huaiqing, Nanchang, Nanjing, Wuxue, **1853**; Luzhou, **1853–1854**; Wuchang, **1854**; Jiujiang, Wuchang, **1855**; Changshu, Nanjing, Wuchang, Zhenjiang, **1856**; Nanjing, Qingpu, Shanghai, Songjiang, **1860**; Anqing, **1860–1861**; Hangzhou, **1861**; Ningbo, Shanghai, Tzeki, Yuhuatai, **1862**; Nanjing, **1862–1864**; Suzhou, **1863**; Changzhou, Hangzhou, **1863–1864**

1st Chilean Liberal Revolt: Loncomilla, Petorca, **1851**

Apache Indian Wars: Janos Massacre, **1851**; Arizpe, **1852**; Cieneguilla, Rio Caliente, **1854**; Canyon of the Dead Sheep, Gila River, **1857**; Apache Pass, **1862**; Bloody Tanks, **1864**; Chiricahua Pass, **1869**; Camp Grant, **1871**; Skeleton Cave, **1872**; Turret Butte, **1873**; Rattlesnake Springs, Tinaja de las Palmas, Tres Castillos, **1880**; Cibecue Creek, **1881**; Big Dry Wash, **1882**; Aros, **1886**

2nd British-Burmese War: Bassein, Martaban, Pegu, Prome, Rangoon, **1852**; Danubyu, **1853**

Crimean War: Akhaltsikhe, Bashgedikler, Oltenitza, Sinope, **1853**; Alma, Balaklava, Bayazid, Bomarsund, Calafat, Chorokh, Citate, Giurgiu, Inkerman, Kürük-Dar, Odessa, Petropavlosk, Silistria, **1854**; Sevastopol, **1854–1855**; Chernaya, Eupatoria, Ingur, Kars, Kerch, Kinburn, Malakov, Redan, Sveaborg, **1855**

Turko-Montenegran Wars: Ostrog, **1853**; Grahovo, **1858**; Piva, **1861**; Rijeka, **1862**

Eureka Rebellion: Eureka Stockade, **1854**

Sioux Indian Wars: Fort Laramie, **1854**; Ash Hollow, **1855**; Spirit Lake, **1857**; Birch Coulee, Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, Wood Lake, **1862**; Big Mound, Dead Buffalo Lake, Stony Lake, Whitestone Hill, **1863**; Killdeer Mountain, **1864**; Massacre Canyon, **1873**; Crazy Woman Creek, Little Big Horn, Powder, Rosebud, Slim Buttes, War Bonnet Creek, **1876**; Muddy Creek, Wolf Mountain, **1877**; Wounded Knee Creek, **1890**

Mexican Liberal Rising: Acapulco, **1855**

Rogue River War: Hungry Hill, **1855**; Big Meadow, **1856**

3rd Seminole Indian War: Big Cypress Swamp, **1855**; Tillis Farm, **1856**

Yakima Indian Wars: Toppenish, Union Gap, **1855**; Grande Ronde Valley, Satus, **1856**; Four Lakes, Pine Creek, Spokane Plain, **1858**

National (Filibuster) War: Granada (Nicaragua), La Virgen, Rivas, **1855**; Granada (Nicaragua), Masaya, Rivas, San Jacinto (Nicaragua), Santa Rosa de Copán, **1856**; Rivas, San Jorge, **1857**; Trujillo, **1860**

Ute Indian Wars: Poncha Pass, **1855**; Spanish Fork Canyon, **1863**; Red Canyon, White River, **1879**

Anglo-Persian War: Bushire, Reshire, **1856**; Khoosh-Ab, Mohammerah, **1857**

Cheyenne Indian War: Solomon Forks, **1857**

Mormon War: Mountain Meadows, **1857**

Pisacane Rebellion: Sapri, **1857**

Indian Mutiny: Agra, Aligarh, Aong, Arrah, Badli-ki-Serai, Bashiratganj, Bithur, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Chanda (Uttar Pradesh), Chatra, Chinhat, Danchua, Delhi, Dhar, Fatehpur, Ghazi-ud-din-Nagar, Goraria, Jagdispur, Jiran, Kasganj, Khajwa, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Manduri, Mangalwar, Meerut, Najafghar, Narnaul, Nimach, Pali, Pandu Nadi, Patiala, Rawal, Shahganj, Sikander Bagh, Sohanpur, Trimmu Ghat, Unnao, **1857**; Alambagh, **1857–1858**; Amorha, Awah, Azamgarh, Badshahganj, Banda, Banki, Bareilly, Barodia, Betwa, Bijapur, Budhayan, Burgidiah, Chanda (Uttar Pradesh), Chanderi, Dalippur, Dundia Khera, Fategarh, Garhakota, Gorakhpur, Gwalior, Haraiya, Jagdispur, Jaunpur, Jawra Alipur, Jhansi, Kalpi, Kankar, Kankrauli, Kotah, Kotah-ki-Serai, Kunch, Lucknow, Madanpur, Maniar, Morar, Muhamdi, Musa Bagh, Musjidiah, Nagal, Nagina, Nawabganj, Rahatgarh, Rajgarh, Ranod, Ruiya, Sagar, Sanganer, Shamsabad, Sirsa, **1858**; Dausa, Rapti, Sikar, **1859**

2nd Opium War: Fatshan Creek, Guangzhou, **1857**; Dagu Forts, **1858**; Dagu Forts, **1859**; Baliqiao, Dagu Forts, **1860**

Diaz Revolt in Uruguay: Cagancha, **1858**

Mexican War of the Reform: Acámbaro, Ahualalco, Atenquique, Guadalajara, Salamanca, **1858**; Colima, La Estancia, Tacubaya, Vera Cruz, **1859**; Calderón, Calpulalpam, Guadalajara, Silao, Toluca, Vera Cruz, **1860**

2nd Chilean Liberal Revolt: Cerro Grande, Loros, **1859**

Venezuelan Federalist Revolt: Santa Inés, **1859**; Cople, **1860**

2nd Italian War of Independence: Magenta, Melegnano, Montebello, Palestro, San Fermo, Solferino, Tre Ponti, Turbigo, Varese, **1859**; Ancona, Calatafimi, Castelfidardo, Milazzo, Palermo, Volturno, **1860**; Gaeta, **1860–1861**; Messina, **1860–1861**

Pyramid Lake Indian War: Pinnacle Mountain, Truckee, **1860**

Spanish-Moroccan War: Castillejos, Guad-el-Ras, Tetuán, **1860**

2nd New Zealand War: Mahoetai, Puketakauere, Waireka, Waitara, **1860**; Te Arei, **1861**; Camerontown, Katikara, Koheroa, Mauku, Poutoko, Pukekohe East, Rangiriri, **1863**; Gate Pa, Kaitake, Mangapiko, Moutoa, Orakau, Rangiaowhia, Sentry Hill, Te Ahuahu (Taranaki), Te Ranga, **1864**; Hungahungatoroa, Nukumaru, Waerenga, **1865**; Otapawa, **1866**; Makaretu, Matawhero, Moturoa, Te Ngutu-o-temanu, **1868**; Mohaka, Ngatapa, Te Porere, **1869**; Waikorowhiti, **1870**

American Civil War (Eastern Theatre): Aquia Creek, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Camp Allegheny, Carnifex Ferry, Cheat Summit, Cross Lanes, Dranesville, Fort Hatteras, Greenbrier River, Hoke's Run, Philippi (West Virginia), Rich Mountain, Sewell's Point, **1861**; Antietam, Beaver Dam Creek, Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, Cockpit Point, Cross Keys, Drewry's Bluff, Eltham's Landing, Fort Macon, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Gaines' Mill, Garnett's & Golding's Farm, Goldsboro Bridge, Groveton, Hampton Roads, Hancock, Hanover Court House, Harper's Ferry, Kernstown, Kettle Run, Kinston, Malvern Hill, McDowell, New Bern, Oak Grove, Port Republic, Rappahannock, Roanoke Island, Savage's Station, Seven Days' Battles, Seven Pines, Shepherdstown, South Mills, South Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, Tranter's Creek, White Hall, White Oak Swamp, Williamsburg, Winchester (Virginia), Yorktown, **1862**; Aldie, Auburn, Boonsboro,

Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Buckland Mills, Chancellorsville, Droop Mountain, Fort Anderson, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Hanover, Kelly's Ford, Manassas Gap, Middleburg (Virginia), Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Salem Church, Suffolk, Upperville, Washington (North Carolina), Williamsport, Winchester (Virginia), **1863**; Albermarle Sound, Berryville, Cedar Creek, Cedarville, Chester Station, Cloyd's Mountain, Cold Harbour, Cove Mountain, Crater, Cumberland, Darbytown Road, Deep Bottom, Drewry's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Fisher's Hill, Fort Fisher, Fort Stevens, Globe Tavern, Hatcher's Run, Haw's Shop, Jerusalem Plank Road, Kernstown, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Moorefield, Morton's Ford, New Market, New Market Heights, New Market Road, North Anna, Old Church, Opequon, Petersburg, Piedmont, Plymouth (North Carolina), Poplar Springs Church, Port Walthall Junction, Reams Station, Sappony Church, Smithfield, Snicker's Ferry, Spotsylvania Court House, St Mary's Church, Staunton River Bridge, Stephenson's Depot, Summit Point, Swift Creek, Tom's Brook, Totopotomoy Creek, Trevilian Station, Walkerton, Ware Bottom Church, Wilderness, Wilson's Wharf, Yellow Tavern, **1864**; Amelia Springs, Appomattox Court House, Appomattox Station, Dinwiddie Court House, Farmville, Five Forks, Fort Fisher, Fort Stedman, Hatcher's Run, High Bridge, Lewis's Farm.

American Civil War (Lower Seaboard): Fort Sumter, Santa Rosa Island, **1861**; Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Fort Jackson and St Philip, Fort Pulaski, Georgia Landing, New Orleans, Secessionville, Simmon's Bluff, St John's Bluff, Tampa, **1862**; Charleston Harbour, Cox's Plantation, Donaldsonville, Fort Bisland, Fort Brooke, Fort McAllister, Fort Wagner, Grimball's Landing, Irish Bend, Lafourche Crossing, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Stirling's Plantation, Vermillion Bayou, **1863**; Olustee, **1864**; Natural Bridge, **1865**

American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi): Bird Creek, Blue Mills Landing, Boonville, Carthage (Missouri), Dry Wood Creek, Fredericktown, Lexington (Missouri), Mount Zion Church, Round Mountain, Shoal Creek, Springfield (Missouri), Wilson's Creek, **1861**; Cane Hill, Clark's Mill, Galveston, Glorieta Pass, Hill's Plantation, Independence, Kirksville, Lone Jack, Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Roan's Tan Yard, Sabine Pass, St Charles (Arkansas), Valverde, **1862**; Baxter Springs, Bayou Fourche, Cabin Creek, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff, Devil's Backbone, Galveston, Hartville, Honey Springs, Lawrence, Pine Bluff, Sabine Pass, Springfield (Missouri), **1863**; Big Blue, Blair's Landing, Elkin's Ferry, Fort Davidson, Fort De Russy, Glasgow, Independence, Jenkins' Ferry, Lexington (Missouri), Little Blue River, Mansfield, Mansura (Louisiana), Marais des Cygnes, Marks' Mills, Marmiton, Mine Creek, Monett's Ferry, Newtonia, Old River Lake, Pleasant Hill, Poison Spring, Prairie d'Ane, Westport, Yellow Bayou, **1864**; Palmito Ranch, **1865**

American Civil War (Western Theatre): Barbourville, Belmont (Missouri), Camp Wild Cat, Ivy Mountain, Rowlett's Station, **1861**; Chattanooga, Chickasaw Bluffs, Corinth (Mississippi), Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Hartsville, Hatchie Bridge, Island Number Ten, Iuka, Jackson (Tennessee), Memphis (Tennessee), Middle Creek, Mill Springs, Munfordville, Murfreesboro, Parker's Cross Roads, Perryville, Richmond (Kentucky), Shiloh, **1862**; Stones River, **1862–1863**; Arkansas Post, Bean's Station, Big Black, Blountsville, Blue Springs, Brentwood, Buffington Island, Campbell's Station, Champion Hill, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Collierville, Corydon, Davis' Cross Roads, Day's Gap, Fort Donelson, Fort Sanders, Franklin, Goodrich's Landing, Grand Gulf, Helena (Arkansas), Hoover's Gap, Jackson (Mississippi), Milliken's Bend, Mossy Creek, Port Gibson, Raymond, Ringgold Gap, Salineville, Snyder's Bluff, Thompson's Station, Vaught's Hill, Vicksburg, Wauhatchie Station, **1863**; Adairsville, Allatoona, Athens (Alabama), Atlanta, Brice's Cross Roads, Buck Head Creek, Bull's Gap, Columbia, Cynthiana, Dallas, Dalton, Dandridge, Decatur, Ezra Church, Fair Garden, Fort McAllister, Fort Pillow, Franklin, Griswoldville, Honey Hill, Johnsonville, Jonesborough, Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Lovejoy's Station, Marietta, Marion, Memphis (Tennessee), Meridian, Mobile Bay, Murfreesboro, Nashville, New Hope Church, Okolona, Paducah, Peachtree Creek, Pickett's Mill, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Saltville, Spring Hill, Tupelo, Utoy Creek, Waynesborough (Georgia), **1864**; Averasborough, Bentonville, Blakely, Kinston, Monroe's Cross Roads, Rivers' Bridge, Selma, Spanish Fort, **1865**

Garibaldi's First March on Rome: Aspromonte, **1862**

Serbo-Turkish Wars: Belgrade, **1862**

Ecuador-Colombia War: Tulcán, **1862**; Cuaspud, **1863**

Mexican-French War: Acultzingo, Orizaba, Puebla, **1862**; Camerone, Piedra-Gorda, Puebla, San Lorenzo, San Luis Potosi, Santa Inés, **1863**; Candelaria, Matehuala, **1864**; Oaxaca, Santa Ana Amatlan, Tacámbaro, **1865**; La Coronilla, La Carbonera, Matamaros, Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, Santa Gertrudis, Santa Isabel (Coahuila), **1866**; Mexico City, Puebla, Querétaro, San Jacinto, San Lorenzo, **1867**

Bear River Indian War: Bear River, **1863**

British-Satsuma War: Kagoshima, **1863**

Pathan Rising: Ambela, **1863**

Dominican War of Restoration, 1863–1864. See Appendix

War of the Meiji Restoration: Kyoto, **1863**; Kyoto, **1864**; Fushimi, Ueno, Wakamatsu, **1868**; Goryokaku, **1869**

American Civil War (High Seas): Cherbourg, **1864**

Navajo Indian War: Canyon de Chelly, **1864**

2nd Schleswig-Holstein War: Alsen, Duppel, Helgoland, **1864**

Shimonoseki War: Shimonoseki, **1864**

Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War: Ash Creek, Cedar Canyon, Sand Creek, **1864**; Fort Rice, Julesburg, Platte Bridge, Powder, Tongue, **1865**; Plum Creek (Nebraska), **1867**; Beaver Creek, Beecher Island, Washita, **1868**; Summit Springs, **1869**

War of the Triple Alliance: Coimbra (Brazil), **1864**; Paysandú, **1864–1865**; Corrientes, Paso de Cuevas, Mbutuy, Riachuelo, Uruguayana, Yatay, **1865**; Boquerón (Nhembucu), Corrales, Curupaíty, Curuzú, Estero Bellaco, Ilha de Redencão, Tuyutí, Yataití-Corá, **1866**; Estero Rojas, Nhembucu, Potrero Obella, Tatayiba, Tuyutí, **1867**; Angostura (Paraguay), Avaí, Humaitá, Ita Ybate, Tebicauri, Ytororó, **1868**; Acosta-Ñu, Piribebuy, Tupium, **1869**; Cerro Corá, **1870**

British-Bhutanese War: Dewangiri, **1865**

Later Afghan War of Succession: Khujbaz, **1865**; Kabul, Sheikhabad, **1866**; Khujbaz, Kila Alladad, **1867**; Zurmat, **1869**; Herat, **1870**

Russian Conquest of Central Asia: Tashkent, **1865**; Bokhara, **1868**; Khiva, **1873**; Khokand, **1875**; Andizhan, **1876**; Geok Tepe, **1879**; Geok Tepe, **1881**

Peruvian-Spanish War: Callao, Valparaiso, **1866**

Seven Weeks War: Aschaffenburg, Blumenau, Gerchsheim, Gitschin, Hammelburg, Helmstadt, Huhnerwasser, Kissingen, Königgratz, Langensalza, Laufach, Liebenau, Münchengratz, Nachod, Podol, Schweinschadel, Skalitz, Soor, Tauberbischofsheim, Tobitschau, Trautenau, Werbach, Wiesenthal, Würzburg, Zella, **1866**

3rd Italian War of Independence: Bassa, Bezzecca, Custozza, Lissa, Monte Suella, **1866**

Red Cloud's War: Fetterman Massacre, Lodge Trail Ridge, **1866**; Fort Phil Kearney, **1866–1867**; Hayfield Fight, Wagon Box Fight, **1867**

Garibaldi's Second March on Rome: Mentana, Monterotondo, Villa Glori, **1867**

British Expedition to Ethiopia: Arogi, Magdala, **1868**

Canadian River Expedition: Soldier Spring, **1868**

Spanish Revolution: Alcolea, **1868**

1st Cuban War of Independence: Bayamo, **1869**; Virginius Incident, **1873**

Piegan Indian Expedition: Marias, **1870**

Franco-Prussian War: Amiens, Artenay, Bagneux, Bazeilles, Beaugency, Beaumont-en Argonne, Beaune-la-Rolande, Bellevue, Buzancy, Chateaudun, Chatillon-le-Duc, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, Chatillon-sur-Seine, Chevilly, Colombey, Coulmiers, Dijon, Dreux, Etival, Gravelotte, Gray, Hallue, Le Bourget, Loigny, Malmaison, Mars-la-Tour, Metz, Neu-Breisach, Noiseville, Nouart, Nuits Saint George, Saarbrucken, Schlettstadt, Sedan, Soissons, Spicheren, Strasbourg, Thionville, Toul, Verdun, Villiers, Wissembourg, Wörth, **1870**; Bapaume, Paris, **1870–1871**; Belfort, Dijon, Héricourt, Le Mans, Mont Valerian, Pontarlier, St Quentin, Villersexel, **1871**

Kiowa Indian War: Little Wichita, **1870**; Salt Creek, **1871**

Paris Commune: Paris, **1871**

Egyptian Wars of Expansion: Masindi, **1872**

Modoc Indian War: Lost River (California), **1872**; Lava Beds, Schonchin Flow, **1873**

Red River Indian War: McClellan Creek, **1872**; Adobe Walls, Buffalo Wallow, Lost Valley (Texas), Lyman's Wagon Train, Palo Duro, **1874**; Sappa Creek, **1875**

2nd Carlist War: Oroquieta, **1872**; Alpens, Bocairente, Mañeru, Montejurra, **1873**; Bilbao, **1873–1874**; Caspe, Castellfullit de la Roca, Cuenca, Estella, Gandesa, Oteiza, Somorrostro, **1874**; Lácar, Treviño, **1875**; Estella, Montejurra, **1876**

2nd British-Ashanti War: Abakrampa, Escobea, Essaman, **1873**; Amoafo, Odasu, **1874**

2nd Riel Rebellion: Cypress Hills, **1873**; Batoche, Battleford, Cut Knife Creek, Duck Lake, Eagle Hills, Fish Creek, Frenchman's Butte, Frog Lake, Loon Lake, **1885**

Saga Rebellion: Saga, **1874**

Egyptian-Ethiopian War: Aussa, Gundet, **1875**; Gura, **1876**

Diaz Revolt in Mexico: Icamole, Jazmin, Oaxaca, San Juan Epatlán, Tecoac, **1876**

Serbo-Turkish War: Alexinatz, Djunis, Vucji Do, **1876**

Xinjiang Rebellion: Ürümqi, **1876**; Turpan, **1877**

Nez Percé Indian War: Bear Paw Mountains, Big Hole, Canyon Creek, Clearwater, White Bird Canyon, **1877**

Satsuma Rebellion: Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Shiroyama, **1877**

9th Cape Frontier War: Ibeka, **1877**; Kentani, N'Axama, **1878**

Russo-Turkish War: Aladja Dagh, Ardahan, Gorni-Dubnik, Kars, Kizil-Tepe, Loftche, Mount St Nicholas,

Nicopolis (Bulgaria), Orchanie, Pelischat, Plevna, Shipka Pass, Stara Zagora, Svistov, Tahir, Yahni, Zivin, **1877**; Erzurum, **1877–1878**; Plovdiv, Senova, Tashkessan, **1878**

Austro-Turkish War in Bosnia: Sarajevo, **1878**

Bannock Indian War: Battle Creek (Idaho), Birch Creek, Pendleton, Silver Creek (Oregon), **1878**

2nd British-Afghan War: Ali Masjid, Peiwar Kotal, **1878**; Charasia, Fatehabad, Kabul, Sherpur (Afghanistan), **1879**; Ahmad Khel, Kandahar, Maiwand, Urzu, **1880**

Anglo-Zulu War: Eshowe, **1879**; Gingindlovu, Hlobane, Inyezane, Isandhlwana, Khambula, Myer's Drift, Rorke's Drift, Sihayo's Kraal, Ulundi, **1879**

Baputhi War: Moorosi's Mountain, **1879**

Sheepeater War: Vinegar Hill (Idaho), **1879**

White River Massacre: Meeker Massacre, **1879**

War of the Pacific: Angamos, Iquique, San Francisco (Chile), Tarapacá, **1879**; Arica, Los Angeles (Peru), Tacna, **1880**; Chorrillos, Miraflores, **1881**; Concepción (Peru), Pucará, Tongos, **1882**; Huamachuco, **1883**

1st Anglo-Boer War: Bronkhorstspruit, **1880**; Ingogo, Laing's Nek, Majuba Hill, **1881**

Afghan Civil Wars: Kandahar, **1881**; Ghaznigak, **1888**

Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion: Alexandria, Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir, Tel-el-Maskhuta, **1882**

Franco-Mandingo Wars: Kéniéra, **1882**; Bamako, **1883**; Sikasso, **1887–1888**; Guélémou, Sikasso, **1898**

War of the Desert: Apeleg, **1883**

Zulu Civil War: Msebe, Ondini, **1883**; Tshaneni, **1884**

Sino-French War: Hanoi, Son Tay, **1883**; Bac Le, Bac Ninh, Chilung, Fuzhou, Tanshui, **1884**; Lang Son, Tuyen-Quang, **1885**

British-Sudan Wars: El Obeid, Tokar, **1883**; El Teb, Sinkat, Tamai, **1884**; Khartoum, **1884–1885**; Abu Klea, Abu Kru, Ginniss, Hashin, Kirkeban, Tofrek, **1885**; Gemaizeh, Handoub, **1888**; Toski, **1889**; Tokar, **1891**; Firket, Hafir, **1896**; Abu Hamed, **1897**; Atbara, Dakhila, Gedaref, Omdurman, **1898**; Um Diwaykarat, **1899**

Russo-Afghan War: Penjdeh, **1885**

Serbo-Bulgarian War: Pirot, Slivnitza, **1885**

3rd British-Burmese War: Bhamo, Minhla, **1885**

Sudanese-Ethiopian War: Kufit, **1885**; Debra Sina, **1887**; Gallabat, **1889**

1st Italo-Ethiopian War: Dogali, **1887**; Halai, **1894**; Amba Alagi, Coatit, **1895**; Makale, **1895–1896**; Adowa, **1896**

Saudi-Rashidi Wars: Riyadh, **1887**; Mulaydah, **1891**; Dilam, Riyadh, **1902**; Bukairiya, Unayzah, **1904**; Rawdhat al Muhanna, **1906**; Jirab, **1915**; Kinzan, **1915**; Hail, **1921**

Zulu Rebellion: Ceza, Hlophekhulu, Ivuna, **1888**

German Colonial Wars in Africa: Bagamoyo, Pangani, **1889**; Lugalo, **1891**; Hornkranz, **1893**; Iringa, Naukluf, **1894**; Adibo, **1896**

1st Franco-Dahomean War: Atchoupa, Cotonou, **1890**

Chilean Civil War: Caldera Bay, Concón, Huara, Placilla, Pozo Almonte, San Francisco (Chile), **1891**

2nd Franco-Dahomean War: Abomey, Dogba, **1892**

British Conquest of Nigeria: Yemoji, **1892**; Benin, Ugbine, **1897**

Venezuelan Civil Wars: San Pedro, **1892**; Mata Carmelera, **1898**; Tocuyito, **1899**; La Victoria, **1902**; Ciudad Bolívar, **1903**

British Occupation of Sierra Leone: Waima Incident, **1893**

Italo-Sudanese Wars: Agordat, **1893**

Matabele War: Bembesi, Empadine, Shangani, Shangani Incident, **1893**

3rd Franco-Dahomean War: Acheribe, **1893**

War of Melilla: Melilla, **1893–1894**

Sino-Japanese War: Caohekou, Fenghuangcheng, Haiyang, Kangwachai, Phung-tao, Port Arthur, Pyongyang, Songhwan, Yalu, **1894**; Haicheng, **1894–1895**; Kaiping, Niuzhuang, Taipingshan, Weihaiwei, Yingkou, **1895**

Chitral Campaign: Chitral, Malakand, Nisa Col, Panjkora, **1895**

2nd Cuban War of Independence: Coliseo, Dos Ríos, Iguará, Jobito, Mal Tiempo, Manacal, Peralejo, Sao del Indio, **1895**; Artemisa, Cacarajicara, Candelaria, Loma del Gato, Paso Real, Punta Brava, Saratoga, **1896**; Victoria de la Tunas, **1897**

Jameson's Raid: Krugersdorp, **1896**

Philippines War of Independence: Binakayan, Imus, San Isidro, San Juan del Monte, San Mateo, Zapote Bridge, **1896**; Dasmariñas, Imus, Naic, Puray, Silang, Zapote Bridge, **1897**; Baler, **1898–1899**

1st Greco-Turkish War: Domokos, Mati, Nezeros, Pharsalus, Velestino, Vigla, **1897**

Great Frontier Rising: Dargai, Landi Kotal, Malakand, Dargai, Landi Kotal, Shabkadr, **1897**

British Conquest of Northern Nigeria: Ilorin, Bida, **1897**; Burmi, Kano, Rawiya, Sokoto, **1903**

Spanish-American War: Cienfuegos, Coamo, Cuzco Hills, El Caney, Guam, Guánica, Guantánamo Bay, Las Guásimas, Maine, Manila, Manila Bay, Nipe, San Juan Hill, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Santiago Bay, Santiago de Cuba, **1898**

Colombian War of the Thousand Days: Peralonso, **1899**; Palonegro, **1900**

Philippine-American War: Bagbag, Caloocan, Calumpit, Iloilo, Malolos, Manila, Polo, Quinqua, San Isidro, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Sucat, Tirad Pass, Vigan, Zapote River, **1899**; Balangiga, **1900**; Palanan, **1901**

2nd Anglo-Boer War: Belmont, Chieveley, Colenso, Elandslaagte, Graspan, Magersfontein, Modder, Nicholson's Nek, Rietfontein, Stormberg, Talana Hill, Willow Grange, **1899**; Kimberley, Ladysmith, Mafeking, **1899–1900**; Alleman's Neck, Belfast, Biddulphsberg, Boshof, Bothaville, Diamond Hill, Doornkop, Driefontein, Elands River Post, Elandsfontein, Helvetia, Karee Siding, Lindley, Nooitgedacht, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Reddersburg, Roodewal (Orange Free State), Sannah's Post, Spion Kop, Stadt, Tugela Heights, Vaal Kranz, Vryheid, Wagon Hill, Wepener, Zand, Zilikats Nek, **1900**; Bakenlaagt, Belfast, Blood River Poort, Elands River Poort, Fort Itala, Groenkloof, Kleinfontein, Lichtenburg, Moedwil, Tweefontein, Vlakfontein, **1901**; Roodewal (Transvaal), Tweebosch, Yzer Spruit, **1902**

French Colonial Wars in North Africa: Ingosten, **1899**; In Rhar, In Salah, **1900**; Charouine, Timimoun, **1901**; Tit, **1902**; El Moungar, Taghit, **1903**; Casablanca, Taddert, Wadi Kiss, **1907**; Bou Denib, Bou Nouala, Djorf, El Menabba, R'Fakha, Settat, Wadi M'Koun, **1908**; Fez, **1911**; Fez, Sidi Ben Othman, **1912**; El Ksiba, **1913**; El Herri, Khenifra, **1914**; Sidi Sliman, **1915**; Gaouz, **1918**

World War and Revolution, 1900–1939

French Conquest of Chad: Kouno, Niellim, **1899**; Kousséri, **1900**

Ashanti Rising: Ashanti, **1900**

Boxer Rebellion: Beicang, Beijing, Dagu Forts, Langfang, Tianjin, Yangcun, **1900**

Russo-Chinese War: Aigun, Haicheng, Jilin, Liaoyang, Ongon, Qiqihar, Shaho, Xing-an, **1900**

Wars of the Mad Mullah: Ferdiddin, Samala, **1901**; Erego, **1902**; Daratoleh, Gumburu, **1903**; Illig, Jidballi, **1904**; Dul Madoba, **1913**; OK Pass, **1919**; Baran, Galiabur, Taleh, **1920**

Venezuelan Incident: La Guaira, **1902**

American-Moro Wars: Bayan, **1902**; Bacolod, Lake Seit, **1903**; Kudarangan, Pangpang, **1904**; Malala, **1905**; Bud Dajo, **1906**; Bud Bagsak, Mount Talipao, **1913**

Honduran Civil War: Nacaome, **1903**; San Pedro Sula, **1919**; Tegucicalpa, **1924**

British Invasion of Tibet: Guru, Gyantse, Karo Pass, Red Idol Gorge, **1904**

Russo-Japanese War: Chemulpo, Chongju, Dashiqiao, Delisi, Dogger Bank, Hill 203, Liaoyang, Motien Pass, Nanshan, Port Arthur, Shaho, Ulsan, Yalu, Yangzi Pass, Yellow Sea, **1904**; Port Arthur, **1904–1905**; Mukden, Sandepu, Tsushima, **1905**

German Colonial Wars in Africa: Freyer's Farm, Naris, Okaharui, Onganjira, Oviumbo, Owikokorero, Waterberg, **1904**; Hartebeestmund, Mahenge, Namabengo, Vaalgras, **1905**; Van Rooisvlei, **1906**

Bambatha Rebellion: Bobe, Mome, Mpukonyoni, **1906**

Guatemalan-Salvador War: El Jícaro, **1906**

Nicaraguan-Honduran War: Maraita, Namasigue, San Marcos de Colón, **1907**

1st Chinese Revolution: Hankou, Hanyang, Nanjing, Wuchang, **1911**

Italo-Turkish War: Ain Zara, Benghazi, Sidi El Henni, Sidi Mesri, Tripoli (Libya), **1911**; Dardanelles, Derna, Two Palms, Zanzur, **1912**

Mexican Revolution: Casas Grandes, Ciudad Juárez, Cuautla, **1911**; Rellano, **1912**; Chihuahua, Ciudad Juárez, Mexico City, San Andrés, Tierra Blanca, Torréon, **1913**; Ojinaga, **1913–1914**; Paredón, Torréon, Vera Cruz Incident, Zacatecas, **1914**; Naco, **1914–1915**; Agua Prieta, Aguascalientes, Celaya, Trinidad (Mexico), **1915**

1st Balkan War: Chataldja, Jannitsa, Kirk Kilissa, Kumanovo, Lüleburgaz, Monastir, Sarandáporon, **1912**; Adrianople, Jannina, Scutari, **1912–1913**; Bizani, **1913**

Saudi-Ottoman War: Hofuf, **1913**

2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War: Bregalnica, Kilkis, Kresna, **1913**

2nd Chinese Revolution: Nanchang, Nanjing, **1913**

World War I (Far East): Qingdao, **1914**

World War I (Eastern Front): Augustovo, Galicia, Gnila Lipa, Gorodok, Gumbinnen, Ivangorod, Komárow, Krasnik, Limanowa, Lodz, Masurian Lakes, Orlau-Frankenau, Przemysl, Radom, Rawa Russka, San, Stalluponen, Tannenberg, Warsaw, Zlota Lipa, **1914**; Bolimov, Brest-Litovsk, Carpathians, Dvinsk, Gorlice-Tarnow, Grodno, Kovno, Lemberg, Lutsk, Masurian Lakes, Nowo Georgiewsk, Przasnysz, Triple Offensive, Vilna, Warsaw, **1915**; Strypa, **1915–1916**; Baranovitchi, Brody, Brusilov Offensive, Brzezany, Czernowitz, Lake Naroch, Lutsk, Riga, Stochod, Styr, **1916**; Aa River, Brzezany, Kerensky Offensive, Riga, Stanislau, Tarnopol, **1917**

World War I (African Colonial Theatre): Dar es Salaam, Duala, Kamina, Sandfontein, Tanga, **1914**; Garua, **1914–1915**; Gibeon, Jasini, Rufiji Delta, Windhoek, **1915**; Mora (Cameroon), **1915–1916**; Iringa, Mahiwa, Morogoro, Salaita, Tabora, **1916**; Narungombe, **1917**; Kasama, **1918**

World War I (Balkan Front): Cer, Drina, Kolubara, Sabac, **1914**; Belgrade, Kossovo, Kosturino, Vardar, **1915**; Salonika, **1915–1918**; Arges, Constanta, Flamanda, Florina, Hermannstadt, Mojkovac, Monastir, Rimnic Sarat, Targu Jiu, Tutrakan, **1916**; Doiran, Lake Prespa, Maracesti, **1917**; Dobro Polje, Doiran, Vardar, **1918**

World War I (Caucasus Front): Sarikamish, **1914–1915**; Karakilise, Malazgirt, **1915**; Bayburt, Bitlis, Erzincan, Erzurum, Koprukoy Trebizond, **1916**; Baku, Sardarapat, **1918**

World War I (Mesopotamia): Qurna, Sahil, **1914**; Ahwaz, Amara, Ctesiphon, Kut-al-Amara, Nasiriya, Shaiba, Umm-at-Tubal, **1915**; Kut-al-Amara, **1915–1916**; Dujaila, Hanna, Khanikin, Sannaiyat, Sheik Sa'ad, Wadi, **1916**; Baghdad, Istabulat, Kut-al-Amara, Mushahida, Ramadi, **1917**; Khan Baghdadi, Sharqat, **1918**

World War I (War at Sea): Cape Sarych, Coronel, Falkland Islands, Helgoland Bight, Scarborough, Sevastopol, **1914**; Dogger Bank, **1915**; Atlantic, **1915–1917**; Jutland, **1916**; Dover Straits, Otranto, **1917**; Ostend, Zeebrugge, **1918**

World War I (Western Front): Aisne, Albert, Antwerp, Ardennes, Armentières, Arras, Charleroi, Flanders, Frontiers, Gheluvelt, Givenchy, Guise, Haelen, La Bassée, Langemark, Le Cateau, Liège, Lorraine, Marne, Messines, Mons, Mühlhausen, Namur, Nancy, Néry, Nonne Boschen, Ourcq, Tirlement, Ypres, Yser, **1914**; Champagne, **1914–1915**; Argonne, Artois, Aubers, Bellewaarde, Champagne, Festubert, Frezenberg, Givenchy, Gravenstafel, Hill 60 (Flanders), Loos, Neuve Chappelle, St Julien, Woevre, Ypres, **1915**; Albert, Bazentin, Delville Wood, Douaumont, Flers-Courcelette, Fleury, Guillemont, Le Mort-Homme, Louvement, Morval, Pozières, Somme, Souville, Thiepval, Transloy Ridges, Vaux, Verdun, **1916**; Ancre, **1916–1917**; Aisne, Arras, Broodseinde, Cambrai, Langemark, Menin Road, Messines, Nivelle Offensive, Passchendaele, Pilkem Ridge, Poelcappelle, Polygon Wood, Verdun, Ypres, **1917**; Aisne, Albert, Amiens, Arras, Bapaume, Belleau Wood, Cambrai-St Quentin, Canal du Nord, Cantigny, Chateau-Thierry, Courtrai, Épéhy, Flanders, Hamel, Hindenburg Line, Kemmel, Le Cateau, Lys, Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Noyon-Montdidier, Sambre, Scarpe, Selle, Somme, St Mihiel, St Quentin Canal, **1918**

World War I (Gallipoli): Anzac, Baby 700, Chunuk Bair, Dardanelles, Dardanelles Narrows, Eski Hissarlik, Hill 60 (Gallipoli), Krithia, Kum Kale, Lone Pine, Sari Bair, Scimitar Hill, Suvla Bay, **1915**; Gallipoli, Helles, **1915–1916**

World War I (Italian Front): Isonzo, **1915**; Asiago, Isonzo, **1916**; Caporetto, Isonzo, Monte Grappa, Ortigara, **1917**; Monte Grappa, Piave, Vittorio Veneto, **1918**

World War I (Middle East): Suez Canal, **1915**; Agagia, Beringia, Guiba, Hejaz, Jeddah, Katia, Magdhaba, Rafa, Romani, Taif, Yanbu, **1916**; Medina, **1916–1919**; Aqaba, Beersheba, El Mughar, Gaza, Huj, Jerusalem, Sheria, Siwa, Tel el Ful, Wejh, **1917**; Abu Tellul, Aleppo, Amman, Damascus, Dera, Es Salt, Jericho, Jisr Benat, Maan, Megiddo, Tafileh, Yakub, **1918**

Easter Rising: Dublin**, 1916**

United States' Expedition against Villa: Carrizal, **1916**

Villa's Raids: Columbus, Santa Isabel (Sonora), **1916**

Manchu Restoration: Beijing, **1917**

Russian Civil War: Petrograd, **1917**; Orenburg, **1917–1918**; Belaya Glina, Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, Kazan, Novocherkassk, Perm, Rostov, Samara, Stavropol, Torgovaya, Ufa, **1918**; Alexandrovsk, Chelyabinsk, Don Basin, Ekaterinburg, Kronstadt, Odessa, Omsk, Orel, Peregonovka, Perm, Tobol, Tsaritsyn, Ufa, Velikoknyazheskaya, Voronezh, Zlatoust, **1919**; Chita, Kuban, Melitopol, Novorossisk, Perekop, Rostov, Torgovaya, **1920**

Finnish War of Independence: Aland, Helsinki, Oulo, Porvoo, Rautu, Ruovesi, Sigurds, Tampere, Vilppula, Vyborg, **1918**

D'Annunzio's Insurrection: Fiume, **1919**

Estonian War of Independence: Cesis, Narva, Petrograd, Tallinn, **1919**

Hungarian-Czech War: Nove Zamky, Salgótarján, **1919**

Hungarian-Romanian War: Budapest, Tisza, **1919**

Latvian War of Independence: Riga, **1919**

Polish-Czech War: Teschen, **1919**

Punjab Disturbances: Amritsar, **1919**

Sapoa Revolution: Santa Rosa de Copán, **1919**

3rd British-Afghan War: Bagh, Dakka, Spin Baldak, Thal, **1919**

Russo-Polish War: Minsk, **1919**; Berezina, Kiev, Nieman, Szczara, Vilna, Warsaw, Zamosc, **1920**

Waziristan Campaign: Palosina, **1919**; Ahnai Tangi, Aka Khel, Barari Tangi, **1920**

Lithuanian War of Independence: Vilna, **1919**; Memel, **1923**

Saudi-Hashemite Wars: Turabah, **1919**; Taif, **1924**; Medina, **1925**

Anglo-Irish War: Balbriggan, Bloody Sunday, Cork, Rineen, **1920**

Anhui-Zhihli War: Zhuozhou, **1920**

French Occupation of Syria: Maisalun, **1920**

Iraqi Revolt: Jarbuiyah, Kufah, Rumaithah, Rustumiyah, Samawah, Tel Afar, **1920**

Saudi-Kuwait War: Hamad, Jahrah, **1920**

Hungarian Civil War: Budapest, **1921**

Kronstadt Rebellion: Kronstadt, **1921**

2nd Greco-Turkish War: Eskisehir, Inönü, Sakarya, **1921**; Afyon, Bursa, Smyrna, **1922**

Spanish-Rif War: Anual, **1921**; Tizzi Azza, **1922**; Tizzi Azza, **1923**; Chaouen, **1924**; Alhucemas, **1925**

1st Zhihli-Fengtian War: Changxindian, **1922**

Irish Civil War: Beal na mBlath, Clonmel, Cork, Four Courts, Kilmallock, Limerick, O'Connell Street, Tipperary, Waterford, **1922**; Clashmealcon Caves, **1923**

Corfu Incident: Corfu, **1923**

2nd Zhihli-Fengtian War: Shanhaiguan, **1924**

Druze Rebellion: Damascus, Hama, Kafr, Mazraa, Museifré, Rashaya, Suwayda, **1925**; Damascus, Suwayda, **1926**

Guo Songling's Revolt: Tianjin, Xinmintun, **1925**; Tianjin, **1926**

1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War: Changsha, Fuzhou, Hesheng, Nanchang, Pingjiang, Tingsiqiao, Tingzu, Wuchang, **1926**; Hangzhou, **1926–1927**; Linying, Luoyang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Zhumadian, **1927**

Chaco War: Sorpresa, **1927**; Vanguardia, **1928**; Boquerón (Gran Chaco), Carlos Antonio López, **1932**; Alihuatá, Campo Vía, Gondra, Nanawa, Pampa Grande, Toledo (Paraguay), **1933**; Ballivian, Cañada el Carmen, Cañada Tarija, Cañada-Strongest, Villazón, Ybibobo, Yrendagüe, **1934**; Boyuibé, Ingavi, **1935**

2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War: Guangzhou, Longtan, Xuzhou, **1927**; Baoding, Beijing, Jinan, **1928**; Changsha, **1930**; Guangchang, Xiang, **1934**; Lazikou Pass, Loushan Pass, **1935**

Afghan Reformist War: Kabul, **1929**

Ikhwan Rebellion: Sabalah, Umm Urdhumah, **1929**

Italo-Senussi War: Al Khufrah, **1931**

Manchuria Incident: Mukden, **1931**; Great Wall, **1933**

Shanghai Incident: Shanghai, **1932**

Saudi-Yemeni War: Hudayda, **1934**

2nd Italo-Ethiopian War: Walwal, **1934**; Adowa, Dembeguina, **1935**; Addis Ababa, Amba Aradam, Ganale Doria, Lake Ashangi, Maychew, Ogaden, Shire, Tembien, **1936**

Waziristan Campaign, 1936–1937. See Appendix

Spanish Civil War: Alcazar, Alto de Leon, Badajoz, Barcelona, Boadilla del Monte, Cape Espartel, Chapinería, El Ferrol, Gijon, Ilescas, Larache, Madrid, Majorca, Melilla, Merida, Navalcarnero, Oveida, Somosierra, Talavera de la Reina, Villarreal de Alava, **1936**; Corunna Road, Maria de la Cabeza, **1936–1937**; Belchite, Bilbao, Brunete, Cape Cherchell, Gijon, Guadalajara, Guernica, Jarama, Malaga, Santander, Saragossa, **1937**; Teruel, **1937–1938**; Belchite, Cape Palos, Castellón de la Plana, Ebro, Valencia, Vinaroz, **1938**; Barcelona, **1938–1939**

Russo-Japanese Border Wars: Kanchatzu, **1937**; Changfukeng, **1938**; Khalkan Gol, **1939**

Sino-Japanese War: Beijing, Marco Polo Bridge, Nanjing, Panay Incident, Pingsingguan, Shanghai, Taiyuan, **1937**; Xuzhou, **1937–1938**; Guangzhou, Taierzhuang, Wuhan, **1938**; Changsha, Nanchang, Nanning, **1939**; Anhui Incident, Changsha, Shanggao, **1941**

World War II, 1939–1945

Russo-Finnish War: Helsinki, Mannerheim Line, Petsamo, Suomussalmi, Tolvajärvi, **1939**; Winter War, **1939–1940**; Mannerheim Line, Raate Road, **1940**

World War II (Southern Europe): Albania, **1939**; Greece, **1940**; Malta, **1940–1943**; Balkans, Belgrade, Crete, Greece, Maleme, **1941**; Bari, Catania, Dodecanese Islands, Foggia, Gela, Kos, Leros, Messina, Naples, Ortona, Palermo, Salerno, Sangro, Sicily, Termoli, Troina, Volturno, **1943**; Gustav Line, **1943–1944**; Anzio, Apennines, Bologna, Garigliano, Liri Valley, Monte Cassino, Rapido, Rimini, **1944**; Gothic Line, **1944–1945**; Po Valley, **1945**

World War II (War at Sea): River Plate, Scapa Flow, **1939**; Atlantic, **1939–1945**; Calabria, Cape Passaro, Cape Spada, Cape Spartivento, Glowworm, Taranto, **1940**; Alexandria, *Bismarck*, Cape Bon, Cape Matapan, Sirte, **1941**; Barents Sea, Channel Dash, Convoy Pedestal, Convoy PQ17, Sirte, **1942**; Alten Fjord, North Brittany, North Cape, **1943**

World War II (Western Europe): Bzura, Hel, Kock, Poland, Warsaw, Westerplatte, **1939**; Ardennes, Arras, Belgium, Boulogne, Britain, Calais, Channel Ports, Dunkirk, Dyle Line, Eben Emael, France, Laon, Rotterdam, **1940**; Bruneval, Dieppe, St Nazaire, **1942**; Dams Raid, Ploesti, Schweinfurt, **1943**; Berlin, **1943–1944**; Aachen, Alsace, Antwerp, Arnhem, Avranches, Bastogne, Breskens, Brest, Caen, Cherbourg, Epsom, Falaise, Fort Driant, Goodwood, Marseilles, Metz, Mons, Montélimar, Montrevel, Mortain, Nancy, Normandy, Nuremberg, Paris, Riviera, Scheldt Estuary, Schnee Eifel, St Lo, St Malo, St Vith, Toulon, **1944**; Ardennes, Hürtgen Forest, Siegfried Line, **1944–1945**; Colmar, Granville Raid, Reichswald, Remagen, Rhineland, Ruhr, Wesel, **1945**

World War II (Northern Africa): Dakar, Gallabat, Mers el Kebir, Sidi Barrani, Tug Argan, **1940**; Addis Ababa, Agordat, Amba Alagi, Bardia, Beda Fomm, Debra Tabor, Dessie, El Agheila, Gondar, Keren, Keyes Raid, Massawa, Mechili, Sidi Rezegh, Sollum-Halfaya, Tobruk, Wolchefit Pass, **1941**; Alam Halfa,

Algiers, Bir Hacheim, Casablanca, Cauldron, El Agheila, El Alamein, Gazala, Kidney Ridge, Longstop Hill, Mersa Brega, Mersah Matruh, Oran, Tébourba, Tobruk, Torch, **1942**; Tunisia, **1942–1943**; Bizerte-Tunis, Buerat, El Guettar, Faid Pass, Fondouk Pass, Hunt's Gap, Kasserine, Mareth Line, Médenine, Sidi Nsir, Wadi Akarit, **1943**

World War II (Northern Europe): Altmark Incident, Andalsnes, Narvik, Norway, Oslo, Valdres, **1940**; Karelia, Lofoten, Vaagso, **1941**; Spitzbergen, **1943**; Ihantala, Ilomantsi, Kirkenes, Vuosalmi, Vyborg, **1944**; Lapland, **1944–1945**

World War II (Middle East): Fallujah, Habbaniyah, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Palmyra, Syria, **1941**

World War II (China): Hong Kong, Kowloon, **1941**; Changsha, **1941–1942**; Zhejiang-Jiangxi, **1942**; Changde, Western Hubei, **1943**; Central Henan, Changsha, Guilin-Liuzhou, Hengyang, Ichigo, Longling, Songshan, Tengchong, **1944**; Salween, Wanting, **1944–1945**; Laohekou, Manchuria, Zhijiang, **1945**

World War II (Eastern Front): Bialystok, Brody-Dubno, Bryansk, Chernigovka, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Perekop, Rostov, Smolensk, Soltsy, Uman, Vyazma, **1941**; Moscow, Sevastopol, **1941–1942**; Leningrad, **1941–1944**; Kerch, Kharkov, Kotelnikovo, Rostov, Rzhev, Voronezh, **1942**; Caucasus, Stalingrad, **1942–1943**; Dnieper, Kharkov, Kiev, Kursk, Melitopol, Novorossisk, Orel, Prokhorokva, Smolensk, Zhitomir, **1943**; Balkans, Belgrade, Belorussia, Bobruysk, Jassy-Kishinev, Kamenets Podolsk, Kerch, Kirovograd, Korsun, Krivoy Rog, Lublin, Lvov, Minsk, Mogilev, Odessa, Perekop, Riga, Sevastopol, Tarnopol, Uman, Vilna, Vitebsk, Warsaw, **1944**; Budapest, **1944–1945**; Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Königsberg, Lake Balaton, Pillau, Poznan, Prague, Vienna, Vistula-Oder, **1945**

World War II (Pacific): Guam, Jitri, Kota Bharu, Pearl Harbour, Prince of Wales and Repulse, Wake, **1941**; East Indies, Kampar, Malaya, Philippines, **1941–1942**; Aleutians, Bataan, Bismarck Sea, Bloody Ridge, Cape Esperance, Coral Sea, Corregidor, Darwin (Australia), Doolittle Raid, Eastern Solomons, Gemas, Gona, Guadalcanal—Naval, Java Sea, Kokoda Trail, Lombok Strait, Macassar Strait, Madoera Strait, Makin, Matanikau, Midway, Milne Bay, Muar, Palembang, Santa Cruz Islands, Savo Island, Singapore, Slim River, Solomon Islands, Sunda Strait, Tassafaronga, Tenaru, Tulagi, **1942**; Buna, Guadalcanal—Land, Kokumbona, Papua, Sanananda, **1942–1943**; Attu, Cape St George, Empress Augusta Bay, Enogai Inlet, Gilbert Islands, Horaniu, Huon Peninsula, Kolombangara, Komandorski Islands, Kula Gulf, Makin, New Georgia, Piva Forks, Rennell Island, Salamaua, Tarawa, Treasury Islands, Vella Gulf, Vella Lavella—Land, Vella Lavella—Naval, **1943**; Arawe, Bougainville, Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Shaggy Ridge, Solomon Islands, **1943–1944**; Admiralty Islands, Aitape, Angaur, Biak, Bloody Nose Ridge, Cape Engaño, Eniwetok, Green Islands, Guam, Hollandia, Kwajalein, Leyte, Leyte Gulf, Los Negros, Manus, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Noemfoor, Ormoc Bay, Palau Islands, Palawan Passage, Peliliu, Philippine Sea, Roi-Namur, Saipan, Samar, Sarmi, Sibuyan Sea, Surigao Strait, Tinian, Truk, Wakde, **1944**; Philippines, Wewak, **1944–1945**; Balikpapan, Bataan, Borneo, Brunei Bay, Corregidor, East China Sea, Iwo Jima, Luzon, Manila, Mindanao, Okinawa, Penang, Tarakan, **1945**

World War II (Indian Ocean): Ceylon, Colombo, Madagascar, Trincomalee, **1942**

World War II (Burma-India): Bilin, Burma, Kawkareik, Kuzeik, Lashio, Moulmein, Pegu, Prome, Shwegyin, Sittang, Toungoo, Yenangyaung, **1942**; Arakan, **1942–1943**; Irriwaddy, **1942–1945**; Longcloth, **1943**; Arakan, **1943–1944**; Admin Box, Bhamo, Hukawng, Imphal, Indaw, Kohima, Mogaung, Myitkyina, **1944**; Arakan, **1944–1945**; Mandalay, Meiktila, **1945**

War after 1945

Greek Civil War: Athens, **1944–1945**; Deskarti, Litokhoro, Naoussa, **1946**; Florina, Grevena, Metsovo, **1947**; Konitsa, **1947–1948**; Grammos, Karditsa, Kastoria, Roumeli, **1948**; Naoussa, **1948–1949**; Florina, Grammos, Karpenision, Vitsi, **1949**

Indonesian War of Independence: Surabaya, **1945**; Marga, **1946**; Jogjakarta, **1948**

3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War: Handan, Shangdang, Shanhaiguan, **1945**; Changchun, Jiangsu, Mukden, Siping, **1946**; Siping, Songhua, Yan'an, **1947**; Liaoshi, **1947–1948**; Baoji, Changchun, Jinan, Jinzhou, Kaifeng, Liaoshen, Luoyang, Mukden, Nianzhuang, Shuangduiji, Siping, Yichuan, **1948**; Beijing-Tianjin, Huaihai, **1948–1949**; Beijing, Chenguanzhuang, Nanjing, Taiyuan, Tianjin, Xi'an, Yangzi Incident, **1949**

French Indo-China War: Thakhek, **1946**; Cao-Bang, Dong-Khé, Red River Delta, **1950**; Day River, Mao Khé, Nghia Lo, Vinh Yen, **1951**; Hoa Binh, **1951–1952**; Nghia Lo, **1952**; Muong-Khoua, **1953**; Dien Bien Phu, **1953–1954**

Madagascan Insurrection: Moramanga, **1947**

Paraguayan Civil War: Asuncion, **1947**

1st Indo-Pakistan War: Bhatgiran, Shalateng, Uri, **1947**; Poonch, **1947–1948**; Leh, Skardu, Zojila, **1948**

Israeli War of Independence: Asluj, Beersheba, Deganiya, Deir Yassin, Gesher, Haifa, Huleiqat, Jaffa, Jenin, Jerusalem, Kastel, Latrun, Lydda-Ramleh, Manara, Mishmar Hayarden, Nazareth, Safad, Tarshiha, Tiberias, **1948**; Faluja, **1948–1949**

Costa Rican Civil War: Ochomogo, San Isidro del General, **1948**; Santa Rosa de Copán, **1955**

Korean War: Chochiwon, Chongchon, Chosin, Chunchon, Hadong, Han, Inchon, Koto-ri, Kum, Naktong Bulge, Osan, Pusan Perimeter, Pyongyang, Seoul, Taejon, Unsan, Wonju, Yongchon, **1950**; Bloody Ridge, Chipyong, Heartbreak Ridge, Imjin, Kapyong, Namsi, No Name Line, Seoul, Sinuiju, **1951**; Hook, Old Baldy, Triangle Hill, White Horse Hill, **1952**; Hook, Kumsong, Old Baldy, Pork Chop Hill, **1953**

Cuban Revolution: Moncada, **1953**; Alegría del Pío, **1956**; Cienfuegos, El Uvero, La Plata, **1957**; Santa Clara, Sierra Maestra, **1958**

Mau Mau Revolt: Aberdare, Mount Kenya, **1955**

Imam Revolt: Rustaq, **1955**; Jebel Akhdar, **1958**

Arab-Israeli Sinai War: Abu Ageila, Gaza, Mitla Pass, Rafa, Straits of Tiran, **1956**

Suez Crisis: Port Said, **1956**

Algerian War: Algiers, **1956–1957**; Frontier, Souk-Ahras, **1958**; Kabylie, **1959**

Ifni War: Ifni, **1957**

Indonesian Civil Wars: Bukittingi, Manado, **1958**

Western Sahara Wars: El Ayoun, **1958**; Tindouf, **1963**; Amgala, Nouakchott, Smara, **1976**; Oum Droussa, Zouerate, **1977**; Lebouirate, Tan-Tan, **1979**; Zag, **1980**; Guelta Zemmour, **1981**

Laotian Civil War: Vientiane, **1960**; Nam Tha, **1962**; Long Cheng, **1971–1972**; Sala Phou Khoun, **1975**

Bay of Pigs Incident: Bay of Pigs, **1961**

Franco-Tunisian Crisis: Bizerte, **1961**

Congolese Civil War: Elizabethville, **1961**; Elizabethville, **1962–1963**; Stanleyville, **1964**

Brunei Rebellion: Brunei, Limbang, Seria, **1962**

Dutch-Indonesian War: West Irian, **1962**

Sino-Indian War: Bomdila, Namka Chu, Se La, Tseng Jong, **1962**

Venezuelan Porteñazo Uprising: Puerto Cabello, **1962**

Vietnam War: Ap Bac, **1963**; Bien Hoa, Nam Dong, **1964**; Binh Gia, **1964–1965**; Ba Gia, Chu Lai, Dong Xoai, Ia Drang, Phuoc Ha, Pleiku, Plei Me, **1965**; A Shau, Ap Chinh An, Bon Son, Chau Nhai, Dau Tieng, Long Tan, Plain of Reeds, Song Ngan, Toumorong, Tuy Hoa, **1966**; Con Thien, Dak To, Iron Triangle, Khe Sanh, Loc Ninh, Suoi Tre, **1967**; Dong Ha, Hue, Khe Sanh, My Lai, Saigon, Tet Offensive, **1968**; Dong Ap Bia, **1969**; Cambodia, Son Tay, **1970**; Lam Son, **1971**; An Loc, Eastertide Offensive, Kontum, Quang Tri, **1972**; Phuoc Binh, **1974–1975**; Ban Me Thuot, Danang, Hue, Saigon, Xuan Loc, **1975**

Indonesian-Malaysian Confrontation: Mongkus, **1964**; Bau, Plamam Mapu, **1965**

Guinea-Bissau War: Como, **1964**; Guiledge, **1973**

Dominican Civil War: Santo Domingo, **1965**

2nd Indo-Pakistan War: Buttar Dograndi, Chawinda, Chhamb, Haji Pir, Khem Karan, Lahore, Phillora, Sialkot, **1965**

Arab-Israeli Six Day War: Abu Ageila, Bir Gafgafa, Gaza, Golan Heights, Jebel Libni, Jenin, Jerusalem, Mitla Pass, Nablus, Rafa, **1967**

Biafran War: Benin, Calabar, Enugu, **1967**; Onitsha, **1967–1968**; Abagana, Port Harcourt, **1968**; Owerri, **1968–1969**; Umuahia, **1969**

Yemeni Civil Wars: Sanaa, **1967–1968**; Aden, **1986**; Aden, **1994**

Arab-Israeli Border Wars: Karama, **1968**

Bangladesh War of Independence: Dacca, **1971**

3rd Indo-Pakistan War: Chhamb, Dacca, Garibpur, Karachi, Longewala, Shakargarh, **1971**

Dhofar War: Jebel Akhdar, **1971**; Mirbat, **1972**

Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War: Chinese Farm, Golan Heights, Latakia, Mount Hermon, Suez Canal, **1973**

Turkish Invasion of Cyprus: Kyrenia, **1974**

Cambodian Civil War: Phnom Penh, **1975**

Lebanon Civil War: Tel-el-Zataar, **1976**; Beirut, **1978**; Zahle, **1981**; Beirut, **1982**; Beirut, **1990**

Ogaden War: Gode, Jijiga, Marda, **1977**; Dire Dawa, Harer, **1977–1978**; Jijiga, **1978**

Eritrean War of Independence: Massawa, **1977**; Keren, **1977–1978**; Nakfa, **1977–1986**; Barentu, **1985**; Afabet, **1988**; Massawa, **1990**; Dekemhare, **1990–1991**; Assab, **1991**

Shaba War: Kolwezi, **1978**

Tanzanian-Ugandan War: Kagera, **1978**; Kampala, **1979**

Chad Civil Wars: Ati, **1978**; N'Djamena, **1979**; N'Djamena, **1980**; Abéché, Faya Largeau, Oum Chalouba, **1983**; Iriba, Ouaddai, **1990**

Afghan Civil War: Herat, Kabul, **1978**; Kabul, **1979**; Panjshir Valley, **1982**; Ali Kheyl, Panjshir Valley, **1984**; Khost, Parrot's Beak, **1985**; Zhawar, **1986**; Jalalabad, **1989**; Khost, **1991**; Kabul, **1992**; Kabul, **1996**

Sino-Vietnamese War: Lang Son, **1979**

Vietnamese-Cambodian War: Phnom Penh, **1979**

Iraq-Iran War: Abadan, Ahwaz, Khorramshahr, Susangerd, **1980**; Abadan, Susangerd, **1981**; Basra, Khorramshahr, Mandali, Musian, **1982**; Amara, Haj Omran, Mehran, Panjwin, **1983**; Basra, **1984**; Basra, **1985**; Al Faw, Mehran, **1986**; Basra, Suleimaniya, **1987**; Al Faw, Halabja, Mehran, Salamcheh, **1988**

Falklands War: Goose Green, Mount Longdon, Mount Tumbledown, San Carlos, South Georgia, Stanley, **1982**

American Invasion of Grenada: Grenada, **1983**

Libyan-Chad War: Erdi, **1986**; Zouar, **1986–1987**; Aozou, Fada, Maaten-as-Sarra, Ouadi Doum, **1987**

Angolan War: Cuito Cuanavale, **1987–1988**

Somalian Civil War: Hargeisa, **1988**; Mogadishu, **1990–1991**; Mogadishu, **1993**

American Invasion of Panama: Panama, **1989**

Ethiopian Civil War: Inda Silase, **1989**; Asosa, **1990**; Addis Ababa, **1991**

1st Gulf War: Kuwait, **1990**; As-Salman, Baghdad, Bubiyan, Desert Storm, Khafji, Kuwait, Wadi al-Batin, **1991**

Croatian War: Vukovar, **1991**; Dubrovnik, **1991–1992**; Medak, **1993**; Knin, **1995**

Bosnian War: Bihac, **1992–1995**; Sarajevo, **1992–1996**; Mostar, **1993–1994**; Srebrenica, **1993–1995**; Gorazde, **1994–1995**

Ethiopian-Eritrean War: Badme, **1998**; Badme, Tsorona, **1999**; Barentu, **2000**

Kargil War: Tololing, **1999**

Kossovo War: Kossovo, **1999**

Afghanistan War: Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar-i-Sharif, Qala-i-Jangi, Tora Bora, **2001**

2nd Gulf War: Baghdad, Basra, Najaf, Nasiriya, Tikrit, Umm Qasr, **2003**

A

Aachen ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Aix-la-Chapelle**

Aachen ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

American General Courtney Hodges advanced on the **Siegfried Line** and attacked the heavily fortified Aachen sector, defended by General Friedrich Koechling. After severe street fighting, Colonel Gerhard Wilch was forced to surrender Aachen itself, the first German city to fall. Hodges then took his army through the first breach of the West Wall into the **Hürtgen Forest** (2–21 October 1944).

Aardenburg ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Advancing through the neutral Spanish Netherlands, French General Claude de Dreux Comte de la Nancré secured Dutch Flanders and invaded Zeeland, where he was blocked by the small garrison at Aardenburg, southwest of Breskens, under young Elias Beekman. De la Nancré had to retreat after suffering heavy losses in two failed night attacks and Zeeland was saved (26–28 June 1672).

Aa River ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

After German forces eventually halted the **Brusilov Offensive**, Russian General Radko Dmitriev launched a new offensive in the north along the River Aa, west of Riga. Germans under General Oskar von Hutier were initially forced back, but he soon counter-attacked to retake the lost ground. Later in the year, he attacked and drove the Russians out of **Riga** (7–29 January 1917).

Aasle ❙ 1389 ❙ Wars of Scandinavian Union

During a time of rebellion among local nobles, Queen Margaret of Denmark invaded Sweden and at Aasle, near Falkoping, she defeated and captured King Albert of Sweden (Albert of Mecklenburg), bringing an end to the Folkung Dynasty. As a result of the battle, Denmark, Norway and Sweden came under one crown and the Scandinavian Union lasted for 130 years (24 February 1389).

Abadan ❙ 1980 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

After costly delays attempting a frontal assault on **Khorramshahr**, Iraqi forces tried to encircle and besiege nearby Abadan, on the Shatt al-Arab, one of the largest cities in Iran. The delay enabled Iran to reinforce the island city and, although Iraqis largely surrounded Abadan and seized some suburbs, Iran kept communication open and the invaders settled down to a siege (October 1980).

Abadan ❙ 1981 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Following failure at **Susangerd**, Iran's Mullahs overthrew President and Army Chief Beni-Sadr and launched a massive counter-offensive to break the siege of Abadan. While Iran suffered terrible losses, the Iraqis were unwilling to sacrifice their army against "human wave" attacks and retreated across the Karun, leaving

about 35,000 men to hold nearby **Khorramshahr** (26–29 September 1981).

Abagana ❙ 1968 ❙ Biafran War

Supporting the siege of rebel-held **Onitsha** by Nigerian Federal forces under Colonel Murtala Mohammed, a weakly escorted Federal convoy of almost 100 trucks was ambushed to the northeast at Abagana by Biafran Major Jonathon Uchendu. When the two escorting armoured cars fled, the column was burned and destroyed, cutting supplies to the siege, but Onitsha was already doomed (31 March 1968).

Abakrampa ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

When Ashanti Chief Amonquatia threatened British territory on the coast of modern Ghana, he was driven off at **Essaman** in October, then led a large-scale attack 15 miles inland at Abakrampa, held by Major Baker Russell. The Ashanti were repulsed with heavy losses and, as General Sir Garnet Wolseley approached with reinforcements, they retreated north through **Amoafo** (5–6 November 1873).

Abancay ❙ 1537 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

In the war between rival Spanish factions in Peru, forces of Diego del Almagro under Rodrigo Orgoñez defeated supporters of the Conquistador Francisco Pizarro at Abancay in southern Peru and captured their commander, Alonzo de Alvarado. The following year, Almagro was defeated by Pizarrist forces at **Salinas** and executed and the Pizarro faction gained control (12 July 1537).

Abárzuza ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

See **Estella**

Abbasabad ❙ 1827 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

Russian commander Ivan Paskevich led a new offensive against the Persian invasion of Azerbaijan, where he left a blockade on **Erivan**, then occupied Nakhichevan and took his siege train against Abbasabad. A 40,000-strong relief army under Persian Prince Abbas Mirza was defeated at nearby Dzhevan-Bulak (5 July) and Abbasabad fell two days later (7 July 1827).

Abéché ❙ 1983 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

Well equipped with Libyan heavy arms, rebels loyal to Goukouni Oueddei seized Faya Largeau in northern Chad, then advanced south and took Abéché. Government troops under Idriss Miskine and Idriss Déby launched a bloody counterattack which retook Abéché and checked the rebel offensive. They then pursued rebel General Negue Djogo back to disaster at **Faya Largeau** (8–12 July 1983).

Abensberg ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Encouraged by French reverses in Spain, Austria sent Archduke Charles Louis to invade Bavaria and trap Napoleon Bonaparte at Regensberg on the Upper Danube. Beaten at **Hausen**, Charles was badly defeated further south at Abensberg by Marshals Louis Davout and Jean Lannes. The divided Austrians were defeated in detail in the next two days at **Eckmühl** and **Landshut** (20 April 1809).

Abercorn ❙ 1455 ❙ Douglas Rebellion

James Earl of Douglas renewed rebellion against James II of Scotland and took an army against Abercorn, near Queensferry on the Firth of Forth. When rebels began to desert, then dispersed without serious fighting, the Earl withdrew and Abercorn Castle surrendered with many of its garrison executed. Earl Douglas fled to England and his brothers were routed at **Arkinholm** (March 1455).

Aberdare, Kenya ❙ 1955 ❙ Mau Mau Revolt (1st)

On the offensive against Mau Mau guerrillas in Kenya, General Sir George Erskine swept Nairobi (Operation Anvil, 24 April 1954), then launched 10,000 troops against a reported 2,000 rebels to the north in the Aberdare Forest. Operation Hammer yielded only 99 killed and 62 captured but was quickly followed by another offensive further east on **Mount Kenya** (6 January–11 April 1955).

Aberdare, Kenya ❙ 1955 ❙ Mau Mau Revolt (2nd)

New commander General Gerald Lathbury followed success at **Aberdare** and **Mount Kenya** by attacking the Mau Mau again in the Aberdare Forest. Despite bombers and artillery, this final, large-scale action achieved little and a British colonel was killed by friendly fire. Anti-insurgent gangs took over much of the fighting and the last British troops left Kenya in November 1956 (July 1955).

Aberdare, Wales ❙ 1093 ❙ Anglo-Welsh Wars

When Welsh King Rhys ap Tewdwr invaded Glamorgan and threatened Cardiff, Norman commander Sir Robert Fitzhamon sent a Norman-Welsh force under Cedrych and Einion (who had escaped at **Llandudoch** in 1088). The King's sons Goronwy and Cynan were both killed in a terrible defeat at Aberdare and Rhys himself was later captured and executed (17–23 April 1093).

Aberdeen ❙ 1639 ❙ 1st Bishops' War

See **Dee**

Aberdeen ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Two weeks after victory at **Tippermuir**, Scottish Royalist forces led by James Graham Marquis of Montrose inflicted a decisive defeat near Aberdeen on non-conformist Covenanters under Robert Balfour Lord Burleigh. The city of Aberdeen suffered a terrible sack before Montrose withdrew through **Fyvie**. Within months, Montrose renewed his offensive at **Inveraray** and **Inverlochy** (13 September 1644).

Aber Edw ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

Edward I was determined to subdue Llewellyn ap Gruffydd of Wales (who had supported Simon de Montfort in the English Barons' War) and took a large army which was repulsed at **Bangor**. A month later, he defeated Llewellyn at Aber Edw on the Wye in Radnor. Llewellyn was killed in a skirmish at nearby Builth and the Welsh cause was effectively lost (11 December 1282).

Abomey ❙ 1892 ❙ 2nd Franco-Dahomean War

While advancing north into Dahomey (modern Benin) against King Behanzin, French Colonel Alfred Dodds fought off an attack at **Dogba**, then secured the holy city of Kana (6 November) before marching on Abomey. With nearby forts bombarded, the King burned and abandoned his capital. Dodds entered the city to enforce another truce until surrender at **Acheribe** (17 November 1892).

Aboukir ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

With British naval support, a large Turkish force led by Said Mustafa Pasha landed from Rhodes at Aboukir at the mouth of the Nile in an attempt to re-establish Allied influence in Egypt. Attacked by a French force only half as large under Generals Jean Lannes and Joachim Murat, the Turkish army was utterly defeated, with thousands drowned attempting to escape (25 July 1799).

Aboukir ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Despite grim losses, a British-Turkish army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby made a successful amphibious landing on the Nile Delta at Aboukir against strong French forces led by General Louis Friant. Two weeks later, Abercromby began advancing towards **Alexandria** and was mortally wounded while defeating the French (8 March 1801).

Aboukir Bay ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

See **Nile**

Abraham, Plains of ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Quebec**

Abricium ❙ 251 ❙ 1st Gothic War

See **Abrittus**

Abrittus ❙ 251 ❙ 1st Gothic War

Emperor Decius recovered from disaster near **Philippopolis** to attack the Goth leader Kniva in

Thrace a year later and pursue him to the lower Danube, where the Romans were lured onto marshy ground at Abrittus (modern Razgrad, Bulgaria). Decius and his son Herennius Etruscus were killed in a terrible defeat, but the Goths were eventually bought off by a cash tribute and withdrew (June 251).

Abu Ageila ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

At the start of Israel's pre-emptive war against Egypt in Sinai, Colonel Yehuda Wallach attacked the strong HQ fortress in the north at Abu Ageila under Brigadier Gaafer el Abd. After heavy fighting for outlying positions, Abu Ageila fell by storm and the Egyptians were forced to withdraw, opening Israel's route south towards the **Straits of Tiran** (29 October–1 November 1956).

Abu Ageila ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

On the central axis of Israel's invasion of the Sinai, General Ariel Sharon's tanks advanced on General Sadi Naguib in the sprawling Egyptian fortifications at Abu Ageila. A brilliant encircling attack, supported by paratroops landing to neutralise artillery, saw the Egyptians forced to flee, abandoning their equipment. Sharon then turned southwest towards **Mitla Pass** (5–6 June 1967).

Abu Hamed ❙ 1897 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

During British reconquest of the Sudan, General Sir Herbert Kitchener sent a flying column of British and Sudanese troops under General Sir Archibald Hunter forward from Merowi against the Nile railhead at Abu Hamed. The Mahdist troops were driven out, with 300 killed and commander Muhammad al-Zayn captured, and Kitchener continued on towards the **Atbara** (7 August 1897).

Abu Klea ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

British troops under General Sir Herbert Stewart advanced up the Nile as part of the failed attempt to relieve **Khartoum** and crossed the desert from Dongola to Metemmeh to reach Jakdul and defeat a much larger Mahdist force at Abu Klea. The adventurer Colonel Frederick Burnaby was among those killed. The British won again two days later, further south at **Abu Kru** (17 January 1885).

Abu Kru ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Two days after victory at **Abu Klea** while crossing the desert from Dongola, British troops of the Khartoum Relief Expedition returning to the Nile were attacked by Mahdists further south at Abu Kru. While his British troops successfully held a defensive square, General Sir Herbert Stewart was mortally wounded. **Khartoum** fell a few days later and the failed expedition returned to Cairo (19 January 1885).

Abu Tellul ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

In a final offensive to recover Jericho, attacking Turkish and German forces seized the strategic village of Abu Tellul in the hills to the north from the Australian Light Horse under General Charles Cox. A rapid counter-attack regained Abu Tellul and the garrison were forced to withdraw with heavy losses and 500 men captured, including over 350 Germans (14 July 1918).

Abydos ❙ 411 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Cynossema**

Abydos ❙ 200 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

Philip V of Macedon captured **Chios** in 201 BC, then ravaged Pergamum and attacked the free city of Abydos, on the Asian side of the Dardenelles. Attalus of Pergamum and his Rhodian allies sent inadequate assistance and the city was forced to surrender after a bitter siege. Abydos regained its freedom in 196 BC under a peace agreement after **Cynoscephalae**.

Abydos ❙ 989 ❙ Byzantine Military Rebellions

Ten years after routing a usurper at **Aquae Saravenae**, Byzantine General Bardas Phocas had proclaimed himself Emperor and marched on Basil II at Constantinople, who sought aid from Prince Vladimir of Kiev. Checked at

Chrysopolis, Bardas Phocas was then decisively defeated at Abydos at the narrowest point of the Hellespont. He died soon afterwards and the rebellion ended (13 April 989).

Acajete ❙ 1839 ❙ Mexican Federalist War

Generals José Urrea and José Antonio Mejía rose against Mexican President Anastasio Bustamente, who sent General Gabriel Valencia with 1,600 men to meet the Federalists at Acajete, northwest of Jalapa. Urrea fled to Tampico after fierce fighting and heavy losses, while Mejía was captured and shot without trial by newly arrived General Antonio de Santa Anna (3 May 1839).

Acámbaro ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Just weeks after defeat at **Atenquique**, the Liberal offensive resumed in central Mexico, where about 4,000 men led by General Manuel Garcia-Pueblita met a strong Conservative government force under General Leonardo Márquez at Acámbaro. While Márquez withdrew north to Querétaro after a severe yet indecisive action, the Liberals were routed six weeks later at **Ahualalco** (12 August 1858).

Acapulco ❙ 1855 ❙ Mexican Liberal Rising

Liberals under Benito Juarez who supported the reform programme known as the Plan of Ayutla rose against the military dictator General Antonio de Santa Anna and defeated the government at Acapulco in southwest Mexico. Santa Anna then fled the country, ending his 30 years as the dominant personality in Mexican affairs (9 August 1855).

Accra ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Ashanti War

See **Bonsaso**

Accra ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Ashanti War

See **Dodowa**

Acerrae ❙ 90 BC ❙ Roman Social War

At war with Rome over failure to extend citizenship, near **Teanum** the Marsi and Samnites beat Consul Lucius Julius Caesar, who was reinforced and moved south along the Vulturno to relieve Acerrae. When Caesar's Numidian auxiliaries deserted, Samnite commander Papius Mutilus attacked, but was routed with about 6,000 men killed. However, Rome soon lost in the north at **Fucine Lake**.

Achalzie ❙ 1828 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Akhaltsikhe**

Achelous ❙ 917 ❙ Later Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

See **Anchialus**

Acheribe ❙ 1893 ❙ 3rd Franco-Dahomean War

Despite losing his capital at **Abomey**, King Behanzin of Dahomey (modern Benin) continued his resistance and General Alfred Dodds soon returned from France to put an end to the renewed war. Advancing to Acheribe, Dodds forced the King's officers to submit (9 November 1893) and enthroned Behanzin's brother Gouchili. Behanzin himself later surrendered (25 January 1894) and died in exile.

Achi Baba ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

See **Krithia**

Ackia ❙ 1736 ❙ Chickasaw-French War

Advancing up the Mississippi from Louisiana against the hostile Chickasaw, Governor Jean Baptiste le Moyne de Bienville led a mixed French and Chocktaw force to avenge defeat at **Chucalissa** in March 1736. At Ackia, near Tupelo, Mississippi, de Bienville was routed in the worst French defeat at Indian hands and, after a further failure in 1739, returned to New Orleans (26 May 1736).

Aclea ❙ 851 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Danish Vikings were beaten at sea off **Sandwich**, but soon attacked London, then moved south of the Thames where they were defeated at Aclea (probably modern Oakley near Gravesend) by Aethelwulf of Wessex and his second son, Aethelbald. However, the invaders then

withdrew to a position near the mouth of the Thames and secured their presence later in the year at **Thanet**.

Acoma Pueblo ❙ 1598–1599 ❙ Spanish Conquest of New Mexico

As Governor Don Juan de Oñate campaigned against Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, 30 soldiers were surprised near Acoma Pueblo, with 14 killed, including Commander Juan de Zaldivar. His brother Vicente returned and, in a three-day action, captured the "sky city," east of modern Grants. Up to 800 Indians were massacred, with many more enslaved (December 1598–22 January 1599).

Acosta-Ñu ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Withdrawing from defeat at **Piribebuy**, the rearguard of Paraguay's retreating army under Colonel Florentino Oveida was quickly attacked by Brazilian forces east of Asunción at Acosta-Ñu. The Paraguayan force—comprising mainly teenage boy-soldiers—was routed with terrible losses and Dictator Francisco Solano López himself was killed six months later at **Cerro Corá** (16 August 1869).

Acqui ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

After French losses in northern Italy at the hands of Russian General Alexander Suvorov, General Barthélemy Joubert took over command of the French army and managed a sharp victory against an Austrian force at Acqui, south of Genoa. However, facing the combined Austro-Russian army at **Novi Ligure** two days later, the French were heavily defeated and Joubert was killed (13 August 1799).

Acragas ❙ 406 BC ❙ Carthaginian-Syracusan Wars

Carthaginian General Hannibal invaded Sicily to avenge the loss at **Himera** (409 BC). He sacked **Selinus** and Himera, then besieged the Greek city of Acragas, where he died beating a relief force of Spartans under Dexippus and Syracusans led by Daphnaeus. His cousin Himilco finally took the city, and Dionysius of Syracuse ceded half of Sicily. Ten years later, Himilco returned to besiege **Syracuse**.

Acragas ❙ 262 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

When Rome besieged the city of Acragas, on the southwest coast of Sicily, held for Carthage by Hannibal, a Carthaginian relief army under Hanno was narrowly defeated. As the city fell, Hannibal and his supporters escaped, giving Rome control over most of the rich island. The Romans renamed the city, 60 miles southeast of Palermo, Agrigentum (modern Agrigento).

Acre ❙ 1104 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Following a failed siege of Acre in 1103, Baldwin I of Jerusalem tried again the next year, supported by a large fleet of Genoese galleys in return for commercial privileges and a share of the booty. Cut off by the Genoese blockade, commander Bena Zahr ad-Daulah surrendered Acre after three weeks of assault and the Crusaders secured one of the best harbours in Palestine (6–27 May 1104).

Acre ❙ 1189–1191 ❙ 3rd Crusade

During the two-year siege of Acre, north of modern Haifa, the attacking Crusaders fought at least nine engagements with the defenders and the surrounding army of the Kurdish-Muslim leader Saladin. In June 1191 the Crusaders were reinforced by King Richard I of England, who finally defeated Saladin's relief army and forced the Muslim garrison to surrender (28 August 1189–12 July 1191).

Acre ❙ 1291 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Sultan Khalil led a massive Mamluk army, which besieged, then stormed Acre, the last great Crusader-held city in the Holy Land. While there were scenes of remarkable heroism by knights of the Military Orders as survivors attempted to escape by sea, the dramatic fall of the city effectively ended the Christian Crusader kingdoms of the Middle East (6 April–18 May 1291).

Acre ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Egypt)

Marching from Egypt into Syria, Napoleon Bonaparte besieged Acre, north of modern Haifa, defended by Djezzar, Pasha of Acre, aided at sea by British Captain Sir William Sidney Smith. Despite beating a relief force at **Mount Tabor**, Bonaparte made no headway. With his siege train captured off **Cape Carmel** and his army struck by plague, he withdrew to Egypt (16 March–20 May 1799).

Acre ❙ 1831–1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

Egyptian Viceroy Mohammed Ali invaded Turkish Syria, then sent his son Ibrahim Pasha, who quickly captured Gaza, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Haifa before besieging Pasha Abdallah at Acre. The great fortress fell by storm after a long siege. Following further victories at **Homs** and **Belen**, Ibrahim invaded Anatolia and defeated the Turks at **Konya** (10 November 1831–27 May 1832).

Acre ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Turko-Egyptian War

When Egyptian Viceroy Mohammed Ali defeated Turkey at **Nezib** in Syria in June 1839 and accepted the surrender of the Turkish fleet, the European powers intervened to prevent danger to Allied shipping. Having bombarded **Beirut**, a British-Austrian naval force under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford then shelled and seized Acre. Ali gave up the Turkish fleet and evacuated Syria (3 November 1840).

Acroinum ❙ 739 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Akroinos**

Acropolis ❙ 1821–1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Early in the war, the Muslims of Athens, besieged in the Acropolis, were relieved after 83 days by Omer Vrioni, advancing through **Thermopylae**. When he withdrew after the fall of **Tripolitza**, 1,150 men, women and children finally surrendered in return for safe passage. About 400 were butchered in the streets before the survivors were saved by French marines (May 1821–21 June 1822).

Acropolis ❙ 1826–1827 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Ottoman commander Reshid Pasha secured **Missolonghi** and captured Athens (25 August), then besieged the Acropolis, held by Yannis Gouras and later by British Admiral Lord Thomas Cochrane and General Sir George Church. The Acropolis surrendered following defeats at **Chaidari** and **Analatos**, and Turkey regained Greece until October's disaster at **Navarino** (August 1826–5 June 1827).

Acs ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Austria was driven out of Hungary by defeat at **Hatvan**, **Isaszeg** and **Waitzen** before Russia intervened to help and, following victory at **Pered**, General Ivan Paskievich and Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz attacked Hungarian General Artur Gorgey at Acs, outside Komárom, northwest of Budapest. This battle was indecisive but rebellion was later crushed at **Temesvár** (2 July 1849).

Actium ❙ 31 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

In the Roman struggle for power, Octavian's navy under Marcus Agrippa blockaded Mark Antony's massive fleet in the Bay of Actium, on the west coast of Greece near modern Preveza. One of the largest sea battles of the ancient world led to the eventual surrender of Antony's army. He and his wife Cleopatra fled to Egypt, where they committed suicide to avoid capture (2 September 31 BC).

Aculco ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Turned back from Mexico City at **Monte de las Cruces**, Miguel Hidalgo's peasant army marched on Guadalajara and was intercepted at Aculco by Royalist commander Félix María Calleja marching south from Querétaro. The

revolutionaries were defeated and driven out, further dispersing Hidalgo's disheartened force, decisively beaten two months later at **Calderón** (7 November 1810).

Acultzingo ❙ 1862 ❙ Mexican-French War

Determined to establish French-dominated government in Mexico, Napoleon III sent a force under Charles Latrille Comte de Lorencez, whose advance towards the central plateau was blocked in the Cumbres Pass near Acultzingo by Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and 4,000 men. With a bold front assault, the French cleared the pass and Zaragoza fell back on **Puebla** (28 April 1862).

Adairsville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander William T. Sherman marched south through Georgia towards **Atlanta** and drove General Joseph E. Johnston out of **Resaca**, southeast of Chattanooga, then advanced through Calhoun and caught the Confederates at Adairsville. Johnston repulsed an initial Union attack but was forced to continue withdrawing through Cassville to a defensive line near **Dallas** (17 May 1864).

Adana ❙ 964 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

After capturing **Aleppo** in Syria (962), Nicephorus Phocas (now Emperor Nicephorus II) attacked the Muslims in Asia Minor and beat the garrison of the Cilician coastal city of Adana in southern Turkey, held for Sayf ad-Dawla, Emir of Aleppo. Nicephorus seized **Tarsus** and continued his advance across the Seyhan River into northern Syria for victory in 969 at **Antioch** and **Aleppo**.

Adas ❙ 1775 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

On campaign against the Peshwa Raghunath Rao, who had murdered his nephew Narayan Rao, the Maratha ministers at Poona recovered from defeat at **Kasegaum** in March 1774 and sent General Hari Pant Phadke against the usurper at Adas, near Napar on the Mahi. Raghunath was heavily defeated and deposed. A further action at Adas four months later failed to restore him (17 February 1775).

Adas ❙ 1775 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

Intervening in a Maratha civil war, British forces under Colonel Thomas Keating marched towards **Ahmadabad** to support deposed Peshwa Raghunath Rao. They were intercepted on the Mahi near Napar at Adas by a Maratha government force under Hari Pant Phadke. A hard-fought but indecisive action with heavy losses on both sides saw Phadke eventually driven back (18 May 1775).

Adasa ❙ 161 BC ❙ Maccabean War

Soon after being defeated at **Capharsalma**, north of Jerusalem, by the Hebrew leader Judas Maccabeus, the Seleucid General Nicanor awaited reinforcements before renewing his pursuit of the rebels later that year. Lured once again into the nearby hills, the former elephant-master's troops were ambushed at Adasa. This time Nicanor himself was among those killed in the rout.

Adda ❙ 223 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

Insubrian Gauls from the north campaigning in central Italy were defeated at **Telamon** and driven back to the Po Valley, where they were pursued and challenged two years later by the successful Roman commander Gaius Flaminius. Consul Flaminius dealt them a heavy defeat at the Adda River but was himself killed in 217 BC in the famous Roman disaster at **Lake Trasimene**.

Adda ❙ 490 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy

After defeating Odoacer, the German ruler of Italy, on the **Sontius** and at **Verona** and confining him under siege at **Ravenna**, Theodoric of the Ostrogoths was repulsed by a major sortie from Ravenna at **Faenza** and withdrew towards the Alps. In a bold defensive battle at the Adda, Theodoric defeated Odoacer, who was once again driven back to a long siege at Ravenna (11 August 490).

Adda ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Cassano**

Adda ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd coalition)

See **Cassano**

Ad Decimum ❙ 533 ❙ Vandal War in Africa

The celebrated Byzantine General Belisarius was ordered by Emperor Justinian to reconquer North Africa from the Vandals and met Ammatus, brother of King Gelimer, in battle outside Carthage at Ad Decimum. Ammatus was heavily defeated when he launched his force on a premature charge and the Romans retook the city two days later (13 September 533).

Addis Ababa ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

With Ethiopia's last remaining forces routed in the north at **Maychew** and in the east at **Ogaden**, Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio rapidly advanced on Addis Ababa. The capital fell following one-sided fighting just three days after Emperor Haile Selassie fled into exile and resistance quickly collapsed. Haile Selassie returned with the Allied counter-offensive in April 1941 (5 May 1936).

Addis Ababa ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

British General Sir Alan Cunningham advanced into Ethiopia from Kenya with armoured forces and defeated the Italian army to seize Addis Ababa, the first enemy-occupied capital to fall to the Allies. Cunningham then continued north through **Dessie** to attack the Italians in their mountain stronghold at **Amba Alagi**. Emperor Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa on 5 May (6 April 1941).

Addis Ababa ❙ 1991 ❙ Ethiopian Civil War

Facing defeat in Eritrea, the military government of Colonel Haile Mariam Mengistu came under siege in Addis Ababa by Tigrayan rebels advancing from the north and Oromo forces in the south. When Mengistu fled into exile (21 May), the Ethiopian capital collapsed in bloody disorder with perhaps 600 killed. Rebel tanks then rolled in to end the regime and the war (21–28 May 1991).

Aden ❙ 1513 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

The great Portuguese commander Afonso de Albuquerque captured **Goa** and **Malacca**, then took a force to besiege Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea. He was driven off by Governor Mira Merjão following heavy fighting, but two years later he secured Portugal a foothold in the Persian Gulf by capturing **Hormuz**. Shortly afterwards, Aden itself fell to the Ottomans (March 1513).

Aden ❙ 1839 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

When negotiations over naval use of the port of Aden in modern Yemen failed, British ships shelled the city. It was then captured and occupied by British troops from India under Major Thomas Maubourg Bailie. Attempts to retake the city were repulsed in November 1839 and May 1840, after which Aden remained a British protectorate and colony until 1967 (19 July 1839).

Aden ❙ 1986 ❙ Yemeni Civil Wars

Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Husani seized South Yemen by coup in 1984 and later faced violent attack by forces of former President Abdul Fattah Ismail. Severe fighting around Aden saw a claimed 10,000 killed, including Ismail, before Ali Nasir went into exile with many thousands of supporters. A new government moved steadily towards unification with North Yemen (13–24 January 1986).

Aden ❙ 1994 ❙ Yemeni Civil Wars

Despite unification of North and South Yemen in 1990, dissident Vice President Ali Selim al-Baidh created a Democratic Republic of Yemen in the south. President Ali Abdullah Saleh declared war on the secessionists and the heaviest fighting was around Aden, which suffered severe damage from northern shelling. The rebels

were forced into exile and unity was restored (5 May–7 July 1994).

Adibo ❙ 1896 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

When Dagomba tribesmen rebelled against German authority in Togoland, Lieutenant Valentin von Massow was sent with about 100 paramilitary police, who came under massive rebel attack at Adibo (now in modern Ghana). The heavily armed German force inflicted massive losses, then burned the nearby capital, Yendi, and the rebellion was soon crushed (30 November 1896).

Adige ❙ 102 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

Although the Teutones and their Cimbri allies lost in Gaul at **Aquae Sextiae**, King Boiorix of the Cimbri (who had beaten a Roman army in Gaul at **Arausio** in 105 BC) marched across the Brenner Pass into northern Italy and on the Adige defeated Consul Quintus Lutatius Catulus. The following year, the Cimbri were destroyed by a reinforced Roman army in the decisive battle at **Vercellae**.

Adiliya ❙ 1218 ❙ 5th Crusade

Campaigning against Egypt, Crusaders from Palestine and Europe attacked **Damietta**, at the eastern mouth of the Nile, defended by al-Kamil, son of Sultan al-Adil Saif al-Din. Months of indecisive action ended when the Crusaders launched a determined attack and captured the fortress of Adiliya, a few miles to the south, opening the way to enforcing the siege of Damietta (24–25 August 1218).

Admagetobriga ❙ 61 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

A Germanic tribal leader, the Suebian Ariovistus, invaded Gaul at the invitation of the Sequani—supposedly in a dispute over tolls on the Saone—and crushed the Aedui, led by Chief Eporedorix, an ally of Rome. The Germanic victory at Admagetobriga, in modern Alsace, is said to have inspired Julius Caesar to intervene in central Gaul in support of the Aedui and thus launch his great career.

Admin Box ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

With British forces advancing in **Arakan**, Japanese General Tadishi Hanaya was reinforced and sent General Tokutaro Sakurai circling north to cut off the strategic Ngakyedauk Pass and besiege Admin Box, near Sinzweya. A tiny garrison under Brigadier Geoffrey Evans held out until General Harold Briggs retook the pass in the claimed first British victory over the Japanese (5–25 February 1944).

Admiralty Islands ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As part of the campaign to isolate **Rabaul**, American General Innis Swift invaded the Admiralty Islands, northeast of New Guinea, held by Colonel Yoshio Ezaki. With Australian air support, Swift captured **Los Negros** and then **Manus** with about 300 Americans killed and 1,200 wounded, and about 3,000 Japanese dead. Victory secured the harbour at Seeadler (29 February–25 March 1944).

Adobe Walls ❙ 1864 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

A well-equipped force led by Colonel Kit Carson marched against Comanche and Kiowa in the Texas panhandle, where they defeated Kiowa under Chief Little Mountain near the trading post at Adobe Walls on the South Canadian River. Carson was then unexpectedly besieged by over 1,000 Comanche. Aided by two mountain howitzers, he broke out and withdrew to New Mexico (24 November 1864).

Adobe Walls ❙ 1874 ❙ Red River Indian War

Fearing the threat of buffalo hunting, 700 Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne and Arapaho united under Quanah Parker attacked Adobe Walls trading post, on the South Canadian River in the Texas panhandle. Armed with high-powered buffalo guns, 28 hunters under William Dixon drove off the Indians, killing about 10, with many more wounded. Three whites were killed (27 June 1874).

Adowa ❙ 1896 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

Reinforcing the Italian invasion of northern Ethiopia after defeat at **Amba Alagi** and **Makale**, General Oreste Baratieri's Italian-native force was rashly ordered to advance from a strong defensive position, Adowa, to seek victory for national prestige. They were virtually annihilated by Emperor Menelik's hugely superior Ethiopian army, the worst European defeat in Africa (1 March 1896).

Adowa ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

In supposed response to a border clash at **Walwal**, a year later Mussolini sent an invasion force into Ethiopia under General Emilio de Bono. Next day, General Ruggero Santini captured Adowa, which fell with little resistance but was presented as a major victory to avenge defeat 40 years earlier. De Bono secured much of northern Ethiopia before a local counter-attack at **Dembeguina** (6 October 1935).

Adranum ❙ 344 BC ❙ Timoleon's War

Timoleon of Corinth invaded eastern Sicily to deliver Syracuse from tyranny and attacked Carthaginians under Hicetas of Leontini at Adranum (modern Adano), northwest of Catania. Though badly outnumbered, Timoleon secured a brilliant victory. As a result, Dionysius II of Syracuse yielded eastern Sicily and Timoleon beat the Carthaginians four years later in the west at the **Crimisus**.

Adrianople ❙ 313 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Tzirallum**

Adrianople ❙ 324 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

During the resumed Roman War of Succession, Western Emperor Constantine marched with a large army towards the modern Bulgarian border and inflicted a major defeat on Eastern Emperor Valerius Licinius near the Hebrus outside Adrianople (modern Edirne). Licinius fell back under siege in his capital at **Byzantium** (later Constantinople) and was defeated at sea on the Hellespont (3 July 324).

Adrianople ❙ 378 ❙ 5th Gothic War

Ten years after beating Goths at **Noviodunum**, Eastern Emperor Valens entered Thrace to meet Goth Chief Fritigern, who had routed a local Roman army at **Marcianopolis** (377). Without waiting for Western Emperor Gratian and his reinforcements, Valens attacked near Adrianople (modern Edirne). Valens was killed and his army was destroyed in one of Rome's worst military defeats (9 August 378).

Adrianople ❙ 718 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

When the Muslim Generals Maslama and Suleiman besieged **Constantinople**, Khan Tervel of Bulgaria (who had previously fought against the Byzantines at **Anchialus**) entered the war to support Emperor Leo III. The Bulgarians defeated Maslama near Adrianople (modern Edirne, Turkey), after which the Muslims abandoned the siege of Constantinople and withdrew.

Adrianople ❙ 1205 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

A year after seizing **Constantinople**, the newly established Latin Emperor Baldwin I attempted to suppress a Bulgarian rising in Thrace and besieged Adrianople (modern Edirne). Tsar Kaloyan of Bulgaria arrived with a large relief army and the Crusaders were routed with terrible casualties. Baldwin was captured and died in captivity, and the Bulgarians secured Macedonia (12 April 1205).

Adrianople ❙ 1255 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

Twenty years after Bulgaria supported Byzantine Nicaea against the Latin Emperors in **Constantinople**, Tsar Michael II Asen of Bulgaria attempted to recover territory lost to the Byzantines in Macedonia and Thrace. In battle at Adrianople (modern Edirne), Michael suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Theodore II Lascaris of Nicaea, virtually ending the Bulgarian Empire.

Adrianople ❙ 1355 ❙ Serbian Imperial Wars

Despite defeat at **Didymoteichon** in 1352, the great Serbian Emperor Stephan Dushan (Uros IV) seized much of the Balkans, then defeated the Byzantine army in a decisive battle at Adrianople (modern Edirne, Turkey) before capturing the city. However, when Stephan died soon afterwards, his hugely expanded empire began to disintegrate and was destroyed three decades later at **Kossovo**.

Adrianople ❙ 1362 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad I expanded his empire in Europe, sending Lala Shahin Pasha into Thrace, where he defeated a weak Byzantine army to seize Adrianople (modern Edirne). Murad then secured Serbia at the **Maritza** and **Kossovo** and Turkish rule was established for the next 500 years. The Ottoman capital moved from **Brusa** to Adrianople until the capture of **Constantinople** (July 1362).

Adrianople ❙ 1829 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russia crossed the Danube in support of Greek independence and, after victories at **Varna** and **Kulevcha**, General Count Hans von Diebitsch soon passed the Balkan Mountains and advanced on Adrianople (modern Edirne) near the Bulgarian border. Its capture forced Turkey to sue for peace, granting Greece independence and ceding Russia the mouth of the Danube (20 August 1829).

Adrianople (1st) ❙ 1912–1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

As the main Bulgarian army advanced into Thrace through **Kirk Kilissa**, General Nikola Ivanoff was sent to besiege the powerful fortress of Adrianople (modern Edirne), held by about 60,000 Turks under Shukri Pasha. The siege was suspended during a failed armistice, but when fighting resumed, Ivanoff, with Serb reinforcements, took the city by assault (October 1912–26 March 1913).

Adrianople (2nd) ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War

When Bulgaria rashly attacked her former allies—Greece and Serbia—Turkey entered the fray and advanced from the lines at **Chataldja**, outside Constantinople, recently held in the previous war. Advancing into Thrace, General Enver Bey attacked Adrianople, lost just four months earlier. The Bulgarians had to withdraw, and at war's end Turkey retained the valuable prize (22 July 1913).

Ad Salices ❙ 377 ❙ 5th Gothic War

When a local Roman army was defeated south of the Danube at **Marcianopolis**, Emperor Valens sent his Generals Saturninus, Trajan and Profuturus, who drove the Goths into a marshy region near the mouth of the Danube. A bloody but indecisive action at Ad Salices cost the Romans heavily before Goth Chief Fritigern slipped away. A year later the Goths killed Valens himself at **Adrianople**.

Aduatuca ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Julius Caesar beat the Belgae at the **Aisne** and the **Sambre** and in the same year besieged and captured Aduatuca (modern Tongres), capital of the Aduatuci tribe, in eastern Belgium north of Liège, where he inflicted terrible casualties. Caesar's success effectively completed Roman subjugation of the Belgae, and he soon conquered Brittany with victory at sea in **Morbihan Gulf** (September 57 BC).

Aduatuca ❙ 54 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

The Belgic tribe of the Eburones under Ambiorix rose against Roman rule in northern Gaul, attacking Titurius Sabinus in winter camp at Aduatuca (modern Tongres) in modern Belgium. When the attack failed, the Romans were lured out by a promise of withdrawal under safe conduct southwest to Namur. They were then promptly ambushed, with all 9,000 reportedly massacred.

Aduwa ❙ 1896 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War
See **Adowa**

Aduwa ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War
See **Adowa**

Adwalton Moor ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

A large Royalist army under William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle advanced to relieve the Parliamentary siege of York and severely defeated a Parliamentary force under Ferdinando Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas on Adwalton Moor, southeast of Bradford near Drighlington. The victory secured for the Royalists all of Yorkshire except Hull (30 June 1643).

Adys ❙ 256 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

Soon after beating the Carthaginian fleet off **Cape Ecnomus** in southern Sicily, Roman Consul Atilius Regulus landed a large army in North Africa, where he won a major victory at Adys, near Carthage. But Regulus attempted to impose peace terms so harsh that Carthage vowed to fight on and he was defeated and captured by Xanthippus. Carthage was finally defeated near the **Aegates** in 241 BC.

Aegates Islands ❙ 241 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

In a great naval victory near the Aegates (modern Egadi) Islands off western Sicily, the Roman Consul Lutatius Catulus arrived with a fresh fleet and captured or sank the Carthaginian fleet of Hanno. Coming soon after the loss of their nearby fortress at **Lilybaeum**, Carthage agreed to evacuate Sicily and sued for peace, bringing the 1st Punic War to an end (10 March 241 BC).

Aegean ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)
See **Dodecanese Islands**

Aegelsthrep ❙ 456 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Jutes under the semi-legendary warrior brothers Hengist and Horsa were invited to England by King Vortigern of the Britons to fight the Picts, but at Aegelsthrep (modern Aylesford, Kent) they turned on and defeated their former ally. Although Horsa died in the battle, Hengist secured further victory over Vortigern at **Creccanford** in 457 and eventually occupied Kent and much of southeast England.

Aegina ❙ 458–457 BC ❙ 1st Peloponnesian War

In 460 BC, the island of Aegina in the Saronic Gulf joined Corinth and other states to oppose the increasing power of Athens. In a great naval battle offshore against Athenian commander Leocrates, Aegina lost a reported 70 vessels sunk or captured and her sea power was broken forever. Soon afterwards, Leocrates landed to besiege Aegina, which fell after blockade by land and sea.

Aegospotami ❙ 405 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Spartan commander Lysander rebuilt the Peloponnesian fleet with Persian aid after defeat at **Arginusae**, then surprised the Athenians at anchor by the Aegospotami stream, on the northern shore of the Dardenelles. Most of Athenian Admiral Conon's ships and crews ashore were destroyed, effectively ending Athenian naval power. Lysander then sailed to besiege **Athens** itself (September 405 BC).

Aelia ❙ 133–135 ❙ Bar-Cocheba's Revolt

When Rome constructed a new colony named Aelia Capitolina on the site of ancient Jersualem, Jews rebelled against Emperor Hadrian. Led by Simon Bar-Cocheba (the "second Judas Maccabeus"—claimed by some to be the Messiah), they seized Aelia and held it for two years until the city fell by storm to Julius Severus. The Jewish rebellion was then crushed with extreme severity.

Aescesdune ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain
See **Ashdown**

Aesis ❙ 82 BC ❙ Sullan Civil War

As General Lucius Cornelius Sulla advanced on Rome, his General, Quintus Metellus Pius, met Loyalist forces to the northeast near Aesis

(modern Iesi) on the Esino, inland from Ancona. The Loyalist army, led by Carrinas, a commander under Gnaeus Carbo, was badly defeated and driven north towards Ariminum (modern Rimini), suffering continued losses in the retreat.

Afabet ❙ 1988 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

When Liberation forces attacked the northern city of Afabet, on the plain east of **Nakfa**, one of the decisive battles of the 30-year war saw three Ethiopian divisions destroyed, with perhaps 10,000 killed and massive arms and supplies captured. Ethiopian forces abandoned north and west Eritrea and this bloody defeat led directly to a failed military coup in Addis Ababa (17–18 March 1988).

Afyon ❙ 1922 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

Turkish commander Mustafa Kemal launched his counter-offensive against the Greeks a year after checking their advance into Anatolia at the **Sakarya**. On the Akar at Afyon (Afyonkarahisar), he achieved a decisive victory, and the Greek army suffered heavy losses in the subsequent brutal pursuit to **Smyrna**. A large Turkish detachment then diverted north against **Brusa** (30 August 1922).

Afyonkarahisar ❙ 739 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Akroinos**

Agagia ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

While facing the Turks east of **Suez**, British forces had to turn west against the pro-Turkish Senussi. After several indecisive actions in late 1915, commander William Peyton sent General Henry Lukin against the rebels at Agagia, on the coast near Barrani. The Senussi were routed, with their leader Jafaar Pasha captured. Other Senussi forces were later defeated at **Siwa** (26 February 1916).

Agathocles ❙ 204 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger was besieging Carthaginian **Utica**, in modern Tunisia, when he attacked a nearby encampment, supported by renegade Numidian Prince Masinissias. The Numidian cavalry ambushed and defeated an enemy advance guard near an old fortress known as the Tower of Agathocles. Hanno (son of Hasdrubal Gisco) was among the many Carthaginians killed.

Agendicum ❙ 52 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Threatened by a fresh rising in central Gaul led by Vercingetorix of the Averni, Julius Caesar's deputy commander Titus Labienus was cut off and outnumbered south of the Seine by Gauls under Camulogenus. Labienus secured a fine defensive victory at Agendicum, near modern Sens, then marched south to join up with Caesar's main army to fight against Vercingetorix at **Avaricum**.

Ager Sanguinis ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Antioch, Syria**

Aghdash Awkh ❙ 1831 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Facing rebellion in Muslim Dagestan, west of the Caspian, Russian General Grigori Emmanuel advanced to relieve Vnezapnaia, besieged by Imam Ghazi Muhammad. But further south on the Aghdash River at Aghdash Awkh, Emmanuel was ambushed and badly defeated, losing about 400 men. The Imam was killed by a much larger Russian force a year later at **Gimrah** (13 July 1831).

Agheila ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **El Agheila**

Aghrim ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

See **Aughrim**

Agincourt ❙ 1415 ❙ Hundred Years War

King Henry V of England was marching from **Harfleur** to Calais when he utterly destroyed a much larger French force under Charles

D'Albret, Marshal of France, at Agincourt. While more than 5,000 knights of the French nobility were slaughtered by the unexpected power of the English longbow, Henry's campaign was seemingly exhausted and he soon returned to England (25 October 1415).

Aginnum ❙ 107 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

When Germanic tribes invaded Gaul and beat a Roman army in **Provence**, they continued west, and Consul Lucius Cassius Longinus met them on the Garonne. But the Tigurini under Divico ambushed Lucius at Aginnum (modern Agen), northwest of Toulouse, where he was routed and killed. Rome was beaten again at **Arausio**, before destroying the invaders at **Aquae Sextiae** (102 BC) and **Vercellae**.

Agnadello ❙ 1509 ❙ War of the League of Cambrai

In support of the League of Cambrai between Germany, France, Spain and the Papal States, Louis XII of France took a large army to northern Italy, and at Agnadello, near Crema, routed Venetian General Bartolomeo d'Alviano, who had earlier defeated an Imperial army at **Cadore**. After a brutal attack on **Padua**, the anti-Venetian League broke up and Venice recovered lost territory (14 May 1509).

Agordat ❙ 1893 ❙ Italo-Sudanese Wars

Mahdist Emir Ahmed Ali campaigned against the Europeans in eastern Sudan and led about 8,500 men east from Kassala against 2,300 Italians at Agordat, west of Asmara, commanded by Colonel Giuseppe Arimondi. About 3,000 Dervishes, including the Emir, were killed in a complete rout and a year later, Italian forces seized Kassala (21 December 1893).

Agordat ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After British forces routed Italy's invasion of Egypt at **Sidi Barrani** (December 1940), troops were transferred to the Sudan, where General William Platt invaded Eritrea. Advancing through Kassala and Barentu, Platt attacked Italian General Luigi Frusci at Agordat. Three days of heavy fighting forced the Italians to withdraw northeast to the mountain stronghold at **Keren** (27–31 January 1941).

Agosta ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Augusta, Sicily**

Agra ❙ 1707 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

See **Jajau**

Agra ❙ 1713 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Amid civil disorder which followed the death of the Mughal Bahadur Shah, the rebel Farokshin (Farrukh Siyar) defeated and killed his uncle, the new Padshah Jahandar Shah, in northern India on the River Jumna at Agra. Farokshin then seized the Mughal throne until he was in turn deposed and brutally put to death six years later by three powerful nobles known as the Sayyid brothers (10 January 1713).

Agra ❙ 1787–1788 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

After deserting the Marathas at **Lalsot** in June 1787, Mughal warlord Ismail Beg and Rohilla Chief Ghulam Kadir besieged Agra, defended by Lakwa Dada Lad. A Maratha relief force was repulsed at **Chaksana**, but a renewed relief attempt at **Bagh Dera**, just outside Agra, routed Ismail Beg, who fled the capture of the city by swimming the Jumna (November 1787–18 June 1788).

Agra ❙ 1799 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

When the Maratha Governor of Agra attempted to resist the authority of Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior, General Pierre Perron surprised and seized the city, then besieged the 4,000-strong garrison in the fortress and citadel. A mine destroyed part of the bastion after 58 days, and the garrison surrendered. They were allowed to march out with the honours of war (17 February–16 April 1799).

Agra ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Within weeks of beating the Marathas at **Aligarh** and **Delhi**, General Sir Gerard Lake

marched south to the fortress city of Agra, on the Jumna River, where he defeated a large force under Daulat Rao Sindhia. He then besieged and occupied the fort, capturing a massive treasure. Lake's subsequent victory further west at **Laswari** effectively ended the so-called Hindustan Campaign (4–18 October 1803).

Agra ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Colonel Edward Greathed marched south from **Delhi** to relieve Agra (besieged following defeat at **Shahganj**) and routed the rebels at **Bulandshahr** and **Aligarh**, before meeting a large force of mutineers outside Agra, on the Jumna River. Greathed inflicted severe casualties in a substantial and decisive action before entering the city next day to raise the siege (7 July–10 October 1857).

Agrigentum ❙ 406 BC ❙ Carthaginian-Syracusan Wars

See **Acragas**

Agrigentum ❙ 262 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

See **Acragas**

Agua Dulce Creek ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

After Colonel Francis W. Johnson was defeated on the Texas Gulf Coast at **San Patricio** by General José Urrea's invading Mexican army, a foraging party under Dr James Grant was attacked by cavalry 23 miles to the southwest at Agua Dulce. Six escaped and six were captured, but Grant and 14 others were killed. Urrea then continued through **Refugio** towards **Coleto Creek** (2 March 1836).

Agua Prieta ❙ 1915 ❙ Mexican Revolution

When the United States recognised President Venustiano Carranza, Francisco (Pancho) Villa attacked the Mexican border town of Agua Prieta, held by Federal General Plutarco Elías Calles since victory at **Naco**. Watched by American forces at Douglas, Arizona, Villa's cavalry were destroyed against cannon and barbed wire. He later raided into the USA at **Columbus** (1–3 November 1915).

Aguascalientes ❙ 1915 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Mexican rebel Francisco (Pancho) Villa was defeated by government forces at **Celaya** and **Trinidad**, and withdrew to Aguascalientes. He soon counter-attacked General Álvaro Obregón and encircled his position in the nearby semi-desert. With brilliant tactics, Obregón broke out and finally destroyed Villa's force. The rebel fought back four months later at **Agua Prieta** (6–10 July 1915).

Ahmadabad ❙ 1572 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

On a campaign of conquest into Gujarat, in northwest India, Mughal Emperor Akbar took just 3,000 horsemen against Sultan Muzaffar II in Ahmadabad, where he defeated a reported 20,000 Gujarati clansmen. Following a further victory at **Sarnal** (24 December), Akbar annexed the rich province, which remained part of the Mughal Empire for the next 200 years (2 September 1572).

Ahmadabad ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

One month after British defeat at **Wargaom** at the hands of the Maratha Confederacy, General Thomas Goddard attacked the strong fortress of Ahmadabad, on the Sabarmati in Gujarat. Defended by Maratha and Scinde troops, the city fell to a brave assault by Colonel James Hartley, with 106 British and 300 Maratha dead. Goddard went on to capture other key Maratha fortresses (15 February 1780).

Ahmad Khel ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

As General Sir Donald Stewart marched from Kandahar in southern Afghanistan to support General Sir Frederick Roberts in Kabul, his force was attacked at Ahmad Khel, west of Ghazni, by Afghan Ghilzais. A one-sided engagement saw the British form a defensive square and inflict heavy casualties before continuing towards Ghazni and attacking the Afghans at **Urzu** (19 April 1880).

Ahmadnagar ❙ 1596 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

Emperor Akbar campaigned to extend Mughal control into Deccan India and sent forces under his son Murad to besiege the great fortress of Ahmadnagar, east of Bombay. In one of India's great heroic exploits, the warrior-Queen Chand Bibi of Bijapur, Regent for the infant Sultan, personally led the defence which saved the city. However, it fell to superior forces four years later.

Ahmadnagar ❙ 1600 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

After years of warfare to extend Mughal control into Deccan India, Emperor Akbar besieged the great fortress of Ahmadnagar, east of Bombay, previously defended by Chand Bibi, Queen Dowager of Bijapur. But she was later killed by the mob and, just as Mughal troops breached the massive walls, the war came to an end, and the Muslim Sultans made peace (21 April–28 August 1600).

Ahmadnagar ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

General Arthur Wellesley restored the deposed Peshwa Baji Rao II of **Poona**, then marched east into the Deccan against the large French-trained army of Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and Raja Raghuji Bhonsle of Berar. He defeated the Maratha army near the junction of the Jua and Kelna Rivers, then captured Ahmadnagar, and went on to famous victory in September at **Assaye** (8 August 1803).

Ahmedabad ❙ 1572 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Ahmadabad**

Ahmedabad ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Ahmadabad**

Ahmednugger ❙ 1596 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

See **Ahmadnagar**

Ahmednugger ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Ahmadnagar**

Ahnai Tangi ❙ 1920 ❙ Waziristan Campaign

After heavy losses at **Palosina**, Mahsud tribesmen in Waziristan withdrew north to a defensive line at the steep Ahnai Tangi Gorge. Fighting in extreme winter conditions, an Indian army striking force under General Andrew Sheen launched night attacks on the heights. In the face of further losses, the rebels abandoned their positions and fell back further north to **Barari Tangi** (7–15 January 1920).

Ahualalco ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

After an indecisive action at **Acámbaro**, northwest of Mexico City, Conservative Government forces under Generals Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía occupied San Lui Potosi (12 September), then marched against Liberal commander Santiago Vidaurri northwest at Ahualalco. Vidaurri was routed, losing 400 killed, 3,000 prisoners, 33 guns and 120 wagons of supplies (29 September 1858).

Ahvenanmaa ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Hango**

Ahwaz ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

While British forces under General Sir John Nixon advanced up the Euphrates from **Basra** towards **Amara**, a column under General George Gorringe marched northeast along the Korun to protect the key city of Ahwaz and secure the area's oilfields for Britain. A heavy Turkish assault was repulsed, and Gorringe later campaigned on the opposite British flank at **Nasiriya** (24–27 April 1915).

Ahwaz ❙ 1980 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

At the start of the war, invading Iraqi forces from Basra and Amara converged on Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan and a major Iranian military

base. Heavy fighting saw the Iraqi tanks repulsed and many were lost when Iran flooded key defensive areas. A smaller invading force was also halted further north outside Dezful, and Iran soon struck back at **Susangerd** (September–October 1980).

Ahzab ❙ 627 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

See **Medina**

Aibar ❙ 1452 ❙ Spanish Wars of Succession

When Blanche of Navarre married Prince Juan of Aragon and Castile, he assumed her patrimony, but she died leaving him the title, while the Governorship of Navarre went to their only son, Prince Charles of Viana. In a bitter family dispute, Juan defeated his son in battle at Aibar near Pamplona and made him prisoner. Charles was later recognised as heir, but predeceased his father.

Aiglaesthrep ❙ 456 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Aegelsthrep**

Aiguillon ❙ 1346 ❙ Hundred Years War

John of Valois, Duke of Normandy, marched into English-held Gascony and besieged the small garrison at Aiguillon on the Garonne, held by Ralph Stafford, who took the castle in December 1345. Holding out against costly assaults, Stafford was finally relieved when Edward III of England led a fresh invasion, culminating in the great English victory a week later at **Crecy** (2 April–20 August 1346).

Aigun ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

In the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, Russians on the Amur under General Deian Subotich advanced through Sakhalin on the Chinese at Aigun (in modern Heihe in Heilongjiang). In very heavy house-to-house fighting, Aigun was stormed by General Pavel Rennenkampf. The Russians then marched south through Mergen (Nenjiang) to the Chinese Eastern Railway at **Qiqihar** (2–5 August 1900).

Ain Diar ❙ 744 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Following the death of the Umayyad Caliph Yazid III, his former ally Governor Marwan of Armenia marched into Syria and utterly defeated the Caliph's army in a narrow valley at Ain Diar, near the modern Turkish border. Yazid's designated successor fled Damascus and Marwan seized the throne as Marwan II, the last of the Umayyad Caliphs.

Ain Jalut ❙ 1260 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

After Mongols captured **Baghdad** (1258), Kitbuqa invaded Syria, then advanced into Palestine, where his Mongol army was met by the Mamluk Baibars, supported by Mamluk Sultan Kutuz from Egypt. A decisive battle near Nazareth at Ain Jalut—the Pools of Goliath—saw Kitbuqa routed and executed. The Mamluks regained Syria and Mongol expansion was halted (3 September 1260).

Ain Tamar ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid advanced up the Euphrates from **Hira** to take Anbar, then marched west against the powerful fortress of Ain Tamar, defended by Persian Governor Mahran and Christian Arabs under Oqba (who was defeated and captured nearby). The fort capitulated after a brutal siege. Khalid then executed Oqba and other Arab leaders and advanced on **Firadz** (August 633).

Ain Zara ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

With Tripoli secured in the east at **Sidi Mesri** and **Sidi El Henni**, Italian General Guglielmo Pecori-Giraldi soon led 12,000 men south against the Turko-Arab position at Ain Zara. An artillery barrage and very heavy fighting saw the town taken and large quantities of guns and supplies captured, but the Italian flanking movement was too slow and the Turks escaped (4 December 1911).

Aire ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Defeated at **Orthez**, Marshal Nicolas Soult withdrew to the Upper Adour to make a stand on

the mid-river island of Aire. Attacked days later by General Sir Rowland Hill, supported by Generals Edward Barnes and John Byng, the French Generals Bertrand Clausel, Jean Isidore Harispe and Eugène Villatte were defeated south of the river, and Soult withdrew southeast (2 March 1814).

Airolo ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

While crossing the Alps from Italy to support General Alexander Korsakov in Switzerland, Russian General Alexander Suvorov met stubborn French resistance from General Claude Lecourbe at Airolo, guarding St Gotthard Pass. Suvorov broke through at heavy cost, and won again next day at the **Devil's Bridge**, but Korsakov lost at **Zurich** and Suvorov turned to the Rhine (23 September 1799).

Aisne ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

With the Germans expelled from Gaul at **Mühlhausen** in 58 BC, Belgic tribes in northeast Gaul formed an alliance against Rome. When Julius Caesar started south, King Galba of the Suessiones led a large force trying to block him at the River Aisne. A hard-fought action secured Caesar decisive victory, and he then advanced across the river against the Nervii and destroyed them at the **Sambre**.

Aisne ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

After the Battle of the **Marne** blunted the German advance into France, French Generals Louis d'Esperey and Michel Maunoury and British General Sir John French counter-attacked across the Aisne against Erich von Falkenhayn's army. The Allied offensive stabilised the front, and began the outflanking "Race to the Sea" through **Albert** and **Arras** to the coast (13–28 September 1914).

Aisne ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

French commander Alfred Micheler spearheaded the **Nivelle Offensive** with a massive attack along a 50-mile front on the Aisne against Generals Max von Boehn and Fritz von Bulow. The first days cost over 100,000 French casualties and, despite limited British success further north around **Arras**, the attack ended with shocking losses on both sides for no gain (16 April–9 May 1917).

Aisne ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

After bloody offensives on the **Somme** and **Lys**, German commander Erich von Ludendorff attacked again across the Chemin des Dames and the Aisne. Generals Bruno von Mudra and Max von Boehn routed Anglo-French forces under General Denis Duchene, but were halted on the Marne at **Chateau-Thierry**. Ludendorff's next offensive was at **Noyon-Montdidier** (27 May–6 June 1918).

Aitape ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Supporting the landing in northern New Guinea at **Hollandia**, American General Jens Doe landed 120 miles further east at Aitape against light resistance (22–24 April). When General Hotazo Adachi later counter-attacked at the nearby Driniumor River against General Charles Hall, the Japanese were driven off with very heavy losses and withdrew east to **Wewak** (28 June–5 August 1944).

Aiwagudi ❙ 1696 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

During the epic Mughal siege of Maratha King Rajaram at **Gingee**, northwest of Pondicherry, the ambitious Maratha General Santaji Ghorpade fell out with his King and was dismissed as Senapati. Santaji defeated his successor Dhanaji Jadhav in battle at Aiwagudi, near **Kanchi**, but the great warrior was eventually forced to flee. He was hunted down and killed two years later (June 1696).

Aix ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

British Captain Sir Thomas Cochrane led a courageous night attack against French Admiral Zacharie Allemand in the Aix Roads off Brest, taking explosive-filled fire ships which shattered the anchorage boom. But deliberate delay by

Lord James Gambier's Channel Fleet next day meant just four French ships were destroyed, resulting in a bitter dispute and court-martial (11–12 April 1809).

Aix, Ile de ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Ile d'Aix**

Aix-en-Provence ❙ 102 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

See **Aquae Sextiae**

Aix-la-Chapelle ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Four months after France captured Aix-la-Chapelle (modern Aachen), French under the Venezuelan-born General Francisco de Miranda were defeated and driven out by Austrians led by Friedrich Josias, Prince of Saxe-Coburg. Defeated again two weeks later at **Neerwinden**, Miranda was dismissed for suspected treason and returned to Venezuelan revolutionary politics (3 March 1793).

Aiyina ❙ 458–457 BC ❙ 1st Peloponnesian War

See **Aegina**

Aizkraulke ❙ 1279 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights

Having beaten the Livonian Order at **Karuse** (1270), Duke Traidenis of Lithuania attacked Livonian knights withdrawing after a raid into Lithuania. Near Aizkraulke, on the Daugava southeast of modern Riga, the knights suffered a costly defeat, including Livonian Master Ernst von Rassburg killed. Traidenis died soon afterwards, but resistance to the German Crusaders continued (5 March 1279).

Aiznadin ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

See **Ajnadin**

Aizu ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Wakamatsu**

Ajnadin ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

With the Muslim invasion of Byzantine Syria and Palestine stalling after victory at **Wadi al-Arabah**, Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid marched across the desert from Mesopotamia. After victory at **Marj Rahit** he joined Amr ibn al-As and at Ajnadin, between Jerusalem and Gaza, they decisively defeated the Byzantines under Theodorus. They won again at the **Yarmuk** (30 July 634).

Akaba ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Aqaba**

Aka Khel ❙ 1920 ❙ Waziristan Campaign

Defeated at **Barari Tangi**, Mahsud in Waziristan sought aid from Afghanistan, and Shah Doula arrived with reinforcements and two six-pounders. General Andrew Sheen's Strike Force routed the tribesmen at Aka Khel, destroying the guns, and the Mahsud and their allies dispersed. Tribal villages in the Makin Valley were destroyed and the main fighting was over by the end of May (1 February 1920).

Akasaka ❙ 1331 ❙ Genko War

Attempting to restore Imperial power, Japanese Emperor Go-Daigo left Kyoto and raised support from Samurai warriors under Kusunoki Masashige, who was besieged at Akasaka, in Kawachi, west of Nara, by the forces of Japanese Regent Hojo Takatoki. Most of the Imperialist garrison escaped after a bloody defence, and Kusunoki led an heroic defence two years later at **Chihaya**.

Akbarpur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Danchua**

Aké ❙ 1528 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Yucatan

After incursions into Yucatan by Juan de Grijalva (1518) and Hernán Cortés (1519), Francisco de Monteja led an expedition which took Cozumel Island in the northeast. Monteja then advanced inland against strong resistance and battle at Aké (near Tizimin) cost many Spaniards and over 1,000 Northern Maya killed. Despite his costly victory, Monteja could not make headway and withdrew to Mexico.

Akhalkalaki ❙ 1810 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

In the Russian campaign to annexe Persian Georgia, Russian forces were driven off from the siege of **Erivan** in 1804. The war dragged on inconclusively until Russian General Marquis Filippo Paulucci defeated a major Persian force at Akhalkalaki, southwest of Tbilisi. However, fighting continued for another two years until the decisive Persian defeat at **Aslanduz** (1 September 1810).

Akhaltsikhe ❙ 1828 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russians under General Count Ivan Paskevich, in support of Greek independence, attacked Turkey in the Caucasus, where they captured **Kars**, then besieged the fortress of Akhaltsikhe, close to the modern Turkish border. Akhaltsikhe fell by assault after three weeks with heavy losses on both sides and Russian forces marched into Turkey against **Adrianople** (8–27 August 1828).

Akhaltsikhe ❙ 1853 ❙ Crimean War

Advancing north from Ardahan, a Turkish force of 30,000 was met near the Russian border by Prince Ivan Malkhazovich Andronikov and only 7,000 men. Outside Akhaltsikhe, the outnumbered Russians launched an immediate attack, and the Turks were defeated and dispersed. A Russian counter-offensive a few days later saw another victory further south at **Bashgedikler** (14 November 1853).

Akhsikath ❙ 1503 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

Driven back from Samarkand at **Sar-i-Pul** in 1501, the young Mughal Babur joined his uncles Sultan Mahmud of Tashkent and Sultan Ahmad Mirza of northern Mughalstan against the Uzbek conqueror Muhammad Shaybani Khan. But Babur and the Khans were defeated in a decisive action on the Syr Darya at Akhsikath, east of Tashkent and Ferghana Province was lost (June 1503).

Akhulgo ❙ 1839 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Russian Baron Pavel Grabbe was sent to destroy the Muslim Imam Shamil of Dagestan and advanced through **Burtinah** against the rebel stronghold at Akhulgo, on the Andi Koysu. Following two costly assaults, Grabbe was joined by General Evgeny Golovin, and Akhulgo was stormed at heavy Russian cost. Shamil escaped and eventually regained much of Dagestan (24 June–2 September 1839).

Akra ❙ 721 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Continuing internal conflict involving the Umayyad Caliphate saw a major force raised against the Caliph Yazid II by Yazid ibn al-Muhallab, the ambitious and powerful Governor of Iraq. However, in battle at Akra, on the left bank of the Euphrates near Wasit, the rebel was defeated and killed by the Umayyad Prince, Maslama ibn Abd al-Malik (August 720).

Akraba ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

In Muslim wars of succession following the death of Mohammed (June 632), the false prophet Musaylima was massively defeated by General Khalid ibn al-Walid at Akraba in the eastern Najd Province of modern Saudi Arabia. Musaylima was killed, and the bloody victory—in the so-called Garden of Death—effectively established the authority of the caliphate in Medina (January 633).

Akroinos ❙ 739 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

The great soldier-Emperor Leo III had driven back a massive Muslim siege of **Constantinople** in 718, and later counter-attacked into Asia Minor, where he inflicted a terrible defeat on part of an Arab army under Suleiman at Akroinos (modern Afyonkarahisar) in west central Turkey. The victory gave Leo time to consolidate his power and rebuild the walls of Constantinople.

Akshehr ❙ 1116 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

See **Philomelion**

Akspoel ❙ 1128 ❙ War of Flemish Succession

See **Thielt**

***Alabama* vs *Kearsage* ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (High Seas)**

See **Cherbourg**

Alacab ❙ 1212 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Las Navas de Tolosa**

Aladja Dagh ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Advancing against Turkey in the Caucasus, Russian Grand Duke Michael and General Mikhail Loris-Melikov attacked Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha holding a strongly established position on the Aladja Dagh, near **Kars**. Defending overextended lines, the Turks lost 6,000 casualties before 10,000 survivors surrendered. The defeat led directly to the fall of Kars (14–15 October 1877).

Alalia ❙ 535 BC ❙ Cathaginian-Greek Wars

Carthage was determined to block Greek expansion into the western Mediterranean and secured an unlikely ally in Etruria to jointly attack the Phocian Greek colony of Alalia (Aleria), on the east coast of Corsica. Defeated by the Carthaginian-Etruscan fleet, the Greeks were forced to abandon the colony to Etruria. The action has been called the first major naval engagement since ancient Egypt.

Alamana, Bridge of ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Thermopylae**

Alamance Creek ❙ 1771 ❙ American Colonial Wars

When Irish-Scottish settlers in northern Carolina, calling themselves Regulators, resisted British rule, they provoked a military response and were put down at Alamance Creek, in the north of the state, by cavalry and militia sent by Governor William Tryon under General Hugh Waddell. Casualties were minor, though some of the captured rebels were subsequently hanged (16 May 1771).

Al Amarah ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Amara**

Al Amarah ❙ 1983 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

See **Amara**

Alambagh ❙ 1857–1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

British General Sir Henry Havelock advanced through **Mangalwar** to relieve **Lucknow**, and overwhelmed rebels at Alambagh, two miles south of the city. General Sir James Outram then held the town against attack by mutineers under Ahmadullah Shah, Maulvi of Faizabad, throughout the siege, evacuation and eventual recapture of Lucknow (23 September 1857–March 1858).

Alamein ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **El Alamein**

Alam Halfa ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Checked west of Cairo at **El Alamein**, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel circled south to attack Alam Halfa Ridge. A brilliant defensive action, planned by Sir Claude Auchinleck and adopted by General Bernard Montgomery, saw heavy losses on both sides. Rommel was forced to withdraw and soon began to retreat after the Allied offensive at **El Alamein** (30 August–5 September 1942).

Alamo ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Determined to retake Texas after the loss of **San Antonio** (December 1835), Mexican General Antonio de Santa Anna besieged about 200 irregulars led by Colonel William Travis and James Bowie at nearby Alamo mission. When the Alamo fell by assault, every surviving male defender was murdered. This defeat and the ensuing **Goliad Massacre** became watchwords for the Texan cause (6 March 1836).

Alamut ❙ 1256 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

The Mongol conqueror Hulegu advanced into Persia, where he attacked the Assassins, an Ismaili Muslim religious-political sect which had been active for 200 years. Hulegu defeated the Assassins and destroyed their main mountain fortress at Alamut, near Kasvin in central Iran,

ending their power in Persia. This sect in Syria was finally suppressed 15 years later by the Mamluk Sultan Baibars.

Aland ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Hango**

Aland ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Landing to secure Aland, between Finland and Sweden, White forces from Turku under Colonel V. J. Forssell unexpectedly found the island defended by about 1,000 Russians. The town of Godby was taken by assault, but in a confusion over orders, the Whites surrendered their arms and were taken off by Swedish ships. Days later, they rejoined the fight at **Ruovesi** (14–20 February 1918).

Alarcos ❙ 1195 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

During the reconquest of southern Spain, King Alfonso VIII of Castile led a major campaign against the Almohad Caliph Yakub Almansour. Attacking without waiting for his allies—the Kings of Leon and Navarre—Alfonso's Christian army suffered a disastrous defeat at Alarcos, near Cuidad Real. Castile itself then came under direct Muslim attack (18 July 1195).

Alazán Creek ❙ 1813 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

To recover Spanish Texas from Republican Bernardo Gutiérrez and American "Filibusters" led by Major Henry Perry, Colonel Ignacio Elizondo and General Joaquin de Arredondo besieged San Antonio, which had fallen after Royalist defeat at **Rosillo**. Marching out to nearby Alazán Creek, Perry surprised and routed Elizondo, but the Republicans were later destroyed at the **Medina** (20 June 1813).

Alba de Tormes ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Lorenzo Duke del Parque was withdrawing from capturing Salamanca after victory at **Tamames** (18 October), when he was pursued by the large French force under Generals Francois Kellermann and Jean-Gabriel Marchand. Surprised at Alba de Tormes, on the Tormes River south of Salamanca, the Spaniards were heavily defeated and scattered in retreat (28 November 1809).

Alba de Tormes ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the Allied retreat towards Portugal after the failed siege of **Burgos**, Anglo-Portuguese troops under Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington held the river crossing on the Tormes at Alba. French Marshals Nicolas Soult and Jean-Baptiste Jourdan broke off the action after two days' fighting to cross higher up the river, and Wellington was forced to pull back (10–11 November 1812).

Albania ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

In the months before World War II started, Benito Mussolini decided to finally invade Albania, which was already a virtual Italian dependency. After a naval bombardment, the Albanian army was quickly overcome and King Zog went into exile in Britain. Mussolini annexed Albania, which in October 1940 provided a bridgehead for the failed Italian invasion of **Greece** (7 April 1939).

Albara ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

During the long Crusader siege of **Antioch**, **Syria**, a large-scale foraging party was sent south under the command of Bohemund of Taranto and Robert of Flanders. At the village of Albara, they were attacked by Duqaq of Damascus. Despite heavy losses, the Crusaders drove Duqaq's relief army back towards Hama. Another attempt to relieve Antioch was repulsed at **Harenc** (31 December 1097).

Al Basra ❙ 656 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

See **Camel, Iraq**

Al Basra ❙ 1743 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

See **Basra**

Al Basra ❙ 1775–1776 ❙ Turko-Persian Gulf War
See **Basra**

Al Basra ❙ 1982 ❙ Iraq-Iran War
See **Basra**

Albazin ❙ 1685–1686 ❙ Russo-Chinese Border War
With China in disorder, Russians penetrated the Amur Valley and established a fortress at Albazin (modern Albazino), where they were later attacked by a large Manchu force. Initially driven out, the Russians regained the fortress and held out against siege until the Chinese withdrew. The Russians eventually destroyed and abandoned the fort and made peace (July 1685–December 1686).

Albe ❙ 1268 ❙ Angevin Conquest of the Two Sicilies
See **Tagliacozzo**

Albeck ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)
See **Haslach**

Albermarle Sound ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
Continuing the Confederate offensive in North Carolina after the capture of **Plymouth**, the ram vessel *Albermarle* under Captain James W. Cooke attacked seven Union gunboats commanded by Captain Melancton Smith in Albermarle Sound, at the mouth of the Roanoke. Cooke inflicted heavy damage before withdrawing, and *Albermarle* was sunk later that year by a spar torpedo (5 May 1864).

Albert ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
During battle at the **Aisne**, French General Noel de Castelnau advanced northwest against the German flank and captured Noyon (21 September). There was then a massive German counter-attack under Prince Ruprecht around Albert, southeast of Amiens. French commander Joseph Joffre was driven back and attempted another flanking attack at **Arras** (25–30 September 1914).

Albert ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
General Sir Henry Rawlinson followed six days' bombardment by launching a massive offensive northeast from Albert against German commander Fritz von Below. The historic "First Day on the **Somme**" cost an unprecedented 58,000 British casualties—one-third killed—but Below was forced back and was replaced before the next phase of the offensive through **Bazentin** (1–13 July 1916).

Albert ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
In the second phase of the offensive east from **Amiens**, British Generals Julian Byng and Sir Henry Rawlinson advanced around Albert, strongly held by Germans under General Georg von de Marwitz. Very heavy fighting was supported by attacks to the north on the **Scarpe** and further south at **Bapaume**, and the German forward defence eventually had to withdraw (21–29 August 1918).

Albuera ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
See **Albuhera**

Albufera ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
As part of his siege campaign against the Spanish eastern seaport of **Valencia**, French Marshal Louis Suchet defeated Spanish forces under General Joachim Blake nearby, on the coast close to the Albufera Lagoon. Valencia itself surrendered five days later. Suchet was created Duke of Albufera in recognition of his success (4 January 1812).

Albuhera ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
A bloody encounter near the Spanish border saw French Marshal Nicolas Soult's attempt to relieve the Allied siege of **Badajoz** driven off at nearby Albuhera by British, Spanish and

Portuguese troops under General Sir William Beresford. British infantry repulsed the relief army, holding firm despite very heavy casualties, but the Allied siege eventually failed (16 May 1811).

Albulen ❙ 1457 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

A third Turkish advance against **Krujë** in central Albania saw 80,000 men under Isa Bey Evrenos surprised at nearby Albulen by Albanian George Kastriote Skanderbeg. The Turks lost thousands of prisoners (including Skanderbeg's renegade nephew Hamza Kastriote) in a disastrous defeat and Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II agreed to a three-year truce (2 September 1457).

Albuquerque ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Setting out from **Badajoz**, French Marshal Édouard Mortier crossed the Portuguese border and, while besieging the bravely defended fortress of **Campo Mayor**, approached nearby Albuquerque, garrisoned by about 800 regular troops under General Don José Cagigal. In a notoriously shameful capitulation, Cagigal surrendered the fortress and 17 guns without a fight (15 March 1811).

Alcacer do Sol ❙ 1158 ❙ Christian Reconquest of Portugal

King Alfonso I of Portugal took advantage of internal instability among the Muslims of Portugal and Spain by making considerable advances against the Moors and taking **Lisbon**. Aided by Crusader forces from England, he then marched southeast against the key fortress of Alcacer do Sol on the Sado Estuary. The fortress was seized and held by Christian forces for 40 years (24 June 1158).

Alcacer do Sol ❙ 1217 ❙ Christian Reconquest of Portugal

Campaigning against the Moors in southern Iberia, King Alfonso II of Portugal attempted to recover Alcacer do Sol on the Sado River estuary, south of Lisbon, previously captured by his grandfather Alfonso I. With support from a Crusader fleet under the Counts of Holland and of Weid, the stronghold was besieged for two months before it was finally captured (18 October 1217).

Alcalá ❙ 1340 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

Soon after the Christian victory at **Rio Salado**, Alfonso XI of Castile advanced against other frontier positions with a large-scale siege of Alacalá de Benzaide (modern Alcalá la Real), northwest of Granada. Alcalá surrendered after Christians captured the nearby castle of Locubin and drove off a Muslim relief force under King Yusuf I of Granada. Alfonso then turned his attention to **Algeciras**.

Alcalá la Real ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French General Francois Sébastiani captured **Jaen** and Cordova, then pursued the survivors of General Carlos Areizaga's army, who had meanwhile been reinforced by cavalry units under General Manuel Freire. Sébastiani routed the Spanish forces at Alcalá la Real, northwest of Granada, inflicting over 500 casualties, and Granada surrendered to him next day (28 February 1810).

Alcañiz ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Attempting to secure Aragon, newly appointed French commander General Louis Suchet launched an ill-advised offensive from Saragossa against a Spanish army under General Joachim Blake. Attacking a strong defensive position at Alcañiz on the Guadalope River, west of Teruel, Suchet was driven back and his offensive broken up, but Blake did not pursue (23 May 1809).

Alcántara ❙ 1580 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese War

King Philip II of Spain took advantage of a disputed succession in Portugal to send an invasion force under Fernando Alvarez Duke of Alva. The rival claimant, Dom Antonio, at the head of a largely peasant army, was heavily

defeated near the border at Alcántara, and Spain ruled Portugal for the next 60 years. Spain also seized the Portuguese Azores with victory off **Terceira** (25 August 1580).

Alcántara ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

In a fresh offensive from the west, Anglo-Portuguese forces under Henri de Massue Earl of Ruvigny and Antonio de Sousa Marquis de Minas captured the Spanish border city of Alcántara held by French troops of Marshal James Duke of Berwick. The Allies then advanced to occupy Madrid, but their victory was decisively reversed a year later at **Almanza** (14–18 April 1706).

Alcántara ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Two days after Marshal Nicolas Soult was driven out of Portugal following defeat at **Oporto**, Marshal Claude Victor smashed into the Lusitania Legion and Portuguese militia holding the bridge at Alcántara, on the Tagus just inside Spain. Led by Colonel William Mayne, the Allies fought bravely but were forced back by French artillery and Victor seized the bridge (14 May 1809).

Alcantra ❙ 1839 ❙ Mexican Federalist War

General Antonio Canales Rosillon assumed command of the Federalist rebellion after the loss of **Tampico** in June, and, with Texan and Indian aid, attacked Centralist commander José Ignacio Pávon at Alcantra, on the Alamo River, southwest of Mier. Pávon was decisively defeated and was later replaced by General Mariano Arista, who turned the tables at **Santa Rita Morelos** (3–4 October 1839).

Alcazar ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

In the opening days of the war, the military academy at Alcazar in Toledo declared for the insurgent cause. While government forces quickly secured the city, the fortress held out under Colonel José Moscardó. The siege was relieved after two months by Nationalist General José Varela, who took Toledo by assault and massacred many of the defenders (20 July–27 September 1936).

Alcazarquivir ❙ 1578 ❙ Portuguese-Moroccan War

Dreaming of a Christian empire in Africa, King Sebastian of Portugal invaded Morocco to support a Moorish pretender to the throne of Fez. Sebastian was routed south of Tangier at Alcazarquivir, and the expedition failed. This was known as the "Battle of Three Kings" as it involved Sebastian, the Royal pretender and the King of Fez, all of whom were killed (4 August 1578).

Alcolea ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

At the start of Napoleon's campaign in Spain, a few Spanish regulars and a large force of peasant levies under Colonel Pedro de Echavarri attempted to make a stand at the Alcolea Bridge over the Guadalquivir in front of Cordova. The Spanish force was defeated and destroyed by General Pierre Dupont de L'Etang's French regulars, who next day stormed and sacked Cordova (6 June 1808).

Alcolea ❙ 1868 ❙ Spanish Revolution

In revolt against the despotism of Queen Isabela of Spain, rebels under General Francisco Serrano routed the Royal army under Manuel Pavía, Marques de Novaliches, at Alcolea near Cordova. Isabela fled to France and a provisional government, with Serrano as President of the Ministry, ruled until the Duke of Aosta came to the throne in 1871 as King Amadeo (28 September 1868).

Alcoraz ❙ 1096 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

When Sancho Ramirez of Aragon was killed at a failed siege of the strategic Muslim city of Huesca, in northeast Spain (1094), his son Pedro I renewed the offensive and, at nearby Alcoraz, met a large Muslim relief army led by al-Mustain. Despite support from Castilian nobles, al-Mustain was utterly defeated. Besieged Huesca surrendered to Pedro nine days later (18 November 1096).

Aldea del Ponte ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Auguste Marmont advancing from **Salamanca** to relieve the Anglo-Portuguese blockade of **Ciudad Rodrigo** was repulsed at **El Bodon** and withdrew southwest to Aldea del Ponte, where he attacked General Sir Edward Pakenham. Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington arrived with reinforcements and the town changed hands twice before Marmont retired south (27 September 1811).

Aldenhoven ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Within months of his victories at **Valmy** and **Jemappes**, French General Charles-Francois Dumouriez was defeated at Aldenhoven by Austrian Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg advancing across the Roer towards Maastrich. Dumouriez negotiated an armistice after further defeats at **Aix-la-Chapelle**, **Neerwinden** and **Louvain**, then defected to the Austrians (1 March 1793).

Aldenhoven ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt fell back from Aix-la-Chapelle and took a strong position on the River Ruhr near Aldenhoven, covering Cologne with an army of more than 75,000 men. French forces under General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan attacked along a very wide front and Clerfayt withdrew, crossing the Rhine south of Cologne four days later (2 October 1794).

Aldie ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Robert E. Lee's invasion advanced north towards Gettysburg, part of General James "Jeb" Stuart's Confederate cavalry screen to the east under Colonel Thomas Munford came under attack at Aldie, south of Leesburg, Virginia, by Union cavalry led by General Judson Kilpatrick. After an indecisive action, Munford fell back west towards Stuart, under attack at **Middleburg** (17 June 1863).

Alegaon ❙ 1762 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

Following the death of Maratha Peshwa Balaji Rao, his teenage son Madhav Rao fell out with his ambitious uncle Raghunath Rao, who established an alliance with Nizam Ali of Hyderabad. Madhav Rao was heavily defeated at Alegaon in central Maharashtra and submitted to his uncle, while Nizam Ali was rewarded with land he had lost after defeat at nearby **Udgir** (12 November 1762).

Alegría ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Carlists Tomás Zumalacárregui and Francisco de Iturralde eluded pursuit after victory at **Artaza** and **Peñas de San Fausto** in August, then surprised Liberal Brigadier Manuel O'Doyle at Alegría, northern Spain, between Vitoria and Salvatierra. O'Doyle fled to nearby Arrieta, where a relief column from Vitoria under General Joaquín de Osma was beaten next day (27–28 October 1834).

Alegría del Pío ❙ 1956 ❙ Cuban Revolution

Amnestied from prison after a failed attack on the **Moncada** in 1953, Fidel Castro led a small force from Mexico, which landed at Niquero in eastern Cuba. He was attacked by Batista troops under Colonel Ramón Cruz Vidal at nearby Alegría del Pío, where the rebels suffered very heavy losses in action and the subsequent round-up. The survivors regrouped to strike back at **La Plata** (5 December 1956).

Aleksin ❙ 1472 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

With Moscow distracted by war against Novgorod, Mongol leader Ahmed Khan advanced to the Oka, where he attacked and burned Aleksin, east of Kaluga. But garrison commander Semen Beklemishev then fought a bold defensive action. Without promised Lithuanian aid and facing massive Russian reinforcements, Ahmed withdrew. In 1480, he advanced again as far as the **Ugra** (30 July 1472).

Aleksinac ❙ 1876 ❙ Serbo-Turkish War

See **Alexinatz**

Aleppo ❙ 639 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Muslim conqueror General Khalid ibn al-Walid, captured **Damascus** (635) and **Jerusalem** (638), and later marched north to seize Aleppo, near the modern border between Syria and Turkey. However, Aleppo's citadel held out against a bloody five-month siege. The citadel finally fell by storm and the capture of Aleppo effectively ended Byzantine resistance to the Muslim invaders in Syria.

Aleppo ❙ 962 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

On a major offensive against Muslim military power, Byzantine General Nicephorus Phocas drove the Arabs out of **Crete**, then invaded Syria to besiege Aleppo, capital of the Hamdanid Sayf ad-Dawla. Aleppo was taken by storm, with the population killed or enslaved, and the city was razed. Nicephorus (later Emperor) then attacked **Adana** and **Tarsus** in Cilicia (December 962).

Aleppo ❙ 969 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

After driving the Arabs out of Asia Minor at **Adana** and **Tarsus** (965), Emperor Nicephorus II Phocas invaded Syria to capture **Antioch**, then marched to retake Aleppo from the Chamberlain Karguyah, who had overthrown the Hamdanid Sayf ad-Dawla. Although Nicephorus was assassinated, Aleppo fell to his General, Michael Burtzes, and became a Byzantine protectorate (December 969).

Aleppo ❙ 1030 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Azaz**

Aleppo ❙ 1086 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

As parts of the Byzantine Empire fell after disaster at **Manzikert** in 1071, Sultan Malik Shah seized Anatolia, but lost it to his rival, Sulaiman ibn Kutalmish, who became the first Seljuk ruler of Rum. Sulaiman seized the last Byzantine outpost at **Antioch**, **Syria**, but outside Aleppo he was defeated and killed by the Sultan's brother Prince Tutush, securing Turkish control of Anatolia and Syria.

Aleppo ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Antioch, Syria**

Aleppo ❙ 1260 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

Hulegu, Mongol Il-Khan of Iran, sacked **Baghdad** in 1258, then invaded Syria and invested the fortress city of Aleppo, defended by Turanshah, uncle of Sultan an-Nasir Yusuf. The city fell after six days' assault (20 January), and the citadel a month later. The capture of Aleppo and its massive treasure induced the Sultan to flee Damascus, which then fell to the Mongols (January–February 1260).

Aleppo ❙ 1400 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

When Mongols under Tamerlane invaded Syria, they inflicted a devastating defeat on the Mamluks, who unwisely marched out from the city of Aleppo to meet the Mongols in the open. Having routed his enemy in the field, Tamerlane then sacked Aleppo and marched south against **Damascus** to complete his conquest of Syria (30 October 1400).

Aleppo ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Yaunis Khan**

Aleppo ❙ 1839 ❙ 2nd Turko-Egyptian War

See **Nezib**

Aleppo ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Weeks after seizing **Damascus**, British commander Sir Edmund Allenby continued a more cautious advance further north, supported by troops of the Northern Arab Army, and attacked Aleppo. The Turks withdrew but fought a bitter defence near the city under Mustapha Kemal. However, Turkey signed an armistice just a few days later to end the war in the Middle East (24–25 October 1918).

Aleria ❙ 535 BC ❙ Carthaginian-Greek Wars

See **Alalia**

Alesia ❙ 52 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Despite a costly loss at **Gergovia** in central Gaul, Julius Caesar surrounded hilltop Alesia (modern Alise Ste. Reine), northwest of Dijon, with a double wall. In the largest campaign of the war, he fought off a huge counter-siege by Vercingetorix, Chief of the Arverni. Starving Alesia surrendered after heavy casualties and Gaul was effectively conquered. Vercingetorix was taken to Rome and executed.

Alessandria ❙ 1174–1175 ❙ Wars of the Lombard League

Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was campaigning in northern Italy for the Lombard League when he attacked Alessandria, at the junction of the Tanaro and Bormida Rivers. Frederick withdrew after a brutal six-month siege when the defenders sortied and burned his siege machines. Following fruitless truce negotiations, he was defeated a year later at **Legnano** (November 1174–April 1175).

Alessandria ❙ 1391 ❙ Florentine-Milanese Wars

See **Castellazzo**

Alessandria ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Attempting to join the French army marching from southern Italy, General Jean Victor Moreau was blocked at the northern town of Alessandria by a much larger Austrian-Russian force led by Count Heinrich von Bellegarde. Moreau defeated von Bellegarde, but his delay contributed to a French defeat at the **Trebbia**. Alessandria surrendered to the Austrians on 22 July (20 June 1799).

Aleutians ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As a diversion from **Midway**, Japanese Admiral Boshiro Hosogaya took a large fleet towards the Aleutians. While Admiral Robert Theobald manoeuvred to protect Alaska, the Japanese landed on the outer Aleutian islands of Attu and Kiska. Naval battle near the **Komandorski Islands** a year later blocked reinforcements for **Attu**, which was retaken after a bloody action (5–7 June 1942).

Alexandria ❙ 48–47 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar pursued Pompey to Egypt after victory at **Pharsalus** (48 BC) and found his rival had been assassinated. Caesar was then besieged in part of Alexandria by General Ponthinus for Ptolemy XII, Egyptian co-ruler with his sister Cleopatra VII (Caesar's lover). The Roman garrison repulsed repeated attacks for five months before they were finally relieved after victory at the mouth of the **Nile**.

Alexandria ❙ 296 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

In a local rising in Egypt provoked by new tax laws and reform of the coinage, Roman General Achilleus established himself in Alexandria as Emperor in Egypt. His rebellion was put down by Emperor Diocletian after an eight-month siege of the Egyptian capital. Achilleus was subsequently executed, reputedly by being fed to lions.

Alexandria ❙ 641–642 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt

Following the surrender of **Babylon** on the Nile in April 641, Muslim General Amr ibn al-As marched north against Byzantine Alexandria, which was captured at the cost of very heavy Greek casualties after a 14-month siege. The surrender of the Egyptian capital by Byzantine Patriarch Cyrus virtually completed the Muslim conquest of Egypt (July 641–September 642).

Alexandria ❙ 645 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Just three years after the fall of Alexandria to Muslim Arabs under Amr ibn al-As, Emperor Constans sent a fresh army under Manuel, who recovered the Egyptian city, with the assistance of the remaining Greek residents. Following a short siege, Amr once again captured Alexandria and expelled the Greeks, ending almost 1,000 years of Greco-Roman occupation.

Alexandria ❙ 1167 ❙ Crusader Invasion of Egypt

Having captured Cairo, Crusader King Amalric of Jerusalem, aided by deposed Egyptian Vizier

Shawar, recovered after **El Ashmunien** (18 March) and besieged Kurdish General Shirkuh and his nephew Saladin in Alexandria. Though Shirkuh escaped with much of his army, Saladin was starved into surrendering the city. In 1169, the struggle for Egypt resumed at **Damietta** (April–4 August 1167).

Alexandria ❙ 1365 ❙ Egyptian Crusade of Peter of Cyprus

Seventy years after the end of the principal Christian Crusades, King Peter of Cyprus launched his own campaign against Muslim Egypt. He captured and sacked Alexandria with a terrible slaughter of the population of all races and the capture of massive booty. However, his campaign stalled and was ended by his assassination in Nicosia a few years later (9–11 October 1365).

Alexandria ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Napoleon Bonaparte began his Egyptian campaign by landing his army near Alexandria, where he defeated its Mamluk defenders in a short but bloody action in which Generals Jacques Menou and Jean-Baptiste Kléber were severely wounded. Bonaparte then seized Alexandria and advanced towards Cairo where, three weeks later, he won the decisive Battle of the **Pyramids** (2 July 1798).

Alexandria (1st) ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

A British-Turkish army led by Sir Ralph Abercromby, which landed in Egypt through battle at **Aboukir** (8 March), found their way to Alexandria blocked by General Jacques Menou. The French were defeated with heavy losses, though General Abercromby was fatally wounded. The victory led to the eventual surrender of Alexandria and the French were driven out of Egypt (21 March 1801).

Alexandria (2nd) ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Following victory outside Alexandria, newly appointed British commander Sir John Hely-Hutchinson marched to seize **Cairo**, leaving General Sir George Eyre to blockade Alexandria. Hutchinson later returned to the attack and, after Coote captured the western fortress of Marabout against stiff opposition, General Jacques Menou surrendered the city (April–30 August 1801).

Alexandria ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In order to undermine Turkey, which had switched to the French cause, Britain unwisely sent an expedition under General Alexander Mckenzie Fraser to North Africa to seize Turkish Egypt. Although Alexandria was attacked and captured, the small British force was insufficient for its task and, after defeat at **Rosetta**, they were forced to surrender and withdraw (21 March 1807).

Alexandria ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

War Minister Arabi Pasha attempted to assert Egyptian sovereignty and began building forts at Alexandria to control the approaches to the Suez Canal. British Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour then bombarded the fortresses and occupied the city. A month later an expeditionary force under General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at the canal and crushed the rebels at **Tel-el-Kebir** (11–12 July 1882).

Alexandria ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

One of Italy's most famous naval exploits saw three two-man human torpedoes enter Alexandria Harbour and place charges under units of the British fleet. The only British battleships in the Mediterranean–*Queen Elizabeth* and *Valiant*—were sunk and a tanker and destroyer damaged, briefly changing the balance of power. Both battleships were eventually repaired (18–19 December 1941).

Alexandrovsk ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Supporting White counter-revolutionaries in the Russian civil war, British ships based at

Persian ports fought a Bolshevik navy attempting to seize the Caspian, where battle off Alexandrovsk (modern Alexandro-Nevskaya) in the western Caspian saw a British victory. The following year, the ships were handed to the Whites, who lost them to a renewed Bolshevik offensive (21 May 1919).

Alexinatz ❙ 1876 ❙ Serbo-Turkish War

When Serbia declared war on Turkey to support Christian Bosnia-Herzogovina, a large Turkish force under Abdul Kerim advanced from Nis to Alexinatz (modern Aleksinac), southeast of Belgrade. Serbia's army, under Russian General Mikhail Chernyayev (aided by Russian volunteers), was badly defeated and a brief armistice ensued before fighting resumed at **Djunis** (1 September 1876).

Al Fallujah ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

See **Fallujah**

Alfarrobeira ❙ 1449 ❙ Portuguese War of Succession

The Regent of Portugal, Dom Pedro Duke of Coimbra, seized government from his 17-year-old nephew Alfonso V, and the young King took a large army against his uncle, whose heavily outnumbered force was entrenched along the Alfarrobeira River, near Santarem. The Duke of Coimbra and most of his supporters were killed and the war of succession came to an end (21 May 1449).

Al Faw ❙ 1986 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

While a diversionary attack went in north of Basra, Iran launched a surprise amphibious assault across the Shatt al-Arab and seized the strategic Al Faw (Fao) Peninsula to threaten the Iraqi naval base at Umm Qasr. Despite the use of chemical weapons, desperate Iraqi counterattacks failed. Iran dug in to hold the bridgehead against all assault until near the end of the war (9–14 February 1986).

Al Faw ❙ 1988 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

With Iran exhausted by war and threatened by superpower intervention in the Persian Gulf, Iraqi forces with numerous tanks, guns and chemical weapons launched a major amphibious offensive to regain the Al Faw Peninsula. The vastly outnumbered Iranians were overwhelmed, and a further Iraqi victory east of Basra at **Salamcheh** soon effectively ended the war in the south (17–18 April 1988).

Alford ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Scottish Covenanters under General Sir William Baillie attempted to intercept an advance on Aberdeen by Royalist commander James Graham Marquis of Montrose, but were lured into battle across the River Don. Taken in ambush at Alford, 25 miles west of Aberdeen, Baillie's Parliamentary force was heavily defeated. Baillie was beaten again a month later at **Kilsyth** (2 July 1645).

Algeciras ❙ 1309 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

At the same time as Aragon was besieging **Almeria**, a Castilian expedition attacked Algeciras, just west of Gibraltar, held by Marinid Muslims from North Africa. In an unexpected defeat, the Castilian noble Juan Manual led his Christian knights off the field of battle. Castile withdrew from the siege and, shortly afterwards, the Aragonese gave up their assault on Almeria (November 1309).

Algeciras ❙ 1340 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

In a renewed offensive in Granada, the Moors inflicted a severe defeat on King Alfonso XI of Castile at Algeciras, across the Bay of Algeciras, west of Gibraltar. Castilian Admiral Alfonso Jofre Tenorio was defeated and killed at sea and the Muslims then captured the city. It was held by the Moors until a Christian counter-offensive three years later.

Algeciras ❙ 1343–1344 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

After a fresh Muslim invasion of southern Spain, King Alfonso XI of Castile launched a major counter-offensive and, following his victory at **Rio Salado** in 1340, the King besieged

Algeciras, west of Gibraltar. The Moroccan fleet was defeated off Algeciras by Genoese Admiral Egidio Boccanegra and Alfonso destroyed much of the city before forcing a costly Muslim surrender (26 March 1344).

Algeciras Bay ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

British ships under Admiral Sir James Saumarez attacked the French naval squadron in the Mediterranean at Algeciras Bay, off southeast Spain, and defeated Admiral Charles Durand de Linois. Six days later, Saumarez renewed the attack in a confused night action. Linois, reinforced by Spanish Admiral Don Juan Moreno, was again defeated with heavy loss of life (6 & 12–13 July 1801).

Alghero ❙ 1353–1354 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Sardinia

King Pedro IV of Aragon resolved to capture Sardinia from Genoa and sent a naval force which utterly defeated the Genoese fleet off Alghero in the northwest of the island. The following year, Pedro led another large force, which besieged and captured Alghero itself. Mariano de Arborea, who had claimed the title of King of Sardinia, surrendered and Sardinia became a long-time Aragonese possession.

Algidus ❙ 431 BC ❙ Wars of the Roman Republic

The Republic's early years saw the Italian Aequi and Volsci tribes join forces against Rome, and the Aequi set up a fortified position southeast of Rome at Mount Algidus, controlling the key road near Tusculum. There they were attacked and dislodged by Aulus Postumius Tubertus after stubborn defence. The tribes were eventually subdued and admitted to citizenship (trad date 18 June 431 BC).

Algiers ❙ 1511 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

A year after taking **Bougie** and **Tripoli**, Spanish forces sailed for Algiers and captured the offshore island of Peñon, effectively blockading the harbour. Pasha Salim al-Tumi sought aid from the Turkish Corsair Arudj, who repulsed Spanish attacks on Algiers in 1516 and 1519. In 1529, his brother Khayr al-din retook Peñon and Algiers became a key base for Muslim raids on Christian shipping.

Algiers ❙ 1541 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Emperor Charles V defeated Muslim Corsairs in **Tunis** in 1535 and later took a large force against Algiers, defended by Hassan Agha. However, a great storm wrecked over 150 ships, and the Emperor's attempted siege was heavily driven off by a bloody counter-attack by Algerian Turks and Arab tribesmen. Facing total failure, the starving survivors returned to Europe (24–26 October 1541).

Algiers ❙ 1620–1621 ❙ Corsair Wars

An intended action against Muslim pirates saw British Admiral Sir Robert Mansell sail to Algiers, supported by Sir Richard Hawkins and Sir Thomas Button. Forty British captives were freed after negotiations (November 1620), but a renewed attack the following year failed miserably when inadequate fireships were driven off. Mansell withdrew and was recalled to England (24 May 1621).

Algiers ❙ 1665 ❙ Corsair Wars

See **Porto Farina**

Algiers ❙ 1682–1683 ❙ Franco-Barbary Wars

Determined to punish the Barbary pirates of Algiers, Louis XIV of France sent Marquis Abraham Duquesne to besiege Algiers. The North African city was bombarded from 30 August to 8 September 1682, killing about 500, and again in June and August 1683, before Dey Husayn Pasha forced Duquesne to withdraw. Husayn made peace in 1684, giving up captured ships and prisoners.

Algiers ❙ 1688 ❙ Franco-Barbary Wars

When Algeria broke the peace, Louis XIV of France sent Admiral Jean d'Estrées, who bombarded Algiers for five days and caused massive

damage. But with renewed war in Europe, d'Estrées was recalled (August 1688), and Corsair Admiral Husayn Pasha retaliated by attacking French shipping. In May 1689, Louis made a new peace, with further concessions (22–27 June 1688).

Algiers ❙ 1775 ❙ Spanish-Algerian Wars

With **Oran** secured, Charles III of Spain determined to capture Algiers and sent 500 ships and 20,000 men under Irish-born Count Alexander O'Reilly (who had led Spanish forces in crushing French rebellion in Louisiana). Despite heavy naval bombardment, the disastrous landing was driven off with over 500 killed and 2,000 wounded. A month later the expedition had to withdraw (8 July 1775).

Algiers ❙ 1783 ❙ Spanish-Algerian Wars

Spain's North African enclave at **Oran** came under siege by Algerian troops and Spain reacted by sending a force of 10 frigates and over 60 smaller ships against Algiers. A nine-day bombardment caused heavy damage but nothing else. A second Spanish bombardment in 1784 was driven off before much damage could be caused. Oran fell to the Algerians in 1791 (1–9 August 1783).

Algiers ❙ 1816 ❙ Corsair Wars

Responding to North African piracy, 18 British ships under Admiral Edward Pellew Baron Exmouth, supported by Dutch Admiral Theodore van Capellen, bombarded Algiers and destroyed the local fleet. Surrender by Omar Pasha, Dey of Algiers, released more than 3,000 Christian prisoners, largely Spanish and Italian, and Pellew was created Viscount Exmouth (27 August 1816).

Algiers ❙ 1824 ❙ Corsair Wars

British Captains Sir Robert Spencer (*Naiad* 46) and James Burton (*Cameleon* 12) led a renewed offensive against Barbary pirates, attacking the port of Algiers, where they destroyed the pirate corvette *Tripoli.* With the subsequent loss of an Algerine brig off Boma (23 May), and Admiral Sir Harry Neale threatening to bombard the city, the Dey of Algiers sued for peace (31 January 1824).

Algiers ❙ 1830 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

After three years blockading the pirate port of Algiers, France launched a major invasion, led by Marshal Louis de Bourmont, who captured the port in a decisive action three weeks later. Hussein, Dey of Algiers, was deposed, and Algeria was gradually conquered at **Mascara**, **Constantine**, **Smala** and elsewhere. It remained French for the next 130 years (29 June–5 July 1830).

Algiers ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As part of **Torch** in French northwest Africa, 32,000 Anglo-American troops of the Eastern Task Force landed at Algiers under US General Charles Ryder and Britain's General Kenneth Anderson. Vichy General Alphonse Juin surrendered after sporadic resistance, and the Allies went east through Bougie and Bone before entering **Tunisia** and stalling at **Tébourba** (8–9 November 1942).

Algiers ❙ 1956–1957 ❙ Algerian War

Facing increasing terrorism in Algiers, Paratroop General Jacques Massu assumed civil control of the city and began a fierce urban campaign against the FLN under Ramdane Abane and later Saadi Yacef. Both sides saw escalating brutality, and the Battle of Algiers ended only with the capture of Yacef. The military focus of war then moved to the countryside (September 1956–October 1957).

Alhama ❙ 1482 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

In retaliation for Muslim capture of **Zahara** late in 1481, Rodrigo Ponce de Leon Marquis of Cadiz soon seized the fortress of Alhama, southwest of Granada, and massacred many residents. Mulei Abdul Hassan, King of Granada, immediately besieged the fortress, but was eventually driven off by the approach of a large

Spanish army under King Ferdinand V of Castile (28 February–14 May 1482).

Alhandega ❙ 939 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain
See **Simancas, Vallalolid**

Alhucemas ❙ 1925 ❙ Spanish-Rif War
In a final offensive against Rif rebel Abd el Krim in Morocco, a Spanish amphibious force under General José Sanjurjo landed at Alhucemas, west of Melilla. About 12,000 men required almost a month of heavy fighting to capture the Rif capital Ajdir, just seven miles from the coast. Squeezed by French attacks in the south, Abd el Krim surrendered to end the war (8 September–3 October 1925).

Alicante ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
British Admiral Sir John Leake took the Spanish port of **Cartagena** (13 June), then sailed north to besiege Spanish-Irish General Daniel O'Mahony at Alicante. Troops under General Richard Gorges and later Sir John Jennings eventually took the city by storm (29 July) after a naval bombardment by Sir George Byng. A month later, O'Mahony surrendered the citadel (26 June–24 August 1706).

Alicante ❙ 1708–1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
When Claude Francois Bidal, Chevalier d'Asfeld, laid siege to Alicante, General John Richards refused to surrender and the French exploded a massive mine which killed Richards and about 50 others (3 March). However, the English and Huguenot garrison held out for six weeks until Admiral Sir George Byng arrived and evacuated the survivors (1 December 1708–18 April 1709).

Alicante ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
With insufficient troops available, French General Louis Montbrun attempted to storm the well-fortified port city of Alicante, on the southeast Mediterranean coast of Spain, defended by Spanish troops under General Nicolas Mahy. Montbrun was repulsed at the cost of many needless French casualties and returned northwest to Toledo (16 January 1812).

Alicudi ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War
See **Stromboli**

Aligarh ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War
General Sir Gerard Lake invaded Hindustan with British regulars and native troops and attacked the powerful fortress of Aligarh, southeast of **Delhi**, defended by a Maratha army under French Colonel Pedron. Aligarh was captured after heavy fighting and, with Pedron and other officers having surrendered, Lake continued his advance towards **Delhi** (4 September 1803).

Aligarh ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Marching south from the capture of **Delhi**, within weeks Colonel Edward Greathed secured Molaghur after victory at **Bulandshahr**, then approached Aligarh, which was largely evacuated at his advance. Pursuing the rebels in an extended running action, Greathed killed over 200, then pressed on to relieve the besieged British garrison 40 miles to the south at **Agra** (5 October 1857).

Alihuatá ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War
As part of a major new offensive against Bolivian forces in the Chaco Real, Paraguayan commander Colonel José Félix Estigarribia attacked Bolivia's General Hans Kundt in the vicinity of Alihuatá and Zenteno. Estigarribia occupied Alihuatá after prolonged fighting and, three days later, the retreating Bolivians surrendered further south at **Campo Vía** (23 October–8 December 1933).

Ali Kheyl ❙ 1984 ❙ Afghan Civil War
Following the successful government offensive against Mujahaden rebels north of Kabul in the **Panjshir Valley**, about 12,000 Afghan and Soviet troops relieved Soviet forces under guerrilla attack at Ali Kheyl, southeast of Kabul, in Paktia Province. Supported by an air assault flown in directly from the Soviet Union, the

offensive succeeded and the rebels were driven back (August 1984).

Ali Masjid ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Concerned at Russian influence in Afghanistan, the British Army of the Indus marched from Kandahar to **Ghazni** to reinstate Amir Shah Shuja, while Colonel Sir Claude Wade led a second force from the east through the Khyber Pass, supported by Shuja's son Timur. As Wade advanced towards **Kabul**, he lost almost 200 casualties in a sharp action taking the fortress of Ali Masjid (26 July 1839).

Ali Masjid ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

After retreating British troops and civilians from **Kabul** were massacred at **Jagdalak**, Afghani commander Akbar Khan immediately sent troops against the British-held fortress of Ali Masjid in the Khyber Pass. When a relief force under Colonel Charles Wild was badly defeated and driven back at the entrance to the Pass, the British garrison withdrew and fell back on Jamrud (January 1842).

Ali Masjid ❙ 1878 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

Britain responded to Russian influence over Amir Sher Ali Khan of Afghanistan by sending General Sir Samuel Browne into the Khyber Pass towards Kabul. At the eastern entrance to the Pass, Browne shelled and captured the hill fortress of Ali Masjid held by Faiz Muhammad, while further to the south, General Sir Frederick Roberts advanced through **Peiwar Kotal** (21 November 1878).

Aliwal ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

A large Sikh army which crossed the Sutlej into British East Punjab was defeated at **Mudki** and **Ferozeshah** before part of the invading force under Ranjur Singh was met at Aliwal, near the Sutlej, by an Anglo-Indian army under General Sir Harry Smith. A brilliantly led action threw the Sikhs back across the river and they were defeated again two weeks later at **Sobraon** (28 January 1846).

Aljubarrota ❙ 1385 ❙ Portuguese-Castilian Wars

João of Aviz claimed the throne of Portugal after victory at **Atoleiros** (April 1384), then faced another invasion by rival claimant Juan I of Castile. With English support, João and his General, Nuno Alvares Pereira, won an overwhelming victory north of Lisbon at Aljubarotta to secure not only Portugal's independence but also England's longest standing diplomatic alliance (14 August 1385).

Alkalawa ❙ 1806 ❙ Rise of Sokoto

Leading a jihad to establish Islam east of the River Niger, Uthman ibn Fudi of the Fulani attacked the Kingdom of Gobir. After a bloody campaign, the Emir of Gobir was defeated at Alkalawa and his kingdom collapsed. Shaykh Uthman then overthrew the other major rulers of Hausaland to create the new Empire of Sokoto, which reached its zenith under his son Muhammudu Bello (September 1806).

Al Khufrah ❙ 1931 ❙ Italo-Senussi War

Determined to crush renewed Bedouin resistance to Italian occupation of Libya, General Rodolfo Graziano began a forced relocation policy, then marched on the last Senussi stronghold at Al Khufrah in southeast Cyrenaica. Sultan Omar al-Mukhtar was defeated and captured, and a reported 20,000 Bedouin were forced to witness his execution, effectively ending the war (12 September 1931).

Alkmaar ❙ 1573 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Campaigning to re-establish Spanish supremacy in the Netherlands, Don Fadrique Alvarez of Toledo (son of the Duke of Alva) captured **Haarlem**, then suffered heavy losses assaulting Alkmaar, defended by Jakob Cabeljau. He had to lift his siege when the Dutch opened dykes to flood the area to the east, and Spanish ships were defeated days later on the **Zuyder Zee** (21 August–8 October 1573).

Alkmaar ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

British and Russians under Frederick Augustus Duke of York and General Ivan Hermann, trying to take the initiative in the low country, were beaten at **Bergen-aan-Zee** in North Holland. Two weeks later at Egmont-op-Zee, just west of Alkmaar, they defeated French General Guillaume Brune and seized Alkmaar. However, the Allies soon lost at **Castricum** and had to withdraw (2 October 1799).

Allatoona ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John B. Hood marched north from the fall of **Atlanta**, Georgia, and detached General Samuel G. French to attack Colonel John E. Tourtellotte at Allatoona, where Union General John M. Corse had arrived with the famous instruction to "Hold the Fort." After about 700 casualties on either side, French withdrew west to support the advance on **Decatur** (5 October 1864).

Alleman's Nek ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As General Sir Redvers Buller invaded the Transvaal, Christiaan Botha tried to block him in the Drakenbergs, west of Volkrust. Attacking at Alleman's Nek, General Henry Hildyard secured the strategic pass with the bayonet, outflanking the powerful position at nearby Laing's Nek, which fell without fighting. The Boers withdrew and the next day Buller occupied Volkrust (11 June 1900).

Allen's Farm ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Savage's Station**

Allen's Hill ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Poutoko**

Allerheim ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Nördlingen**

Allia ❙ 390 BC ❙ Gallic Invasion of Italy

While attempting to hold a line northeast of Rome on the Allia River, a tributary on the left bank of the Tiber, Quintus Sulpicius was heavily defeated near Fidenae, between the Tiber and the Anio (modern Aniene), in a wild charge by Gauls under Brennus. The invaders went on to sack and burn Rome (except the Capitol) before withdrawing after payment of a large tribute (18 July 390 BC).

Allis ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Ullais**

Alltacoileachan ❙ 1594 ❙ Huntly Rebellion

See **Glenlivet**

Ally Ghur ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Aligarh**

Ally Ghur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Aligarh**

Alma ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

Defending the heights south of the Alma against the Allied advance on **Sevastopol**, Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov was defeated by a large Anglo-French army under General Fitzroy Somerset Lord Raglan and Marshal Armand Saint-Arnaud. Both sides suffered heavy losses, with severe British casualties in an heroic uphill bayonet-charge which carried the day (20 September 1854).

Al Madain ❙ 637 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Madain**

Almaden ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Two months after Spain's disastrous defeat at **Ocaña**, King Joseph Napoleon marched south from Madrid to invade Andalusia. Across the Guadiana, in the Sierra Morena Mountains at Almaden, Marshal Claude Victor intercepted and smashed an outnumbered Spanish force under General Tomás de Zerain, before continuing south to meet the main Spanish army at **La Carolina** (15 January 1810).

Almanara ❙ 1082 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Almenar**

Almanara ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Almenar**

Almanza ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

English, Portuguese and Dutch troops under Henri de Massue Earl of Ruvigny, who invaded Spain to support Archduke Charles of Austria as King, were routed at Almanza near Valencia by the Franco-Spanish army of Marshal James Duke of Berwick. The battle reversed the Anglo-Portuguese victory at **Alcántara** a year earlier and substantially extended French control of Spain (25 April 1707).

Almaraz ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington secured the border fortresses of **Ciudad Rodrigo** and **Badajoz**, then despatched Anglo-Portuguese troops under General Sir Rowland Hill to seize the forts guarding the pontoon bridge on the Tagus at Almaraz. Hill overwhelmed the French garrisons, who fled east in panic.The victor was later created Baron Hill of Almaraz (19 May 1812).

Almazan ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

A large-scale guerrilla action in old Castile saw Spanish insurgent leader Father Geronimo Merino—known as El Cura—attack two battalions of French marine reinforcements on the march at Alamazan, near Soria. The outnumbered marines fought back bravely, but lost 200 men before the guerrillas were eventually driven off (10 July 1810).

Almeida ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

In support of France, Spanish troops under Don Pedro Abarca Count of Aranda invaded Portugal and besieged the key border fortress of Almeida. Before England could send aid to her ally, the town capitulated after nine days. When British reinforcements did arrive, General John Burgoyne soon dispersed the Spanish invasion at **Valencia d'Alcantara** and **Vila Velha** (August 1762).

Almeida ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following the fall of the Portuguese border fortress of **Ciudad Rodrigo**, and battle at the **Coa**, French Marshal André Masséna besieged the nearby fortress of Almeida, garrisoned by Portuguese troops under Governor Colonel William Cox. The garrison surrendered after an enemy shell destroyed the main powder magazine and Masséna advanced to **Bussaco** (26 August 1810).

Almeida ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During his siege of the key Portuguese fortress of Almeida, on the Portuguese-Spanish border, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington marched eight miles south to defeat a relief effort by Marshal André Masséna at **Fuentes d'Onoro**. Meanwhile, the garrison under General Antoine Brennier blew up the fortifications and escaped to rejoin the French lines (4 April–10 May 1811).

Almenar ❙ 1082 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

In the confused alliances of the war in Spain, al-Hayib, Muslim ruler of Lerida, supported by King Sancho Ramirez of Aragon and Count Ramon II of Barcelona, besieged the fortress of Almenar, held by al-Hayib's brother, al-Mutamin, ruler of Saragossa. Spanish warrior Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—in service with al-Mutamin, defeated the invaders and captured Count Ramon.

Almenar ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Persisting in the attempt to install Archduke Charles of Austria as King of Spain, an Anglo-Austrian force under General James Stanhope and Guido von Starhemberg heavily defeated the much larger Franco-Spanish army of Philip V under Ventura de Amezaga at Almenar, just

north of Lérida. The Allies also suffered badly and did not pursue as the Spaniards fled to Lérida (27 July 1710).

Almeria ❙ 1309 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

In a fresh offensive against newly crowned King Nasr of Granada, a huge siege by land and sea was launched by Aragon against Almeria, in southeast Spain. Although the Christians were able to collapse part of the wall and drive off a Granadan relief force, the final assault failed. Aragon sued for peace and played little further part in the war against Muslim Granada (August–December 1309).

Almeria ❙ 1489 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

The strategic fortress port of Almeria in southeastern Spain was a vital Mediterranean outlet for Muslim Granada, held by Al-Zaghal (sometimes Mohammad XIII). While Al-Zaghal fought a war of disputed succession against his nephew Boabdil, the city was captured by Ferdinand V of Castile, leading directly to the siege and capture of the Muslim capital at **Granada** (22 December 1489).

Almodovar del Rio ❙ 1091 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

King Alfonso VI of Castile and Leon suffered a terrible and decisive defeat at **Zallaka** in 1086, but eventually made a belated attempt to resist the advance into Spain of the victorious Almoravids from North Africa. General Alvar Fanez was sent to relieve the siege of Seville and was routed at Almodovar del Rio, west of Cordova. The new Muslim invaders then reaffirmed their control of southern Spain.

Almolonga ❙ 1823 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

After General Agustin de Iturbide overthrew the Spanish Viceroy and was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, he faced Republicans under General Antonio de Santa Anna. At Almolonga, east of Chilpancingo, Imperial commander Gabriel de Armijo was defeated by Generals Vicente Guerrero (severely wounded) and Nicolás Bravo. Iturbide soon abdicated and was later shot (23 January 1823).

Almonacid ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As General Sir Arthur Wellesley began his withdrawal to Portugal after victory at **Talavera de la Reina**, King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain and a French force under General Francois Sébastiani met Spanish General Francisco Venegas at Almonacid, near Toledo. Venegas was heavily defeated and driven back into La Mancha, effectively ending the Talavera campaign (11 August 1809).

Almorah ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

Three weeks after a costly loss at **Katalgarh**, Britain sent reinforcements under Colonel Jasper Nicolls into the Kumaun to join Colonel William Gardner's advance on the fortified city of Almorah, held by Gurkha forces since 1790. Decisive action at nearby Sitoli led to the fall of Almorah, and Gurkha commander Brahma Shah withdrew east of the Kali into modern Nepal (25 April 1815).

Al-Mukhtara ❙ 883 ❙ Zandj Slave Rebellion

Black slaves in southern Iraq rose in revolt led by Ali ibn Muhammad (869), and won great success before a protracted offensive by Regent al-Muwaffaq and his son (later Caliph al-Mu'tadid). The decisive action was their siege and storming of the rebel capital at al-Mukhtara, southeast of Basra. Ali ibn Muhammad was killed and many survivors were executed as the rising was crushed (11 August 883).

Aln ❙ 1093 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars

See **Alnwick**

Alnwick ❙ 1093 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars

Malcolm III of Scotland renewed his quarrel with William II Rufus of England and led his forces across the border. He was surprised and defeated with heavy losses on the Alne near

Alnwick Castle, north of Newcastle, by Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland. Malcolm and his son Edward were killed in the fighting and the invasion collapsed (13 November 1093).

Alnwick ❙ 1174 ❙ Anglo-Norman Rebellion

Supporting rebellious English Barons and Henry II's son "Young King Henry," King William I of Scotland—the Lion—invaded Northumberland, besieging Alnwick Castle, north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was defeated by a Royalist relief army and held captive at Falaise, in Normandy, until he acknowledged Henry's authority over Scotland, and the rebellion ended (13 July 1174).

Alnwick ❙ 1462–1463 ❙ Wars of the Roses

When Alnwick Castle, north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, declared for Margaret of Anjou, Robert Lord Hungerford and a mainly French garrison were besieged by William Neville Earl of Kent and Anthony Woodville Earl Rivers. But when George Douglas Earl of Angus and Pierre de Brézé intervened from Scotland, the Yorkists withdrew and the garrison escaped (December 1462–6 January 1463).

Alost ❙ 1128 ❙ War of Flemish Succession

In a war of succession over Flanders, William Clito (son of Duke Robert of Normandy and grandson of William the Conqueror) defeated Theodoric of Alsace (Dietrich von Elsass) at **Thielt** to secure the county. Only weeks later, while besieging Alost, northwest of modern Brussels, Clito was fatally wounded in skirmishing and Theodoric became Count of Flanders as Thierry I (27 July 1128).

Alpens ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Campaigning in Catalonia, a government column under General José Cabrinety was ambushed at Alpens, 15 miles east of Berga, by Carlists under General Francisco Savalls. Heavy fighting saw Cabrinety killed and virtually his entire column of 800 killed or captured. Savalls was created Count of Alpens, and the following year he destroyed another opposing force at **Castellfullit** (9 July 1873).

Alporchones ❙ 1452 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

King Muhammad IX of Muslim Granada was unwisely raiding into Christian Murcia, in southeast Spain, when Castilian General Alfonso Fajardo responded by taking a large army east from his base at Lorca. Muhammad's army was routed at the nearby village of Alporchones with heavy losses in killed and prisoners. The survivors fled into the Sierra de Almenara (16 March 1452).

Al-Rahmaniyya ❙ 1786 ❙ Mamluk-Ottoman Wars

See **Rahmaniyya**

Alresford ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Despite heavy losses, Parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller and Sir William Balfour defeated the Royalists of Ralph Lord Hopton and Patrick Ruthven Earl of Forth and Brentford at Cheriton near Alresford in central Hampshire. Although Hopton managed to carry off his guns, the Parliamentarians regained most of Hampshire and Wiltshire (29 March 1644).

Alsace ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As Germany's **Ardennes** offensive stalled, further south General Hans von Obsterfelder advanced into Alsace, north of Strasbourg. Fighting in intense cold and mud, American General Alexander Patch halted the initial offensive and also a second attack towards the Hagenau Forest. South of Strasbourg, the Allies then crushed the **Colmar** Pocket (31 December 1944–25 January 1945).

Al-Salihiyya ❙ 1773 ❙ Mamluk Wars

See **Salihiyya**

Alsasua ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Spanish Liberal commander Vicente Jenaro de Quesada, marching from Vitoria in Navarre to Pamplona with a large convoy, was attacked

outside Alsasua by Carlist leader Tomás Zumalacárregui. Although saved from disaster by the arrival of Gaspar Jáuregui, Quesada suffered perhaps 200 casualties and 100 prisoners. He was later replaced by José Rodil (2 May 1834).

Alsen ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd Schleswig-Holstein War

After the fall of the Danish coastal fortress of **Duppel** in April 1864, the defeated garrison withdrew to the nearby island of Alsen. When an armistice expired, Prussian General Herwarth von Bittenfeld stormed the island at night and General Peter Steinmann surrendered the battery and 2,400 prisoners. The action ended the war and Prussia gained the province of Schleswig (29–30 June 1864).

Alta ❙ 1019 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Prince Yaroslav of Novgorod recovered from defeat at the **Bug** in 1018 and determined to recapture Kiev from his stepbrother Sviatopolk. Abandoned by his Polish allies, Sviatopolk turned for aid to the Pecheneg Turks, but at the Alta, southeast of Kiev, his army was defeated and he was killed in the pursuit. Yaroslav regained the throne and became one of the greatest Princes of Kiev (24 July 1019).

Alta ❙ 1068 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Pecheneg horsemen who invaded Russian territory were met at the Alta River, southeast of Kiev, by Kievan Princes Iziaslav, Sviatoslav and Vsevolod (sons of Yaroslav). The Russians were routed. Kiev's citizens then overthrew Iziaslav and elected Vseslav of Polotsk (captured at **Nemiga**). Iziaslav fled to Poland but soon recaptured **Kiev**. The Pecheneg won again 25 years later at **Tripole**.

Altafulla ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Six months after French capture of the major Spanish port of **Tarragona**, the city was blockaded by Spain. When Spanish troops under General Baron Jaime Eroles attempted to drive off a relief column under General Maurice Mathieu at nearby Altafulla, the much larger French force smashed all resistance and Tarragona was relieved (24 January 1812).

Altaku ❙ 700 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

See **Eltekeh**

Alt Breisach ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Breisach**

Altdorf ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Muottothal**

Altenberg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Prussian General Johann Thielmann raided French communications along the Saale, where he took Weissenfels and Merseberg before facing General Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes at Altenberg, near Pirna. Supported by Austrian Count Emmanuel Mensdorf and General Matvei Platov's Cossacks, Thielmann defeated the French, taking over 1,000 prisoners (28 September 1813).

Alten Fjord ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Following previous failed attempts on the battleship *Tirpitz* in northern Norway's Alten Fjord, six British midget submarines attacked, and Lieutenants Basil Place and Donald Cameron exploded charges under the ship. *Tirpitz* was disabled for six months and moved south to Tromsö Fjord, where she was bombed and sunk (12 November 1944) with over 1,200 men lost (22 September 1943).

Altenkirchen (1st) ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a fresh invasion of Germany, French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan crossed the Rhine, and General Jean-Baptiste Kléber defeated Prince Eugene of Württemberg at Altenkirchen, north of Coblenz, capturing 3,000 prisoners and 12 guns. The Austrians began withdrawing east, but won a victory on the same battlefield in the counter-offensive just three months later (4 June 1796).

Altenkirchen (2nd) ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Continuing his victorious counter-offensive against the French invasion of Germany, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria moved northwest from victory at **Aschaffenburg** to defeat General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan just days later near the Rhine at Altenkirchen. The brilliant General Francois-Severin Marceau was fatally wounded and Jourdan withdrew across the Rhine next day (19 September 1796).

Altenkirchen ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a renewed French offensive, General Louis Lazare Hoche crossed the Rhine near Coblenz and sent his left wing under Generals Jean-Étienne Championnet and Nicolas Soult north against Altenkirchen. Austrian Field Marshal Franz Werneck was driven back on the town and, after learning of General Paul Kray's defeat east of **Neuwied**, he withdrew to Herborn (18 April 1797).

Alte Veste ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Having secured southern Bavaria after victory at **Rain** in April, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden occupied Nuremberg, across the Regnitz, from Imperial commander Albrecht von Wallenstein camped at Furth. Crossing the river, the Swedes were repulsed near the old castle of Alte Veste and both Wallenstein and Gustavus withdrew from the area two weeks later (24 August–8 September 1632).

Altimarlach ❙ 1680 ❙ Later Scottish Clan Wars

Disputing the Earldom of Caithness, the legal claimant Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy was upheld against the heir George Sinclair of Keiss, who then took land by force. In the reputed last clan battle in Scotland, Campbell defeated Sinclair at Altimarlach, just west of Wick, inflicting heavy casualties. The courts later found for Sinclair and Campbell was instead created Earl Breadalbane.

Altmark Incident ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

With the battleship *Graf Spee* sunk off the **River Plate**, her auxiliary transport *Altmark*, with prisoners from ships sunk, escaped to Jossing Fjord in neutral Norway. Captain Philip Vian in the British destroyer *Cossack* boarded *Altmark* and recovered about 300 men. The bloodless incident boosted Allied morale and helped precipitate the German invasion of **Norway** (16 February 1940).

Altobiscar ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Roncesvalles**

Alto de la Alianza ❙ 1880 ❙ War of the Pacific

See **Tacna**

Alto de Leon ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

After a failed Nationalist rising in **Madrid**, Colonel Ricardo Serrador fought a brutal action for the strategic Alto de Leon Pass to the northwest in the Guadaramma Mountains. The war's first full battle saw Republican Colonel Enrique Castillo shot and General José Riquelme driven back to Madrid. The Nationalists held the pass and also the eastern pass at **Somosierra** (21–22 July 1936).

Alto de Quilo ❙ 1814 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Spanish General Gavina Gainza took over the Royalist army after defeat at **Roble** (October 1813), and met Patriot commander Bernardo O'Higgins on the Heights of Quilo, outside Concepción, where he was heavily repulsed. An attack next day on Colonel Benjamin Mackenna at Membrillar, near Chillan, was also repulsed when O'Higgins arrived and Gainza had to withdraw (19 March 1814).

Alton ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Sir Ralph Hopton's Royalists advanced into Hampshire and Sussex to take Alton, then marched on Arundel, leaving a garrison under Ludovic Lindsay Earl of Crawford. Marching south

from Farnham, Sir William Waller attacked Alton, where Crawford was driven off and Colonel Richard Bolle was heavily defeated, losing over 1,000 prisoners. Waller then turned east to **Arundel** (13 December 1643).

Altona ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

While campaigning in northern Germany, the Swedish army of General Magnus Stenbock defeated Danish and Saxon troops, but was overwhelmed at Altona, near Hamburg, by the Russian army of Tsar Peter I. Although the Tsar then withdrew to winter quarters, his victory led to Russia securing the whole of Pomerania the following year.

Alto Palacé ❙ 1813 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **Palacé**

Altopascio ❙ 1325 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

Ten years after the great pro-Imperial Ghibelline victory at **Montecatini**, Castruccio Castracani of Lucca invaded Florentine territory and defeated the pro-Papal Guelf army under Raymond of Cardona at Altopascio, east of Lucca. The victory gave the Ghibellines most of Tuscany, but Castracani's death in 1328 signalled an end to Luccan power (23 September 1325).

Al-uqab ❙ 1212 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Las Navas de Tolosa**

Alvsborg ❙ 1563 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

Frederick II of Denmark resolved to re-establish the Kalmar Union and invaded Erik XIV's Sweden with a largely German mercenary army under Gunther von Schwartzburg, which besieged the port of Alvsborg. Erik Kagge surrendered after 14 days, losing Sweden's access to the North Sea (though Alvsborg was ransomed after the war). Erik later attacked **Halmstad** (4 September 1563).

Alvsborg ❙ 1612 ❙ War of Kalmar

Determined to regain Sweden, Christian IV of Denmark seized Kalmar, then attacked the strategic fortress at Alvsborg, guarding Goteborg. With the fortress walls smashed by artillery and the Swedish fleet nearby scuttled, garrison commander Olof Strale surrendered. After a Danish check at **Vaxholm** the war ended and Alvsborg was again redeemed for a crippling ransom (5–24 May 1612).

Amakusa ❙ 1638 ❙ Japanese Christian Rising

A doomed resistance against the Shogun Iemitsu saw up to 35,000 Japanese Christians, mainly peasants from the Shimbara area on Kyushu Island, besieged in the castle at Amakusa. Following the fall of Amakusa, the Shogun's men massacred the entire garrison and Christianity in Japan was largely suppressed (28 February 1638).

Amalinda ❙ 1818 ❙ Xhosa Civil War

Climaxing the great rivalry between the Xhosa Chief Ngqika and his uncle Ndlambe, their armies met on Amalinda Plain, near Debe Nek, East London, where Ndlambe's army under Nxele secured a bloody and decisive victory over Ngqika's generals Nteyi and Makoyi. British forces later attacked Ndlambe's camp, provoking a massive assault on **Grahamstown** (June 1818).

Amara ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

New British commander Sir John Nixon was encouraged by success over the Turks at **Shaiba**, and despatched General Charles Townshend up the Euphrates from Basra against Amara. Supported on the river by "Townshend's Regatta," he took the city virtually by coup and Turks arriving from **Ahwaz** were surprised and captured. Townshend then continued upriver to **Kut-al-Amara** (3–4 June 1915).

Amara ❙ 1983 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Determined to launch a "final" offensive north of Basra after losses near **Musian**, Iranians

advanced on a 25-mile front across the plain towards Amara (Al Amarah) with good air and artillery support. But Iraq's defence was stiffened due to their air force performance, and the Iranians were repulsed with severe losses. Another attempt in April at nearby Musian also failed (6–10 February 1983).

Amarante ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following French capture of **Oporto**, Portuguese Brigadier Francisco Silveira held off French General Louis Loison's repeated attempts to cross the vital bridge at Amarante on the Tamega River, northeast of Oporto. Loison eventually stormed the bridge, but Silveira's three-week delaying action helped provide time for British reinforcements to reach Portugal (12 April–2 May 1809).

Amatola Mountain ❙ 1846 ❙ 7th Cape Frontier War

See **Burnshill**

Amba Alagi ❙ 1895 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

With Ethiopian rebels defeated by the Italians at **Halai** and **Coatit**, Emperor Menelik gathered an army, and his commander Ras Makonnen surprised an advance column under Major Pietro Toselli at Amba Alagi. Toselli was overwhelmed and killed and, following another unit loss at **Makale**, the main Italian army was utterly destroyed further north in March 1896 at **Adowa** (7 December 1895).

Amba Alagi ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Italian forces came under massive pressure in Ethiopia, and Amadeo Umberta Duke of Aosta determined on a last stand in mountains at Amba Alagi against British General Sir Alan Cunningham advancing north through **Addis Ababa** and General Sir William Platt driving south from **Keren**. Aosta surrendered after hard fighting, but remaining Italians held out at **Gondar** (4–19 May 1941).

Amba Aradam ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

A month after defeating Ras Seyoum in the **Tembien**, Marshal Pietro Badoglio sent 70,000 men south from Makale to encircle Ras Mulugeta at Amba Aradam. Badoglio bombed and shelled the mountain stronghold until the Ethiopians had to withdraw, with perhaps 6,000 killed. Ras Mulugeta was killed in the pursuit as the survivors fled south towards **Maychew** (10–17 February 1936).

Ambato ❙ 1821 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

See **Huachi**

Ambela ❙ 1863 ❙ Pathan Rising

On campaign against Pathan tribesmen in western Pakistan, General Sir Neville Chamberlain's 6,000-strong force was blocked north of Peshawar at Ambela Pass. Nearby Crag Picquet changed hands several times before the Pathans were defeated when reinforcements arrived under General Sir John Garvock. Their stronghold at Malka was later destroyed (22 October–17 December 1863).

Amberg ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

In a surprise mid-winter action, Austria invaded Bavaria and defeated her army at Amberg, east of Nuremberg. Elector Maximilian III Joseph had to abandon Munich, effectively knocking Bavaria out of the war, and he then renounced any claim to the Austrian crown. This left France and Prussia alone against the Quadruple Alliance of Austria, Saxony, England and Holland (7 January 1745).

Amberg ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As French General Jean-Baptise Jourdan advanced across the Rhine into Germany, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria counter-attacked from the Danube, joined by General Alexander Wartensleben from the Raab. After French defeats at **Deining** and **Neumarkt**, Jourdan was heavily defeated at

Amberg, east of Nuremberg, and was forced to retire towards the Rhine (24 August 1796).

Amblef ❙ 716 ❙ Rise of Charles Martel
See **Ambleve**

Ambleve ❙ 716 ❙ Rise of Charles Martel
Charles Martel consolidated his position as leader of the reunified Frankish kingdom after the death of his father Pepin, confirming his control of Austrasia by defeating rebel Neustrian nobles at Ambleve, near Liège. This was followed the next year by another major Frankish victory at **Vincy**, and Martel's position was finally secured in 719 by victory at **Soissons**.

Ambon ❙ 1605 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars
Dutch Admiral Steven van de Haghen sailed to the East Indies, where he defeated a Portuguese fleet off **Goa**, then seized the clove-growing island of Ambon, in the Moluccas, east of modern Indonesia (held by Portuguese since 1521). The island was central to the Dutch spice trade and, after being taken by the British during the Napoleonic War, was restored to Holland in 1814 (23 February 1605).

Ambon ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
Advancing against Dutch possessions in the East Indies, British Admiral Peter Rainer took the island colony of Ambon without loss. Its vast booty made him a wealthy man, and he then took neighbouring Banda (7–9 March). Ambon was restored to Holland in 1802, then reoccupied in 1810, before being finally restored to Dutch government in 1814 (16–18 February 1796).

Amboor ❙ 1749 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War
See **Ambur**

Amboor ❙ 1767 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War
See **Ambur**

Ambracian Gulf ❙ 435 BC ❙ Corinthian-Corcyrean War
See **Leucimne**

Ambu Alagi ❙ 1895 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War
See **Amba Alagi**

Ambu Alagi ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
See **Amba Alagi**

Ambuila ❙ 1665 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in West Africa
With political instability threatening the slave trade in Angola, Portuguese under Luis Lopes de Sequeira marched from Luanda against the Kongo army led by Portuguese mercenary Pedro Dias de Cabral. At Ambuila (Mbwila in northern Angola), King Antonio I was defeated and killed, ending the once-mighty African kingdom of Kongo. Angola remained Portuguese until 1975 (29 October 1665).

Ambur ❙ 1749 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War
Using local conflict to gain advantage in southeastern India, French under Colonel Louis d'Auteil and the Marquis Charles de Bussy supported Chanda Sahib as Nawab of Arcot and Muzaffar Jang as Nizam of Hyderabad. At Ambur, southwest of Vellore, the French and their allies defeated and killed Anwar-ud-din, Nawab of Arcot, who held his throne with British support (3 August 1749).

Ambur ❙ 1767 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War
Early in the war, Haidar Ali of Mysore recovered from defeat at **Trinomalee** to besiege Ambur on the Palar River in the Carnatic region of southeastern India, southwest of Vellore. Captain Matthias Calvert of the Madras Army was forced to withdraw to the city's upper fort, but held out until relieved by the main army under Colonel Joseph Smith (10 November–10 December 1767).

Amegial ❙ 1663 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars
See **Ameixial**

Ameixial ❙ 1663 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars
Moving to reconquer Portugal, Philip IV of Spain invaded his lost kingdom and at Ameixial,

near Estremos, General Don John of Austria was defeated by an Anglo-Portuguese force under Sancho de Villa Flor and Marshal Frederick Herman Schomberg. A second invasion two years later was defeated at **Montes Claros**, and Spain eventually recognised Portuguese independence (8 June 1663).

Amelia Springs ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee was retreating west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, when his rearguard under Generals Thomas L. Prosser and Fitzhugh Lee met a Union force led by General George Crook at Amelia Springs, near Amelia Court House. An inconclusive fight continued south through Jetersville as the main Confederate army advanced towards **Sayler's Creek** (5 April 1865).

Amethyst ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Yangzi Incident**

Amgala ❙ 1976 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

As Spain prepared to leave Western Sahara, divided between Morocco and Mauritania, Algeria sent troops to assist refugees evacuating through the border town of Amgala, where they clashed with Moroccan regulars. The Algerians were routed and withdrew to avoid a major war, but Algeria continued to support local guerrillas, who briefly retook Amgala a few weeks later (29 January 1976).

Amida ❙ 359 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

The Sassanid Shapur II ended the truce signed after **Nisibis** (350) and marched towards the Euphrates, then diverted to attack Amida (modern Diyabakir) on the Tigris. After a 73-day siege, the Roman garrison agreed to surrender, but was massacred. However, heavy Persian losses made Shapur withdraw. A new Roman offensive a few years later ended in disaster after **Ctesiphon** (6 October 359).

Amida ❙ 502-503 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Renewing Persia's campaign in Roman Mesopotamia, Sassanid ruler Kawad refused payment to withdraw. Supported by Arabs and Ephthalites, the Persian ruler advanced to the Tigris and besieged Amida (modern Diyabakir), before taking it by assault. Amida's fall was followed by three days of slaughter. Kawad later defeated the Romans again at nearby **Apadna** (October 502–11 January 503).

Amida ❙ 973 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

After a successful expedition against Mesopotamia, Byzantine Emperor John Tzimisces left General Mleh to rule the area. But in a campaign the following spring against the city of Amida (modern Diyabakir), Mleh was utterly defeated by the Arab Amir of Mosul. Previous Byzantine gains were lost and the wounded Mleh died in captivity (4 July 973).

Amiens ❙ 1597 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

Spanish troops of Phillip II invaded northern France from the Netherlands to seize **Calais**, then took Amiens (11 March). In the final major battle of the protracted French Wars of Religion, Henry IV of France took his army against Amiens and defeated the Spanish invaders. The war ended the following May with religious freedom granted to Protestants (25 September 1597).

Amiens ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Prussian troops under General Edwin von Manteuffel drove towards Paris after the fall of **Metz**, advancing through Rheims and Compiègne against the small Army of the North. French General Jean-Joseph Farre suffered heavy casualties just east of Amiens at Villers-Bretonneaux and was forced to withdraw north through Arras. Amiens was captured next day (27 November 1870).

Amiens ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following success on the **Marne**, Allied commander Ferdinand Foch launched a new

offensive east from Amiens against Generals Georg von de Marwitz and Oscar von Hutier. Attacked by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the German army suffered a decisive defeat, called its "Black Day." The Allied offensive finally stalled, but was renewed further north at **Arras** and **Albert** (8–15 August 1918).

Amjhera ❙ 1728 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

On campaign in central India against Giridhar Bahadur, the Mughal Subadar of Malwa, the Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao I and his brother Chimnaji Appa invaded Malwa, and Chimnaji met the Mughal army at Amjhera, west of Dhar. Giridhar Bahadur and his cousin Daya Bahadur were defeated and killed, and Chimnaji went on to a failed siege of Ujjain (29 November 1728).

Amman ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

In support of the great British offensive north from Jerusalem through **Megiddo**, New Zealand General Edward Chaytor took Colonial and Imperial forces east across the Jordan to capture Amman and reinforce the Arab offensive along the Hejaz Railway. Two previous expeditions towards Amman had been halted at **Es Salt**, but this time Chaytor took the city by storm (25 September 1918).

Amoafo ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

When Ashanti Chief Amonquatia threatened British territory in modern Ghana, he was defeated at **Essaman** and **Abakrampa** in late 1873, and was then pursued inland by African auxiliaries under General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Amonquatia was defeated and killed in a large-scale action at Amoafo, 15 miles south of the Ashanti capital at Kumasi, and Wolseley advanced through **Odasu** (31 January 1874).

Amoneburg ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

The Prussian-British army of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in Hesse at **Wilhelmstahl** (24 June), then continued campaigning against the French east of the Rhine. At Amoneburg, just east of Marburg in Hesse, Ferdinand suffered an unexpected and costly check. However, by the end of the year, the French had been driven back across the Rhine (21 September 1762).

Amorgos ❙ 322 BC ❙ Lamian War

Following the death of Alexander the Great, Athens and other Greek cities rose against the Macedonian Regent Antipater. With the Greek cities crushed at **Crannon**, the naval phase of the revolt ended later the same year when Macedonian Admiral Clitus utterly destroyed the Athenian fleet at Amorgos in the Aegean. As a result, Athens ceased to be a maritime power in the Mediterranean.

Amorha ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

After rebel defeat at **Gorakhpur**, Colonel Francis Rowcroft marched west to Amorha, near Faizabad, where he was blocked by a huge force under Mehndi Husain, Nizam of Sultanpur, at Belwar. An attack on Rowcroft's camp was repulsed with about 400 rebel casualties. Reinforced, he defeated the rebels twice more (17 and 25 March), then withdrew. He later won at **Haraiya** (5 March 1858).

Amorium ❙ 669 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

In a fresh advance against Byzantium following the death of Emperor Constans, Caliph Mu'awiyah sent a large army towards Constantinople under his son Yazid, who occupied Amorium, southwest of Ankara. But Byzantine General Andreas led a bold counter-offensive and the Arabs were defeated and driven out. A renewed Arab offensive a few years later was defeated at sea at **Syllaeum**.

Amorium ❙ 838 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Abbasid Caliph al-Mutasim invaded Byzantine Anatolia, where he beat Emperor Theophilus at **Dazimon**, then seized Ancyra and attacked Amorium (modern Hissar) near the Sakarya. After a bitter siege, with heavy losses on both sides, the Muslims seized and sacked the

city, massacring large numbers of Christians. Byzantine commander Aetius was captured and later executed (1–13 August 838).

Amorium ❙ 978 ❙ Byzantine Military Rebellions

See **Pancalia**

Amoy ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Xiamen**

Ampfing ❙ 1322 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession

See **Mühldorf**

Amphipolis ❙ 422 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

In a courageous Spartan counter-offensive against Athens, the Spartan hero Brasidas invaded Macedonia and captured Amphipolis (modern Amfipolis) at the mouth of the Struma River. Athenian General Cleon was defeated in a decisive battle outside the city and, with both Cleon and Brasidas killed in the fighting, Cleon's rival Nicias made a temporary peace with the Spartans.

Amposta ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Lord Frederick Bentinck's abortive Anglo-Sicilian expedition to Catalonia fell back before French Marshal Louis Suchet, General Samuel Whittingham and Lorenzo Duke del Parque came under attack crossing the Ebro at Amposta. General Louis-Benoit Robert, Governor of nearby Tortosa, attacked the Allies in an unexpected sortie, causing over 400 Spanish casualties (18 August 1813).

Amritsar ❙ 1634 ❙ Early Mughal-Sikh Wars

Campaigning against Sikh Guru Hargobind near Amritsar, where he was reputedly arranging his daughter's wedding, Mughal commander Mukhlis Khan engaged in heavy fighting with the Guru's troops under Bhai Bhanno. While both sides suffered very heavy losses, Mukhlis Khan and his lieutenant Shamas Khan were killed, and the Mughals were forced to withdraw.

Amritsar ❙ 1797 ❙ Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman

Shah Zaman of Kabul led a renewed invasion of the Punjab after capturing **Rohtas** in 1795 to secure Lahore, then advanced on the Sikh Ranjit Singh near Amritsar. A terrible battle outside the city—claimed to have cost 20,000 Afghans and 15,000 Sikhs—saw Shah Zaman driven back to Lahore. When he returned to Kabul, his local Governor in India was defeated at **Gujrat** (12 January 1797).

Amritsar ❙ 1798 ❙ Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman

Despite Afghan defeat at **Amritsar** and **Gujrat**, the following year Shah Zaman of Kabul led a fresh invasion of the Punjab, then sent 10,000 men against Amritsar, where they were defeated outside the city by the Sikh leader Ranjit Singh. Besieged at Lahore, Zaman Shah returned home, where he was overthrown and blinded. Ranjit Singh was later crowned Maharaja (24 November 1798).

Amritsar ❙ 1919 ❙ Punjab Disturbances

More a massacre than a battle, Gurkha troops under General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unauthorised assembly of rebellious demonstrators, many armed with Kirpans (daggers), in the city of Amritsar, east of Lahore. With 379 people killed and more than 1,200 wounded, the incident was significant in rousing Indian opinion against British rule (13 April 1919).

Amroha ❙ 1305 ❙ Mongol Invasions of India

Recovering from Mongol defeat in 1299 outside Delhi at **Kili**, 50,000 Mongols invaded northern India, led by Ali Beg (a descendant of Genghis Khan) and Tartaq. At Amroha, on the Ganges Plain east of Delhi near Moradabad, they were heavily defeated by the army of Sultan Ala-ad-din under Malik Kafur. Both the defeated Mongol generals were captured and later executed (20 December 1305).

Amstetten ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

As Prince Mikhail Kutuzov withdrew towards Vienna after the Austrian disaster at **Ulm**, his Russian rearguard under Prince Pyotr Bagration was mauled at Amstetten, southeast of Linz in Lower Austria, by French Marshals Joachim Murat and Nicolas Oudinot. Ten days later, Napoleon Bonaparte entered Vienna, then advanced to his great victory a month later at **Austerlitz** (5 November 1805).

Amur Incident ❙ 1937 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Kanchatzu**

An ❙ 589 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

With Jin (Chin) defeated at **Bi** (597), Prince Qing (Ch'ing) of Qi (Ch'i) began to expand his power and invaded neighbouring Lu, where he seized the city of Long and repulsed a relief force sent by Wei. Jin then sent a large army under Xi Ke and Shi Xie, who joined with the forces of Wei and Lu to secure a crushing victory at An in Qi. Prince Qing sued for peace and Jin enjoyed renewed authority.

Anagni ❙ 1381 ❙ Neapolitan-Papal War

When the childless Queen Joanna of Naples attempted to name the King of France's brother as her heir, Pope Urban VI in Rome instead supported her cousin Charles of Durazzo. Charles defeated Joanna's fourth husband, Otto of Brunswick, at Anagni, near Naples, then seized the Neapolitan throne as Charles III. Joanna herself was captured and murdered.

Anahuac ❙ 1832 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Having arbitrarily arrested about 20 prominent Texans at Anahuac, on Galveston Bay, Mexican Colonel Juan Bradburn faced patriots under John Austin and Francis W. Johnson in a tense armed confrontation. Colonel José de las Piedras from Nacogdoches relieved Bradburn and released the prisoners without bloodshed, but there was a costly action at nearby **Velasco** (May–June 1832).

Anahuac ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

When Mexican officials attempted to enforce customs duties at the Texan port of Anahuac, on Galvestan Bay, William B. Travis and about 25 adherents of his hawkish "war party" forced the surrender of the local garrison under Captain Antonio Tenorio. Travis had to apologise for his rash action, but it helped trigger the subsequent Mexican surrender at **San Antonio** (30 June 1835).

Anaiza ❙ 1904 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

See **Unayzah**

Analatos ❙ 1827 ❙ Greek War of Independence

In a final effort to relieve the **Acropolis**, Greek forces under Yannis Makriyannis landed at night and attempted to advance at Analatos. However, Kitsos Tzavellas ignored orders for a simultaneous attack from Piraeus and the Greeks were routed on open ground by Turkish cavalry, with 700 killed and 240 captured (most later murdered), ending any hope of success (7 May 1827).

Analipsis ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

See **Nezeros**

Anandpur ❙ 1700 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

In a fresh offensive against the Sikhs of the northern Punjab, Emperor Aurangzeb sent 10,000 men under Painda Khan and Dina Beg, who joined forces with the hill Chiefs led by Raja Ajmer Chand of Bilaspur. In the course of a long action near Anandpur, northeast of Ludhiana, Painda Khan was killed—reputedly in single combat by Guru Gobind Singh—and the Imperial army fled to Ropar.

Anandpur ❙ 1701 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

The hill Rajas of the northern Punjab regrouped after defeat at **Anandpur** the previous year and resumed their campaign against Sikh Guru Gobind Singh, joining forces with Gujar tribesmen to besiege Anandpur, northeast of Ludhiana. Gujar leader Jagatullah was killed on the first day

and the Rajas were driven off after a brilliant defence led by the Guru's son Ajit Singh.

Anandpur (1st) ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

In renewed war against Sikh Guru Gobind Singh after a costly repulse at **Chamkaur** earlier in the year, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent a fresh force into the northern Punjab under General Saiyad Khan, later replaced by Ramjan Khan. Ramjan was mortally wounded in further very heavy fighting around the Sikh stronghold at Anandpur, northeast of Ludhiana, and his force again withdrew.

Anandpur (2nd) ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Imperial troops were repulsed in northern Punjab at **Basoli** and **Anandpur**, and Emperor Aurangzeb sent Generals Wazir Khan and Zaberdast Khan to besiege Sikh Guru Gobind Singh in his stronghold at Anandpur, northeast of Ludhiana. Facing starvation, the Guru capitulated in return for safe passage, but the Sikhs were treacherously attacked at the **Sarsa** (20 May–20 December 1704).

Anaquito ❙ 1546 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

With reforms to control the power of the original Conquistadors, Blasco Nuñez Vela, Spanish Viceroy of Peru, provoked a rebellion led by Gonzalo Pizarro, half-brother of the former Conquistador Francisco Pizarro. At Anaquito, near Quito in modern Ecuador, Nuñez Vela was defeated and killed. Pizarro became Governor of Peru but was overthrown at **Xaquixaguana** in 1548 (8 January 1546).

Anas ❙ 79 BC ❙ Sertorian War

Roman General Quintus Sertorius began his rebellion against Rome by seizing much of Further Spain at the **Baetis**, and the following year his lieutenant Lucius Hirtuleius attacked Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus in Nearer Spain. At the Anas (modern Guadiana) River, Domitius was defeated and killed. Sertorius soon controlled most of Nearer Spain and Hirtuleius won again a year later at **Ilerda**.

Anatoliko ❙ 1823 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Despite losses at **Karpenision** (August 1822), Mustai Pasha joined Omer Vrioni besieging Anatoliko (modern Aitolikón), five miles northwest of Missolonghi. Although virtually unfortified, Anatoliko was bravely defended by about 600 Greeks, with six old cannon under the English seaman William Martin. Mustai eventually abandoned the siege and withdrew (October–11 December 1823).

Anazarbus ❙ 1130 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Bohemund II of Antioch marched north to regain territory in Cilicia and was ambushed as he advanced towards the Ceyhan River in Armenian Cilicia. Attacked near Anazarbus (modern Anavarza) by the Roupenian Armenian Prince Leo, with support from Danishmendid Turks, Bohemund's small army was overwhelmed. Bohemund was killed and his embalmed head was sent to the Caliph.

Anbar ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Ain Tamar**

Anbar ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

Two years after destroying the dangerous Assassin sect in central Iran at **Alamut**, Hulegu, Mongol Il-Khan of Iran and grandson of Genghis Khan, sent his army towards **Baghdad**. Marching out to meet the invasion, the Caliph's General Aibeg encountered Mongol General Baichu at Anbar, on the Euphrates. The Muslims were routed and the advance on Baghdad continued (11–12 January 1258).

Anchialus ❙ 708 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

Campaigning against Byzantium, the Bulgar Khan Tervel inflicted a heavy defeat on troops of the Byzantine army in eastern Thrace at Anchialus (modern Pomoriye), on the Black Sea,

northeast of Burgas. However, a decade later, he entered into an alliance with the Byzantine Empire to defend Constantinople against a Muslim siege and defeated the Muslims at **Adrianople**.

Anchialus ❙ 763 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

After the expiry of a truce agreed in 759 following defeat at **Marcellae**, the Bulgars under Khan Telets resumed attacks on the Byzantine Empire and Emperor Constantine V marched to the Black Sea to meet the new threat. Northeast of Burgas at Anchialus (modern Pomoriye, Bulgaria), Telets was heavily defeated. He was later overthrown and killed by his own followers (30 June 763).

Anchialus ❙ 917 ❙ Later Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

The Bulgar Tsar Symeon launched a successful series of attacks on the declining Byzantine Empire, inflicting a heavy loss on the Byzantines in Thrace, then defeated General Leo Phocas at Anchialus (modern Pomoriye), northeast of Burgas. The rulers in Constantinople paid Symeon off with tribute while they turned their attention to the Muslim threat from the east (20 August 917).

Ancona ❙ 1173 ❙ Wars of the Lombard League

In support of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa campaigning in northern Italy, Christian of Buch, Archbishop of Mainz, attacked the east coast city of Ancona, southernmost ally of the Lombard League. When a terrible six-month siege almost starved the population into surrender, a relief army approached from Lombardy and Bishop Christian was forced to withdraw (April–September 1173).

Ancona ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

A combined naval and land operation saw Piedmontese ships and troops under Admiral Carlo di Persano and General Enrico Cialdini attack Papal forces defending the Adriatic city and harbour of Ancona. Recovering from defeat to the south at **Castelfidardo**, the Papal garrison under French General Léon Louis Lamoricière held out for a week before surrendering (29 September 1860).

Ancre ❙ 1916–1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Though winter halted most action on the **Somme**, General Hubert Gough in the north launched a large-scale assault along the Ancre. Attacking in heavy mud, he broke through at Beaumont Hamel and took extensive ground. German reinforcements halted his advance but later abandoned their salient and withdrew to the Hindenburg Line (13 November 1916–24 February 1917).

Ancrum Moor ❙ 1545 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

In support of his war against France, Henry VIII attempted to impose his overlordship on the French ally, Scotland, and sent English Borderers and foreign mercenaries under Sir Ralph Evers to attack Edinburgh. However, the English army was defeated at Ancrum Moor, near Jedburgh, by Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus after the Borderers deserted during the battle (17 February 1545).

Ancyra ❙ 235 BC ❙ War of the Brothers

Seleucid King Seleucus II "Callinicus" (Victorious) had secured his throne after his mother Laodice poisoned his father Antiochus II. But he later faced rebellion by his younger brother Antiochus Heirax, aided by their mother and Galatian allies. Seleucus was defeated in battle at Ancyra (Ankara in modern Turkey) and was forced to yield part of his realm in Asia Minor to his brother.

Ancyra ❙ 1402 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Angora**

Andalsnes ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

To assist Norway, Anglo-French forces under General Adrian de Carton Wiart landed north of Trondheim at Namsos and south at Andalsnes,

where General Bernard Paget progressed along the Gudbrandsdal towards Lillehammer. Badly beaten by Germans advancing from Oslo, the Allies evacuated central Norway, while fighting continued further north at **Narvik** (8 April–3 May 1940).

Anderida ❙ 491 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Following an inconclusive engagement at **Mearcredesburn** in 485, the Saxon warrior Aella and his son Cissa received reinforcements across the English Channel and besieged the former Roman walled fortress of Anderida, near modern Pevensey. Having captured Anderida, Aella reputedly slaughtered the entire British garrison and was established as undisputed King of the South Saxons.

Andernach ❙ 876 ❙ Carolingian Imperial Wars

In the breakup of the Carolingian Empire after the death of Charlemagne in 814, his grandson Charles the Bald attempted to reunify Germany to his French territory. But on the Rhine at Andernach, he was utterly defeated and his West Frankish army was destroyed by his nephew, who then took the throne as Louis II (8 October 876).

Andernach ❙ 939 ❙ German Imperial Wars

The German Emperor Otto I consolidated his leadership of what became the Holy Roman Empire, using French support to fight off rebellious nobles. In his defeat of the rebels at Andernach, near modern Coblenz, his half-brother Tankmar was killed, along with Duke Eberhard of Franconia and Duke Gilbert of Lorraine. Lorraine was subdued and Otto's younger brother Henry had to submit.

Andernach ❙ 1114 ❙ German Civil Wars

Despite a rebellion of nobles being ruthlessly putting down at **Warmstadt**, German Emperor Henry V faced renewed rebellion the following year led by Lothar Duke of Saxony and Adalbert Archbishop of Mainz. Henry was heavily defeated at Andernach, near Coblenz in Westphalia, and a further defeat at **Welfesholze** four months later led him to abandon Saxony (1 October 1114).

Anderson's Plantation ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

See **Dunlawton**

Andizhan ❙ 1876 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

Russian forces captured the Khanate of **Khokand** in 1875, and the self-proclaimed Khan Pulat-bey withdrew to Andizhan, where he was attacked by new Russian commander Mikhail Skobelev. Following heavy shelling the stronghold fell and, after further fighting at nearby Assake, Pulat-bey was captured and executed. In August 1879, Russia attacked the Turkomans at **Geok Tepe** (8 January 1876).

Andkhui ❙ 1205 ❙ Ghor-Khwarezm War

Muhammad of Ghor in Afghanistan invaded the Khwarezmian Empire in modern Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, where he suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Shah Ala ud-Din Mohammed of Khwarezm on the Qaisar River at Andkhui. Victory enabled Ala ud-Din to expand his empire south of the Oxus to absorb the Afghan provinces of Ghor and Ghazni. He later also conquered eastern Persia.

Andriba ❙ 1895 ❙ French Conquest of Madagascar

General Jacques Duchesne advanced into Madagascar through **Tsarasoatra** in June, and later met the Hova army of General Rainianjalahy in a strong position at Andriba, blocking the route onto the central plateau. The French stormed the ridge under heavy artillery fire and the Hova fled, abandoning their guns and supplies. Duchesne then led an advance party racing for **Tananarive** (22 August 1895).

Andros ❙ 245 BC ❙ Macedonian-Egyptian Wars

While his troops were successfully invading Seleucid-held Syria and Asia Minor, Ptolemy III

of Egypt suffered a sharp setback at sea in the Aegean, where Antigonus II Gonatus of Macedon recovered Corinth, despite Egyptian ships supporting Alexander of Corinth. Antigonus then attacked and defeated the Ptolemaic fleet near Andros, most northerly of the Cyclades, and retook nearby Delos.

Anegawa ❙ 1570 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Oda Nobunaga established a puppet Shogun in Kyoto, then marched east against his brother-in-law Asai Nagamasa of Omi, who had allied himself with Asakura Yoshikaga of Echizen. With Tokugawa Ieyasu and Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Nobunaga attacked and routed the rebels at the Anegawa, near Odani outside Yokohama Castle. Four months later he was checked at **Ishiyama Honganji** (30 July 1570).

Anfao ❙ 1493 ❙ Wars of the Songhai Empire

In his bid to seize the Songhai Empire of West Africa, rebel General Muhammad Askia defeated and deposed the legitimate ruler Sonni Baru at Anfao, outside the capital of Gao, on the upper Niger, near the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. The victory ended the Sonni Dynasty and enabled Askia to impose "true Islam" on the great sub-Saharan Empire (12 April 1493).

Angamos ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

After successfully raiding along the Chilean Coast, including the action in May off **Iquique**, the Peruvian gunship *Huascar* (Rear Admiral Miguel Grau) was hunted down by Chilean ships at Angamos Point, among southern Chile's offshore islands. A hard-fought action saw Grau killed and *Huascar* was forced to surrender, later entering service with the Chilean Navy (8 October 1879).

Angaur ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When American forces invaded the **Palaus**, 500 miles east of the Philippines, there was brutal fighting on **Peliliu**, but eight miles south on Angaur, General Paul Mueller managed to clear most of the island in three days, although last pockets of resistance held out for weeks. Mueller lost 265 killed, while the 1,400-strong Japanese garrison was virtually wiped out (17 September–21 October 1944).

Angers ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

The weakened and demoralised Royalist rebel army of Henri de la Rochejaquelein retreated back to the Loire, where they attempted to recapture the city of Angers. Lacking sufficient men and siege equipment, the Vendéeans were driven off, with more than 2,000 men lost. They then withdrew across the Loire in the face of an approaching relief army and were crushed at **Le Mans** (3–6 December 1793).

Anghiari ❙ 1440 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Facing a counter-offensive by Venice after **Maderno** in 1839, Milanese commander Niccolo Piccinino led a diversionary attack into Tuscany against the Venetian ally, Florence. Southeast of Florence at Anghiari, near Arezzo, Piccinino was defeated by a Florentine-Papal army under Micheletto Attendolo and Giampaolo Orsini. He was forced to withdraw and peace soon followed (29 June 1440).

Angkor ❙ 1430–1431 ❙ Thai Invasion of Cambodia

On an aggressive campaign of expansion, King Boromoraja II of Ayutthaya (north of modern Bangkok) led an invasion of the Khmer Kingdom (broadly modern Cambodia), where he besieged the capital at Angkor. The city was captured after seven months and, when the Thai were eventually driven out, Angkor was so badly damaged that the Khmer capital was moved to Phnom Penh.

Angolpo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Two days after a victory off southern Korea at **Hansan** Island, Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin attacked 42 Japanese ships under Kuki Yoshitaka and Kato Yoshiaki off Angolpo, just west of Pusan. A brilliant action saw this second fleet

also destroyed. Two months later, Yi was checked attacking **Pusan** itself, but his victories helped force Japan's army to abandon plans to invade China (16 August 1592).

Angora ❙ 1402 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

In his last great victory after capturing **Baghdad**, Tamerlane invaded Anatolia and defeated a large Ottoman Turkish army at Angora (modern Ankara). Sultan Bayazid was taken prisoner and died a few months later in captivity. Tamerlane returned to Samarkand after capturing **Smyrna** and receiving tribute from the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt and Syria and the Byzantine Emperor (20 July 1402).

Angostura, Paraguay ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Paraguayan President Francisco Solano López withdrew north after the fall of **Humaitá** in July and ordered Colonel William Thompson, a British officer in his service, to fortify and hold Angostura, on the Paraguay, just south of Asunción. Thompson defended courageously, but after the defeat further east at **Ita Ybate**, he surrendered and Asunción fell a few days later (28–30 December 1868).

Angostura, Venezuela ❙ 1817 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Campaigning on the Orinoco in eastern Venezuela, Revolutionary General Manuel Piar assaulted then besieged the key city of Angostura (later Ciudad Bolívar). A Royalist relief force was heavily defeated at **San Felix** (11 April) and, after Piar was joined by Patriot leader Simón Bolívar, the starving Spanish garrison evacuated and fled west towards **Calabozo** (January–17 July 1817).

Angostura Pass ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **Buenavista, Mexico**

Anholt ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Two years after British Captain Aiskew Hollis occupied the strategic island of Anholt, in the Kattegat between Denmark and Sweden (18 May 1809), Governor James Maurice and Captain Robert Torrens faced a courageous Danish landing supported by 12 gunboats. More than 500 Danes surrendered after sharp fighting, with five boats captured and one sunk (27 March 1811).

Anhui Incident ❙ 1941 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Relations between Nationalist and Communist Chinese were already strained when Chiang Kai-shek ordered Red commander Ye Ting to withdraw north of the Yangzi. Ye Ting was reluctantly complying when Nationalist Gu Zhutong attacked his camp at Maolin, in Anhui, west of Hangzhou. Ye Ting was captured and many of his men died, damaging the anti-Japanese alliance (1–7 January 1941).

Anjar ❙ 1625 ❙ Turkish-Druse War

With Ottoman support, Druse Chieftain Fakhr-al-Din returned from exile to Lebanon and united Druse and Maronite forces to defeat local tribes and Hafiz Ahmed Pasha, Beylerbey of Damascus, in a decisive action at Anjar, in the Bekaa Valley south of Zahlah. He seized much of Syria, Lebanon and Palestine but was finally defeated by Damascus and sent to Constantinople for execution.

Anjou ❙ 1421 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Baugé**

Ankara ❙ 235 BC ❙ War of the Brothers

See **Ancyra**

Ankara ❙ 1402 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Angora**

Anking ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Anqing**

Anking ❙ 1860–1861 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Anqing**

Ankol ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Angolpo**

An Loc ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

During the **Eastertide Offensive**, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces in the south crossed from Cambodia and overran Loc Ninh before driving on An Loc, just 65 miles north of Saigon. They seized part of An Loc, but after heavy attack by American bombers and desperate defence by South Vietnamese reinforcements, the invaders were finally forced to withdraw (13 April–11 July 1972).

Annagudi ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Kumbakonam**

Annam ❙ 1285 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Siming**

Annan ❙ 1332 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Four months after seizing Scotland's throne with victory at **Dupplin**, English-backed Edward Baliol faced united opposition under Sir Archibald Douglas (Regent for young David II), Robert the Steward (later Robert II) and John Randolph Earl of Moray. Surprised at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Baliol had to flee half-dressed. He regrouped six months later to besiege **Berwick** (16 December 1332).

Annapolis Royal ❙ 1710 ❙ Queen Anne's War

See **Port Royal, Nova Scotia**

Annapolis Royal ❙ 1744 ❙ King George's War

Captain Joseph Dupont Duvivier led a French attempt to retake Acadia (modern Nova Scotia)—lost in the War of the Spanish Succession—where he took Canso, then besieged the port of Annapolis Royal, held by a small British garrison under Major Paul Mascarene. Denied promised support from Louisbourg, Duvivier had to withdraw. The next year **Louisbourg** itself fell (May–June 1744).

Anqing ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Taiping commander Shi Dakai advanced down the Yangzi through **Wuxue** and quickly took Jiujiang, then attacked Anqing, bravely defended by Governor Jiang Wenqing when Imperial Commissioner Lu Jianying fled. The city fell by storm after Jiang was killed in a doomed sortie and the rebels captured massive supplies before continuing northeast to **Nanjing** (24 February 1853).

Anqing ❙ 1860–1861 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

On a massive offensive in Anhui Province, the great Imperial commander Zeng Guofan attempted to recover Anqing, where he eventually faced Li Xiucheng, driven back from **Shanghai**. After a complex campaign, with heavy losses on both sides, the Taiping garrison was inexplicably permitted to withdraw and the civilian population was massacred (June 1860–4 September 1861).

Anshan ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

See **Shaho**

Ansi-song ❙ 645 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

A renewed Chinese advance on the North Korean kingdom of Koguryo after disaster at **Salsu** saw Tang Emperor Taizong attack the stronghold of Ansi-song, in modern Liaodong, China. A Korean counter-offensive was heavily repulsed, but Ansi held out and, after terrible Tang losses, Taizong had to withdraw. Koguryo fell 23 years later with the loss of **Pyongyang** (18 July–13 October 645).

Anson's Bay ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Bogue Forts**

Antelope Hills ❙ 1858 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Crossing the Red River into Indian Territory, 100 Texas Rangers led by John "Rip" Ford and 100 Indian allies attacked 300 Comanche under Iron Jacket near Antelope Hills, on the Canadian River, in the west of modern Oklahoma. Iron Jacket was shot down, and in the battle which followed, 76 Comanche were killed, with 18 women and children and 300 horses captured (12 May 1858).

Antietam ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland and was driven off **South Mountain**. Two days later, he met General George B. McClellan's Union army on Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, where both sides suffered about 12,000 casualties. Lee withdrew into Virginia after one of the war's bloodiest actions, and McClellan claimed strategic victory (16–18 September 1862).

Antioch, Anatolia ❙ 1211 ❙ 1st Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

With the Byzantine Theodore Lascaris established in Nicaea, the Latin Crusader rulers in Constantinople sent troops to assist former Emperor Alexius III and the Seljuq Sultan Kaykhusraw in southwest Anatolia. The Sultan was killed in a decisive battle near Antioch (modern Yalvac), and Alexius died in captivity. However, Theodore was soon defeated on the **Rhyndacus** and made peace.

Antioch, Syria ❙ 244 BC ❙ 3rd Syrian War

Ptolemy III Euergetes of Egypt invaded Syria in 245 BC to avenge the murder in a dynastic intrigue of his sister Berenice (widow of the Seleucid King Antiochus II) and, on the Orontes at Antioch (Antakya in modern southern Turkey), he routed Seleucid King Seleucus II "Callinicus." Victory gave Ptolemy control of the Levant and he then marched as far as Babylon, which he briefly occupied.

Antioch, Syria ❙ 218 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

See **Immae**

Antioch, Syria ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Palmyrean War

See **Immae**

Antioch, Syria ❙ 540 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

In breach of the "Endless" Peace signed with Justinian in 533, Chosroes I campaigned up the Euphrates, where he captured Sura and Beroea, and besieged Antioch. When the city refused to surrender, it was taken by storm, then sacked and burned. Antioch's population and much of its movable wealth was relocated to build a new city near Ctesiphon. Chosroes returned home via **Dara** (June 540).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 611 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Having already conquered much of Syria and Mesopotamia, the Sassanid King Chosroes II used a period of Byzantine political turmoil to renew his efforts to expand the Persian Empire westward, capturing the key Byzantine city of Antioch, in Syria. While Emperor Heraclius failed to retake Antioch in 622, it was evacuated by the Persians in 628, following the overthrow of Chosroes (May 611).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 969 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Emperor Nicephorus II Phocas drove the Arabs out of central Asia Minor by 965 at **Adana** and **Tarsus**, then invaded Syria, where the fortress city of Antioch fell to General Michael Burtzes after more than three centuries of Arab rule. **Aleppo** was then also captured by the Byzantines, forcing Caliph al-Muti to sue for peace, although Nicephorus was assassinated before Aleppo fell (28 October 969).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 1085 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

In the years following Christian disaster at **Manzikert** in 1071, Turkish Sultan Malik Shah seized Byzantine Anatolia, which was lost to his rival, Sulaiman ibn Kutalmish, who became Seljuk ruler of Rum. During a large-scale offensive, Sulaiman attacked and seized Antioch, the last Byzantine fortress in the east. A year later he was killed at **Aleppo** by Malik Shah's brother Tutush (June 1085).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

During the long siege of Antioch, the Emir Yaghi-Siyan waited until many of the Crusaders departed on a foraging expedition and sortied

against the remaining siege army under Raymond of Toulouse. The Turks inflicted heavy casualties in a brilliant night foray, before being driven back into the city. The Christian forage party was attacked two days later at **Albara** (29 December 1097).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 1097–1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

When Crusader forces reached Syria they besieged the fortified city of Antioch, defended by Turkish Emir Yaghi-Siyan. Led by Bohemund of Taranto, they repulsed costly sorties but lacked heavy siege equipment until reinforcements arrived by sea. The city fell by treachery just as a massive relief army appeared. Yaghi-Siyan was killed in the final bloody assault (21 October 1097–3 June 1098).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Artuqid Turkish ruler Ilghazi of Mardin took a huge army against the Crusader Principality of Antioch, and Roger of Antioch marched out to meet the invaders at nearby Balat. On the so-called Field of Blood, Roger was defeated and killed. However, rather than taking the opportunity to seize Antioch itself, Ilghazi returned to Aleppo with his prisoners and reputedly tortured them to death (28 June 1119).

Antioch, Syria ❙ 1268 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

As the Crusader states came to an end, the Mamluk Sultan Baibars exerted inexorable pressure against the remaining Christian outposts. Raising a massive army, he captured the fortress of Antioch by storm, then massacred the garrison and demolished its defences. This disaster left only **Acre** and **Tripoli** as Crusader cities and led directly to the Eighth Crusade (18 May 1268).

Antioch-in-Pisidia ❙ 1211 ❙ 1st Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

See **Antioch, Anatolia**

Antium ❙ 1378 ❙ War of Chioggia

In the renewed trade war between Genoa and Venice, a Genoese squadron found itself engaged by a much larger Venetian force south of Rome off Antium (modern Anzio). Venetian Admiral Vittoria Pisani sank six Genoese galleys and captured their commander Luigi Fieschi in a major victory. Genoa never again rivalled Venice (30 May 1378).

Antoine ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

See **St Antoine**

Antrain ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

See **Dol-de-Bretagne**

Antrim ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rebellion in Kildare, about 6,000 rebels under wealthy cotton manufacturer Henry Joy McCracken assembled at Donegore Hill and marched on Antrim, held by Clotworthy Skeffington Earl of Massareene. A premature charge by dragoons allowed rebels into the town, but they were then smashed by reinforcements from Belfast and driven off with heavy losses (7 June 1798).

Antwerp ❙ 1576 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

During the bloody campaign to re-establish Spanish supremacy in the Netherlands, troops under Sancho d'Avila defeated Walloon defenders and captured Antwerp, in modern Belgium. Perhaps 8,000 civilians were massacred over three days in the notorious sack which followed, subsequently known as "The Spanish Terror" (4 November 1576).

Antwerp ❙ 1584–1585 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In the outstanding siege of the Spanish Netherlands offensive, Viceroy Alexander Farnese, later Duke of Parma, attacked Antwerp, and engineer Sebastian Baroccio constructed a fortified bridge to block the Scheldt and cut off the Dutch fleet. The bridge was rebuilt when partially destroyed by an explosive-filled fireship (5 April 1585) and Antwerp finally surrendered (June 1584–17 August 1585).

Antwerp ❙ 1830 ❙ Belgian War of Independence

Following a Belgian Declaration of Independence from Dutch rule in early October 1830, Dutch troops under General David Hendryk Chassé invaded Belgium and bombarded Antwerp. The city resisted, but Chassé seized the Citadel of Antwerp and held it for two years before it was eventually taken by storm (27 October 1830).

Antwerp ❙ 1832 ❙ Belgian War of Independence

After international recognition of Belgian independence from Dutch rule in 1830, a Dutch invasion of Belgium was repulsed by the French troops under Marshal Maurice-Étienne Gérard. However, Dutch General David Chassé held out in the Citadel of Antwerp for over two years, surrendering only after two-month assault by Gérard with British naval support (23 December 1832).

Antwerp ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

King Albert and 150,000 Belgians fell back before the German onslaught through **Liège** and **Brussels**, withdrawing to the port of Antwerp. Under attack by General Hans von Beseler with massive siege guns, Belgian General Victor Deguise eventually had to surrender, but Albert and most of his army escaped to support the Allies at **Ypres** and the **Yser** (28 September–10 October 1914).

Antwerp ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As Allied forces broke out from **Normandy**, British commander Sir Bernard Montgomery seized Amiens (31 August), then raced for Antwerp. While the Belgian river port was surprised and taken undamaged, Montgomery's neglect of opposing forces downstream let a German army escape through **Breskens** and delayed capture of the vital **Scheldt Estuary** (3 September 1944).

Anual ❙ 1921 ❙ Spanish-Rif War

One of Spain's most famous military disasters occurred when General Manuel Fernández Silvestre in Morocco allowed his army of 20,000 to be surrounded at Anual, southwest of Melilla, by Rif rebel Abd el Krim. A disgraceful panic saw up to 12,000 Spanish troops killed, with thousands more captured, and Silvestre later committed suicide. Spain fought back in 1923 at **Tizzi Azza** (21 July 1921).

Anzac ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Opening the Gallipoli campaign, British forces landed at **Helles**, while further north, General William Birdwood's Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed near Gaba Tepe, on a beach which became Anzac Cove. Later reinforced by British troops, the Anzacs suffered heavy losses in offensives such as **Lone Pine** and **Chunuk Bair**, and were evacuated 18–20 December (25 April 1915).

Anzio ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

The Anglo-American landing on the Italian coast at Anzio, south of Rome, was intended to outflank the German **Gustav Line**, but undue caution by General John P. Lucas permitted costly counter-attacks by General Eberhard von Mackensen. The beachhead became besieged and suffered unnecessarily heavy casualties before the final breakout towards **Rome** (22 January–24 May 1944).

Aong ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Henry Havelock's British and Sikh troops advanced northeast from Allahabad to recapture Cawnpore and won at **Fatehpur**, then met a larger rebel force entrenched at the village of Aong. The Sepoys suffered a decisive defeat, abandoning substantial stores, and were beaten again the same day at **Pandu Nadi**. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib next day at **Cawnpore** (15 July 1857).

Aornos ❙ 327 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Having recently secured the **Sogdian Rock**, Alexander the Great's advance into India was blocked by the powerful fortress of Aornos (Pir-Sar) on a natural ridge near the Buner River,

west of the upper Indus, in modern Pakistan. Seizing a nearby hill to threaten the use of heavy siege weapons against the stronghold, Alexander forced the defenders to retreat, when many were captured and killed.

Aous ❙ 198 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

Rome declared war on King Philip V of Macedon and sent legions under Titus Quintius Flaminius to support her allies in northwestern Greece. Near Antigoneia, on the Aous River (Vijose in modern Albania), Flaminius attacked Philip in a strongly defended position and drove him from the field. Flaminius then advanced into Thessaly for an even greater victory a year later at **Cynoscephalae**.

Aozou ❙ 1987 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

On the offensive to recover northern Chad, forces loyal to President Hissen Habré advanced into the mineral-rich Aozou Strip, occupied by Libya since 1973. Aozou town was taken with over 600 Libyans killed, then lost in the face of massive Libyan air-strikes. Libya abandoned Aozou after defeat at **Maaten-as-Sarra**. In 1994 the disputed border area was awarded to Chad (8–27 August 1987).

Apache Pass ❙ 1862 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

In the one pitched battle of the war, Chiricahua Apache led by Mangas Coloradas defended Apache Pass, east of Tucson, Arizona, against a large force of Californian volunteers raised by General James Carleton. Mangas was wounded and decisively defeated by howitzer fire and was later captured. His son-in-law, Cochise, continued the war and in 1869 fought at **Chiricahua Pass** (15 July 1862).

Apacheta ❙ 1814 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Leading a rising in Cuzco, the Indian Chief Mateo Pumacahua and Vicente Angulo marched towards Arequipa and were intercepted to the northeast at Apacheta by Spanish Royalists. Brigadier Francisco Picoaga y Arbiza and Intendente José Moscoso were defeated and captured. Pumacahua held Arequipa until after the defeat at **Chacaltaya**, and was later crushed at **Umachiri** (9 November 1814).

Apadna ❙ 503 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Emperor Anastasius determined to recover Mesopotamia from Shah Kawad of Sassanid Persia and sent an army to besiege **Amida** (modern Diyabakir in eastern Turkey). The Byzantine army was driven off and, at the nearby fortress of Apadna, General Patricius and the Emperor's nephew Hypatius were utterly defeated by a large Persian army. Kawad then moved against **Edessa** (August 503).

Apaneca ❙ 1876 ❙ Central American National Wars

Two years after securing a friendly government in Honduras at **Comayagua**, President Justo Ruffino Barrios of Guatemala turned and invaded former ally El Salvador. Outside Apaneca, near Ahuachapán, he routed Salvadoran General Francisco Menéndez. Further east, another Guatemalan column won at **Pasequina**, and Barrios appointed his friend Rafael Zaldivar as President (15 April 1876).

Ap Bac ❙ 1963 ❙ Vietnam War

South Vietnamese Colonel Biu Dinh Dam was determined to bring the Viet Cong to battle and, with US advisor Colonel John Paul Vann, he attacked near Ap Bac, in the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon. Despite huge numerical superiority, the incompetent Colonel Dam was routed, with over 60 killed. The Viet Cong then slipped away, allowing the Allies to naively claim victory (1–2 January 1963).

Ap Bia ❙ 1969 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dong Ap Bia**

Ap Cha Do ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dau Tieng**

Ap Chinh An ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

With North Vietnamese regulars threatening a key highway north of Hue, American and South Vietnamese marines landed north and south of

their opponents (Operation Jay). Counterattacking near the village of Ap Chinh An, the Communists inflicted costly losses, but they were finally defeated with the aid of naval guns and aerial attack and withdrew, with about 80 killed (25 June–2 July 1966).

Apeleg ❙ 1883 ❙ War of the Desert

Renewing the campaign in the deserts of Patagonia, Argentine General Conrado Villegas took a large force against rebellious Mapuche or Araucanos Indians. Decisive action near the Chilean border at Apeleg saw Colonel Nicolás Palacios defeat over 1,000 Indians, who were then crushed and dispersed. Chubut Province was secured and handed over for white settlement (22 February 1883).

Apennines ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

While British forces in northeast Italy attacked at **Rimini**, American General Mark Clark's Fifth Army attacked General Joachim Lemelsen at the **Gothic Line** in the Apennines. The Il Giogio and Funta Passes were taken, but the Americans lost heavily taking Monte Battaglia (27 September–1 October), and the offensive stalled south of **Bologna** (10 September–13 October 1944).

Aphek ❙ 1050 BC ❙ Philistine-Israel Wars

See **Eben-ezer**

Apollonia ❙ 220 BC ❙ Syrian Civil War

Governor Molon of Media rose against Syrian Emperor Antiochus III, launching a powerful offensive in Mesopotamia, seizing Seleucia itself. Personally leading a large army across the Tigris, Antiochus brought Molon to battle at Apollonia and crushed him. Molon and his followers were killed and the victory secured Syrian authority, allowing Antiochus to turn against the Parthians.

Apple River Fort ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

See **Kellogg's Grove**

Appomattox Court House ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Withdrawing west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee was surrounded at Appomattox Court House by General Ulysses S. Grant. After a failed breakout attempt by Generals John B. Gordon and Fitzhugh Lee, and with his supply train destroyed the previous day at **Appomattox Station**, Lee surrendered his army and the war was virtually over (8–9 April 1865).

Appomattox Station ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As defeated Confederates withdrew west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, Union commander Philip Sheridan sent General George A. Custer to seize a Confederate supply train and 25 guns at Appomattox Station. Confederate troops under General Lindsay Walker were driven off and Lee surrendered the following day, three miles northeast at **Appomattox Court House** (8 April 1865).

Aprus ❙ 1305 ❙ Wars of the Catalan Company

Byzantine Emperor Michael IX used Catalan troops to assist against the Turks in Asia Minor, then found himself at war with his former mercenaries. At Aprus, in the ancient province of Caenice near the Black Sea, the Imperial army was heavily defeated. The Catalans went on to ravage much of Thrace before they invaded Crusader-held Greece and won at **Cephisus** in 1311 to seize control of Athens.

Aptaat-Kalessi ❙ 251 ❙ 1st Gothic War

See **Abrittus**

Apulia ❙ 1155 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Sicilian War

When Byzantine Emperor Manuel I invaded southern Italy with Papal support against William I—the Bad—of Sicily, his cousin Michael Palaeologus defeated William in the southern Adriatic Sea off Apulia. While the naval victory permitted the Byzantines to gain a foothold on the Italian mainland, they were heavily defeated

on land the following year at **Brindisi** and had to withdraw.

Aqaba ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Having secured the Red Sea port of **Wejh**, Arab leader Prince Feisal (supported by British Major T. E. Lawrence) marched north to attack the small port of Aqaba. In a much-exaggerated action, the Arabs attacked from the landward side and routed the small Turkish garrison, providing a base for improved Arab support to the British in Egypt and Palestine (6 July 1917).

Aqraba ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

See **Akraba**

Aquae Saravenae ❙ 979 ❙ Byzantine Military Rebellions

In support of Emperor Basil II against the usurper Bardas Sclerus, the Byzantine warrior Bardas Phocas was defeated at **Pancalia**. The next year, heavily reinforced by Armenians from Tayk, he met and decisively defeated the usurper at Aquae Saravenae, near the Halys, outside modern Yozgat, Turkey. Phocas himself later usurped the throne and was beaten in 989 at **Abydos** (24 March 979).

Aquae Sextiae ❙ 102 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

Three years after Roman disaster in Gaul at **Arausio**, the Senate sent Consul Gaius Marius against Germanic invaders, and near Aquae Sextiae (modern Aix-en-Provence), his Legions confronted the allied Teutones and Cimbri. Reversing previous victory, the Teutones were totally destroyed and King Teutobodus was captured. Marius soon returned to Italy to destroy the Cimbri at **Vercellae**.

Aqua Portora ❙ 742 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

During civil war between rival Muslim forces in Spain, Baldj ibn Bishr (invited from Syria to combat Berber revolt) executed Governor Abd-al-Malik ibn Qatan of al-Andalus, then defeated his sons Ummaya and Katan, at Aqua Portora, just north of Cordova. Though Baldj was killed, the victory secured government for the so-called Syrian faction under Thalaba ibn Salama (6 August 742).

Aquia Creek ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In support of the Union blockade of Chesapeake Bay following action at **Sewell's Point**, Union commander James H. Ward led three gunboats against the Confederate battery at Aquia Creek, on the Potomac near Stafford, held by Colonel Daniel Ruggles. While the Union bombardment produced little result, it was followed ten days later by a land attack at **Big Bethel** (31 May–1 June 1861).

Aquidaban ❙ 1870 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Cerro Corá**

Aquila ❙ 1424 ❙ Condottieri Wars

The Condottiere Muzio Attendolo Sforza campaigned on behalf of Naples against Aragon, attacking his rival Braccio da Montone at Aquila, in Abruzzi. After Sforza was drowned crossing the Pescara River (4 January), his son Francesco besieged Aquila, where Montone was defeated and killed. Twenty years later, Francesco Sforza seized **Milan** and established a dynasty (2 June 1424).

Aquileia ❙ 166 ❙ German Invasion of Italy

Germanic tribes crossing the Alps into northeast Italy besieged the city of Aquileia, at the head of the Adriatic. Marching south into Italy they were repulsed by Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius, who drove them back to Aquileia, where he defeated the invaders and raised the siege. However, Rome's weak military position meant the survivors were allowed to settle within the empire.

Aquileia ❙ 240 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

Following the murder of Roman Emperor Severus Alexander in 235, the Thracian Gaius Julius Maximinus was proclaimed Emperor by his

soldiers. With support from the Rhine armies he marched on Rome, but at Aquileia, at the head of the Adriatic, the claimant's army was defeated by the Senate with heavy losses. His troops then mutinied and murdered Maximinus and his son.

Aquileia ❙ 340 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Amid rivalry for Imperial control following the death of Constantine the Great, Constantine II was slain in battle at Aquileia, northwest of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, by his brother and co-Emperor Constans, who became Emperor in the West as Constans I. Following the death of Constans in 350, the third brother, Constantius II, became the sole Emperor.

Aquileia ❙ 388 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

Theodosius, Emperor in the East, marched against Magnus Clemens Maximus, who had advanced from Britain to usurp control in Italy, routing his forces in the Balkans at **Siscia** and Poetovio. He then drove Maximus into a siege at Aquileia, near the Adriatic, where his supporters murdered him in order to surrender. Theodosius restored Valentinian II as Emperor in the West (28 July 388).

Aquileia ❙ 394 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

See **Frigidus**

Aquileia ❙ 452 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

The year following his defeat at **Chalons** by a joint Roman-Goth army, Attila the Hun invaded Italy. Attacking Aquileia, northwest of modern Trieste, he overcame the garrison before sacking and burning the city. The residents escaped to islands off the coast where they eventually founded the city of Venice. Attila then secured much of upper Italy, but died the following year.

Aquilonia ❙ 293 BC ❙ 3rd Samnite War

Despite a costly defeat at **Sentinum** in 295 BC and their allies suing for peace, the Samnites of the central Apennines fought on against Rome until they met Consuls Lucius Papirius and Spurius Carvilius Maximus at Aquilonia, an uncertain site near Bovianum. The Romans secured a decisive victory, storming nearby Cominium, and the Samnites eventually acknowledged the authority of Rome.

Arabah, Wadi al- ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

See **Wadi al-Arabah**

Arachova ❙ 1826 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Georgios Karaiskakis failed at **Chaidari** to relieve the besieged **Acropolis** and withdrew to the mountains to attack Ottoman supply lines. At a pass near Arachova, west of Levadia, he cut off 2,000 Turks under Mustapaha Bey, and bloody hand-to-hand fighting in a snowstorm saw only 300 Turks escape alive. Karaiskakis soon attacked again to the southwest at **Distomo** (5 December 1826).

Aragua de Barcelona ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Revolutionary leader Simón Bolívar followed his defeat at **La Puerta** in June by retreating to Aragua on the northern Venezuelan coast, where he and José Bermudez led a final stand against Spanish General Tomás Morales. With most of his remaining force destroyed in battle, Bolívar fled into exile with a massive treasure in silver, and the revolution temporarily collapsed (18 August 1814).

Arakan ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

The first British counter-attack in Burma saw General Wilfred Lloyd advance into the Arakan, where he forced the Japanese to withdraw from the outpost line Maungdaw-Buthidaung. New commander Takashi Koga then stopped the advance at Donbaik-Rathedaung, and hooked behind the outnumbered British to cripple them and drive them back into India (23 October 1942–12 May 1943).

Arakan ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Despite previous British losses in the Arakan, General Alexander Christison advanced down the Mayu Peninsula against General Tadishi Hanaya. Very heavy fighting saw General Harold Briggs seize Maungdaw (9 January) before Hanaya was reinforced and counter-attacked at **Admin Box**. Hanaya was finally driven off and British forces went north to **Imphal** (December 1943–April 1944).

Arakan ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

On a final offensive in southwestern Burma, General Alexander Christison launched a fresh advance down the Arakan coast towards strategic Akyab Island. Supported by amphibious landings on the mainland and on nearby Ramree and Chedube Islands, Christison slowly forced General Shozo Sakurai to withdraw. Rangoon itself then fell without resistance (12 December 1944–April 1945).

Araquil ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Irurzun**

Arar ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Defending Gaul against a massive Helvetian migration from the area approximating modern Switzerland, Julius Caesar surprised the invaders in a night attack as they attempted to cross the Arar (modern Saone) River. Despite heavy casualties, the Helvetians recovered for a major confrontation at **Bibracte** a month later, where they were decisively defeated (June 58 BC).

Aras ❙ 1775 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Adas (2nd)**

Aratoca ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

With rebel forces under Colonel Manuel Gonzáles repulsed outside Bogotá at **Culebrera**, General Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera for the government marched north and, supported by Colonel Joaquín Barriga, met the rebels at Aratoca, south of Floridablanca. A major action saw González decisively defeated and Mosquera soon won again at **Tescua** (9 January 1841).

Araure ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar recovered from defeat near **Barquisimeto** in western Venezuela to check a Royalist army at **Vigirima**, then he met Juan Domingo Monteverde's forces under Colonels José Ceballos and José Yáñez southeast of Cartagena at Araure. Bolívar secured a brilliant and decisive victory, but had to flee after a defeat six months later at **La Puerta** (5 December 1813).

Arausio ❙ 105 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

After reaching Gaul from central Europe, the Cimbri and Teutone tribes won in **Provence** and at **Aginnum** (107 BC), before King Boiorix destroyed Consul Mallius Maximus on the Rhone north of Avignon at Arausio (modern Orange). Followed by massive non-combatant deaths, it was one of Rome's worst defeats. Within three years, Rome was avenged in Gaul at **Aquae Sextiae** and in Italy at **Vercellae**.

Arawe ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As part of the campaign to isolate Rabaul, Americans under General Julian Cunningham landed around the Arawe Peninsula on the southwest coast of **New Britain** in New Guinea as a diversion from the subsequent main assault at **Cape Gloucester**. After struggling for the local airfield against Major Shinjiro Komori, further troops arrived to help secure the area (15 December 1943–16 January 1944).

Araxes ❙ 589 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Persian General Bahram Chobin beat the Turks on behalf of the Sassanid King Hormizd IV at **Hyrcanian Rock**, and a year later turned against the Romans in Lazica. At the Araxes (modern Aras) River, on the northern border of modern Iran, he suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of Byzantine General Romanus. In 590

Bahram overthrew Hormizd, but was then defeated at **Ganzak**.

Arbadil ❙ 1618 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

See **Erivan**

Arbedo ❙ 1422 ❙ Swiss-Milanese Wars

Duke Filippo Maria Visconti of Milan intervened in Swiss politics and attempted to seize the city of Bellinzona near Lake Maggiore. At nearby Arbedo, Swiss halberdiers and pikemen were defeated by Milanese cavalry under the soldier of fortune Francesco Bussone (known as the Count Carmagnola), and Bellinzona was given up by treaty (30 June 1422).

Arbela ❙ 331 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

See **Gaugamela**

Arbroath ❙ 1446 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

In a clan dispute over the post of Ballie of Arbroath, Alexander Lindsay, Master of Crawford, led an army against Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharity. When the two forces met outside Arbroath, northeast of Dundee, Lindsay's father, David Earl of Crawford, was killed attempting to prevent fighting. The Ogilvies were routed in the ensuing battle, triggering a prolonged feud (13 June 1446).

Arcadiopolis ❙ 970 ❙ Byzantine-Russian Wars

A Russian army under Prince Sviatoslav of Kiev was marching towards Constantinople when they were met and heavily defeated west of the capital near Arcadiopolis (modern Lüleburgaz) by Byzantine General Bardas Sclerus. The invaders were driven out of Thrace and, after a further defeat on the Danube at **Dorostalon** in 971, Sviatoslav was killed while returning home to Kiev.

Arcadiopolis ❙ 1194 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

With Byzantine Emperor Isaac II defeated in 1190 at **Berroea**, Tsar Ivan Asen of Bulgaria expanded south into the Balkans and was met by Isaac at Arcadiopolis (modern Lüleburgaz). The Bulgarians secured a decisive victory and, when Isaac tried to raise yet another army, he was overthrown and blinded by his brother, Alexius III, who eventually persuaded the Bulgarians to make peace.

Arcesh ❙ 625 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Following success in Armenia at **Dwin**, Byzantine Emperor Heraclius faced three separate Persian armies in the Armenian Highlands where he defeated two then attacked the main Persian camp at Arcesh, north of Lake Van. Persian General Shahbaraz escaped with his life, though most of his army was destroyed. King Chrosroes II was finally overthrown after Heraclius won at **Nineveh** (February 625).

Arcis-sur-Aube ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

In the last substantial battle he was personally involved in before abdication, Napoleon Bonaparte marched south from **Rheims** to challenge a much larger Austrian force under Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg advancing towards **Paris**. Although the battle near Troyes at Arcis-sur-Aube was tactically a victory for Bonaparte, he was forced to withdraw (20–21 March 1814).

Arcola ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Facing another Austrian attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, Napoleon Bonaparte was checked at **Caldiero** but a few days later met Baron Josef Alvinzi in a marshy area near the Alpone and Adige Rivers, southeast of Verona. While Bonaparte suffered heavy losses in a bloody three-day battle around the village of Arcola, he forced the Austrians to retreat (15–17 November 1796).

Arcos de Valdevez ❙ 1140 ❙ Portuguese-Castilian Wars

A year after defeating the Muslims at **Ourique**, Afonso Henriques of Portugal pursued his late mother's claim to Galicia and provoked an invasion by Alfonso VII of Castile. It was agreed to settle the matter by tournament, and at Arcos

de Valdevez, north of Braga, the Portuguese knights prevailed. The Castilian King conceded Galician land and recognised his cousin as King Afonso I of Portugal.

Arcot ❙ 1751 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

To distract the French siege of **Trichinopoly**, Englishman Robert Clive and a small force seized Arcot in eastern Madras, capital of the French-appointed Nawab Chanda Sahib. Besieged by a massive Indian force led by the Nawab's son, Raza Sahib, the British-Indian garrison inflicted heavy casualties and Arcot held out until they were finally relieved (11 September–25 November 1751).

Arcot ❙ 1780 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Soon after the Nawab of Arcot attacked Mysore in southeast India, Haidar Ali of Mysore struck back against the Nawab and his British allies. Having secured a victory at **Perambakam** (10 September), he besieged Arcot in eastern Madras and took the city by storm. He then went on to besiege Wandewash and Vellore, but was defeated at **Porto Novo** (31 October 1780).

Ardahan ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russian commander Mikhail Loris-Melikov advanced into the Caucasus shortly after war was declared and attacked the fortress of Ardahan on the River Kura, defended by the incompetetent Hasan Sabri Pasha. Hasan fled after the Russians seized the Guylaberti Heights to the southeast and Ardahan fell with the loss of over 1,000 prisoners (16–17 May 1877).

Ardennes ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Just as German forces launched a counter-attack in **Lorraine**, further northwest French Generals Pierre Ruffey and Fernand de Langle de Cary attacked in the Ardennes against Duke Albrecht and Prince Wilhelm. Despite local success at Virton, confused fighting in thick fog saw the French badly defeated and they retreated south to stabilise the line at **Verdun** (21–23 August 1914).

Ardennes ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

While the Allies marched north to face the German advance through **Belgium**, seven Panzer divisions under General Gerd von Rundstedt invaded France through the supposedly impassable Ardennes Forest. French Generals André Corap and Charles Huntziger were crushed, and the Germans seized the Meuse along a 50-mile front north from Sedan, then raced for the coast (12–15 May 1940).

Ardennes ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Marshal Walther Model led the last great German offensive in the west, striking through the Ardennes towards Antwerp and creating the so-called Bulge. Undermanned American forces were badly surprised, but after losses including **Schnee Eifel** and **St Vith**, they held the line at **Bastogne**. The Allies then regained the initiative and halted the offensive (16 December 1944–25 January 1945).

Ardscull ❙ 1316 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Extending the Scottish War to Ireland, Edward Bruce, brother of Robert the Bruce, invaded against a large but poorly co-ordinated Anglo-Irish force under the Justiciar Edward Butler, John Fitzthomas of Ofally and Arnold le Poer of Kilkenny. At Ardscull, near Athy in Kildare, Edward drove his enemy from the field. In 1318 he was crowned King of Ireland at **Dundalk** (26 January 1316).

Arequipa ❙ 1857–1858 ❙ Peruvian Civil Wars

Former Dictator Manuel Ignacio de Vivanco returned from exile after defeat at **Carmen Alto** in 1844 and tried to raise a fresh Conservative revolt against President Ramón Castilla. Driven back to his power base at Arequipa, Vivanco withstood an eight-month siege. After a bloody assault, Castilla eventually took the town by storm, and Vivanco returned to exile (August 1857–5 March 1858).

Argaum ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Two months after his decisive victory over the Marathas at **Assaye** in Deccan India, General Arthur Wellesley inflicted a further defeat on Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and Raja Raghuji Bhonsle of Berar at the village of Argaum, north of Akola. He then pursued the defeated Marathas into the mountains, and weeks later attacked their fortress at **Gawilgarh** (28 November 1803).

Argentan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Falaise**

Argentoratum ❙ 357 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

Appointed to lead Roman forces in Gaul, the Caesar Julian, cousin of Emperor Constantius, advanced into the Rhine Valley against the invading German Alemanni under King Chnodomar. Although heavily outnumbered, Julian inflicted heavy losses near Argentoratum (modern Strasbourg) and chased the invaders beyond the Rhine, capturing their King.

Argentoratum ❙ 378 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

Resisting renewed tribal invasion across the Rhine, the young Western Roman Emperor, Flavius Gratianus, son of Valentinian, sent his army against the German Alemanni at Argentoratum (modern Strasbourg). A decisive action saw his Generals Nannienus and Mellobaudes the Frank virtually destroy the invaders. The Alemanni ruler Priarius was killed in the fighting.

Arges ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Romanian commander Alexandru Averescu was driven back on all fronts and concentrated his forces on the Arges, west of Bucharest, against Erich von Falkenhayn advancing from the north and west and August von Mackensen from the south. Despite heroic defence, the Romanians were forced to withdraw northeast through **Rimnic Sarat** and Bucharest fell two days later (1–4 December 1916).

Argesul ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Arges**

Arginusae ❙ 406 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

A decisive naval engagement off the coast of Asia Minor near the island of Arginusae saw Peloponnesian triremes led by Spartan Admiral Callicratidas engage the Athenian fleet which was trying to raise the blockade of Conon in Mytilene on Lesbos. Callicratidas was killed and the Peloponnesian fleet was destroyed, but was quickly rebuilt to win a year later at **Aegospotami** (August 406 BC).

Argoan ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Argaum**

Argonne ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Soon after the French offensive in **Artois** died down, Crown Prince Wilhelm launched his own offensive further south in the Argonne against General Maurice Sarrail. General Bruno von Modra's Corps took some territory but was eventually repulsed and the attack eased after their failure to break the French line. In September the French struck back in **Champagne** (26 June–4 July 1915).

Argonne ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Meuse-Argonne**

Argos ❙ 272 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War

Repulsed in Italy at **Beneventum** in 275 BC, King Pyrrhus of Epirus invaded the Peloponnese against Antigonus II of Macedonia. Repulsed at Sparta by King Areus, who ambushed and killed his son Ptolemaeus, Pyrrhus marched on Antigonus at Argos. Pyrrhus was killed in heavy street fighting and his army surrendered. Areus soon fell out with Antigonus, who killed him seven years later at **Corinth**.

Argos ❙ 195 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

The Tyrant Nabis led a fresh Spartan offensive against the Achaean League, whose leader

Philopoemen sought aid from Roman General Titus Quinctius Flamininus, victor two years before at **Cynoscephalae**. Near Argos, the combined Roman-Pergamene-Rhodian force inflicted a heavy defeat on the Spartan Tyrant's son-in-law Pythagorus of Argos. The Allies soon won again at **Gytheum**.

Argus vs _Pelican_ ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812
See **St George's Channel**

Arica ❙ 1880 ❙ War of the Pacific
After Chilean forces invaded Peru and secured a decisive victory at **Tacna** in May, Bolivia effectively withdrew from the war, and the Peruvians fell back on the port of Arica. The fortress at Morro was taken by infantry assault following heavy bombardment by land and sea, and Arica fell. When peace talks failed, Chile resumed the offensive early the next year and advanced on **Lima** (16–17 June 1880).

Arichit ❙ 860 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars
See **Arisil**

Arikera ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War
When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against the British, Indian Governor-General Earl Cornwallis took personal command and, two months after capturing **Bangalore**, advanced towards **Seringapatam** and attacked Tipu's army at night a few miles away at Arikera. Although Cornwallis inflicted heavy losses, the rainy season forced him back to Bangalore (13–14 May 1791).

Arinsol ❙ 1126 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain
King Alfonso I of Aragon established his reputation against Muslim Spain to become known as El Batallador—the fighter. When he had liberated Moorish Saragossa, Alfonso campaigned through Valencia and eastern Andalusia and, at Arinsol south of Lucena, inflicted a major defeat on a Muslim army under Abu Bakr, son of the local Emir Ali (10 March 1126).

Arisil ❙ 860 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars
Amid one of the great dynastic rivalries in medieval India, Crown Prince Nripatunga of the Pallavas took an army against Srimara of Pandya. On the banks of the Arisil (Arichit), a tributary of the Kaveri, Nripatunga secured a bloody and decisive victory. Pallava's ally Sena II of Ceylon later launched an attack on the Pandyan capital **Madura**, where Srimara was defeated and killed.

Arius ❙ 208 BC ❙ Early Syrian-Parthian War
Re-establishing the powerful Seleucid Empire, King Antiochus III the Great invaded Parthia to confront King Arsaces III. At the Arius (Harirud) River, west of Herat in modern Afghanistan, Antiochus won a crushing victory over a Parthian-Bactrian army. However, he was unable to secure the whole country and made peace with Arsaces, recognising him as King of Parthia.

Arizpe ❙ 1852 ❙ Apache Indian Wars
To avenge the Mexican attack at **Janos** (5 March 1851), 200 Chiricahua Apache advanced on Arizpe in northwest Mexico and killed a patrol of eight. The garrison of 100 Mexican cavalry then rode out to meet the Indians and were routed with 26 dead and 46 wounded. During this action the Apache leader (whose family were massacred at Janos) won the nom de guerre Geronimo (January 1852).

Arkansas Post ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
With Union forces beaten on the Mississippi at **Chickasaw Bluffs** in December 1862, General John A. McClernand led a land and naval assault upstream in Arkansas against Confederate Arkansas Post, held by General Thomas J. Churchill. McClernand lost over 1,000 men taking the fort, but it had no strategic value to the assault on **Vicksburg**, and he was ordered to withdraw (11 January 1863).

Arkinholm ❙ 1455 ❙ Douglas Rebellion
As James II of Scotland moved to crush a rebellion by James Earl of Douglas, the Earl's

brothers were defeated at Arkinholm, near Langholm, by Royalists under their kinsman Archibald Earl of Angus. Archibald Earl of Moray was killed, Hugh Earl of Ormonde was captured and executed, and the third brother, John Lord Balvenie, fled to join Earl Douglas in England (May 1455).

Arklow ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

Four days after the disastrous rebel defeat at **New Ross**, up to 20,000 poorly armed peasants led by Father John Murphy of Boulvogue seized Wexford and marched against Arklow on Ireland's southeast coast. However, they were repulsed with heavy losses by about 1,600 militia under General Francis Needham. Dublin was saved and the rising in the north was effectively over (9 June 1798).

Arkona ❙ 1168 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

Waldemar I secured the Danish throne in 1157 at **Grathe Heath**, then fought an indecisive campaign against the Wends (of modern northeast Germany). Eventually, Bishop Absalon took a large force against their stronghold on Rügen Island, where he seized the key port of Arkona, after which Garz town surrendered. Denmark subsequently held Rügen under treaty with Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony.

Arlaban ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

On a fresh advance in Navarre, Liberal General Baldomero Espartero, supported by the British Legion of General Sir George de Lacy Evans, marched northeast from Vitoria against the Carlists near Arlaban. Heavy fighting secured the village of Mendijur for the Allies, but Carlist General Bruno de Villareal counterattacked and forced Espartero to withdraw to Vitoria (17–18 January 1836).

Arles ❙ 411 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

Having claimed recognition as joint Roman Emperor, usurper Flavius Claudius Constantinus unsuccessfully invaded Italy from Gaul and was driven back to Arles, where he was besieged by the Imperial General Constantius. With his son Constans killed at **Vienne** and a Frank relief army under Edobic repulsed, Constantinus surrendered and was put to death (September 411).

Arles ❙ 425 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Theodoric the Visigoth, King of Toulouse, broke his peace with Rome and invaded Gaul to besiege Arles, in modern Provence—known as the "Little Gallic Rome." However, after he was defeated and driven off by the Roman General Flavius Aetius and his Hunnic allies, Theodoric made peace again and turned instead against the Vandals in Spain. He was finally defeated in 437 near **Narbonne**.

Arles ❙ 435 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Once more breaking the peace with Rome after his defeat ten years earlier at **Arles**, Theodoric the Visigoth made a fresh advance on Arles, in Provence. For a second time, he was repulsed by the Roman General Flavius Aetius and his largely Hun army. Two years later, Theodoric was again defeated in an even more decisive battle to end the Visigoth siege of **Narbonne**.

Arles ❙ 471 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Alarmed at Visigoth expansion from Aquitaine after victory over the Bretons at **Deols** in 469, Western Emperor Anthemius sent a fresh army across the Alps against Euric the Visigoth, who was besieging Arles. The Imperial army was crushed in battle nearby and Euric then captured Arles and secured much of southern Gaul. Defeat in Gaul for Anthemius led directly to his overthrow in **Rome**.

Arles ❙ 508–510 ❙ Visigothic-Frankish Wars

A year after Visigoth leader Alaric died at **Vouillé**, Clovis, King of the Salian Franks, advanced through Gaul to besiege Arles, west of Marseilles. An Ostrogoth relief force under Tuluin was driven off (24 June 508), and Clovis

continued his siege. The Franks were eventually defeated by Ibbas, General of the new Ostrogoth ruler, Theodoric, who secured control of Provence (June 508–510).

Arleux ❙ 1711 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

John Churchill Duke of Marlborough attempted to penetrate the French Ne Plus Ultra lines—protective fortifications and flooded swamps south of Paris—where he first captured the Sensee Valley causeway at Arleux. The town was then lost and regained as Marlborough manoeuvred to deceive Marshal Claude Villars and to capture the important fortress further west at Bouchain (21 June 1711).

Armada, Spanish ❙ 1588 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

See **Spanish Armada**

Armageddon ❙ 609 BC ❙ Egyptian Conquest of Judah

See **Megiddo**

Armentières ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

While British forces attacked the Germans in Flanders at **La Bassée**, just to the north General William Pulteney drove east from Armentières against the Sixth Army of Prince Ruprecht. The British were eventually driven back, but the line stabilised in front of Armentières. Further north, fighting around **Messines** spread into the actions around **Ypres** (13 October–2 November 1914).

Arnala ❙ 1780–1781 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

General Thomas Goddard was besieging **Bassein**, off Bombay, when he sent forces north against the small Maratha island fortress of Arnala. Even after the fall of Bassein, Madhav Rao Belose held out and repulsed a very costly assault. But he had run out of ammunition and was forced to surrender. The other nearby land forts quickly followed suit (November 1780–18 January 1781).

Arnay-le-Duc ❙ 1570 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion

Six months after the Protestant disaster at **Moncontour**, Huguenot Admiral Gaspard de Coligny led a fresh offensive into south and central France, repulsing a Catholic attack by Marshal Artus de Cosse at Arnay-le-Duc, southwest of Dijon. However, as Coligny advanced towards Paris, Queen Mother Catherine de Medici negotiated a new treaty, and war was again suspended (25 June 1570).

Arnee ❙ 1751 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

See **Arni**

Arnhem ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Attempting to outflank the **Siegfried Line**, Sir Bernard Montgomery sent British, Polish and American airborne troops to seize key bridges in Holland on the canals near Eindhoven, on the Waal at Nijmegen and the Rhine at Arnhem. Meeting unexpected resistance at Arnhem, British paratroopers briefly held the bridge, then withdrew with over 7,000 killed or captured (17–24 September 1944).

Arni ❙ 1751 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Following the relief of **Arcot** in southeast India, British East India Company troops under Robert Clive, with Maratha cavalry in support, pursued the French-Indian force led by Raza Sahib 20 miles further south to Arni. The Indians and their French allies attempted to make a stand but were driven out with over 200 casualites and withdrew towards **Pondicherry** (3 December 1751).

Arni ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

A year after inflicting heavy defeats on Haidar Ali of Mysore at **Porto Novo**, **Pollilore** and **Sholinghur**, British troops under Sir Eyre Coote clashed with him again in an inconclusive engagement at Arni in central Madras. Haidar died six months later, though his less able son, Tipu Sultan, fought on until January 1784 at **Bednur** and **Mangalore** (7 June 1782).

Arogee ❙ 1868 ❙ British Expedition to Ethiopia

See **Arogi**

Arogi ❙ 1868 ❙ British Expedition to Ethiopia

Leading a punitive expedition against Emperor Theodore (Tewodros) of Ethiopia, General Sir Robert Napier and an Anglo-Indian army marched inland from the Red Sea and were attacked by the Ethiopian army near the Beshlio at Arogi. Napier inflicted a decisive defeat, with 700 killed and about 1,200 wounded, then stormed the nearby mountain fortress of **Magdala** (10 April 1868).

Aros ❙ 1886 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Captain Emmet Crawford crossed into Mexico in pursuit of Geronimo and captured the Apache camp on the Aros River, near Nacori, where he was attacked by Mexican Federal troops, allegedly mistaking his scouts for hostiles. Crawford was fatally wounded and the Federals lost four killed. Mexico later claimed the attack was a response to American border infringements (11 January 1886).

Arqa ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

Advancing from **Antioch** towards **Jerusalem**, Raymond of Toulouse besieged Arqa, north of Tripoli. But even when reinforced by the main army under Godfrey of Bouillon, the Crusaders were unable to capture the town. They abandoned the siege after three months, marching directly against Tripoli, where the Emir sued for peace and opened their route south (14 February–13 May 1098).

Arques ❙ 1589 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

Soon after the assassination of Henry III of France, the Huguenot Henry of Navarre claimed the throne and at Arques, near Dieppe, was challenged by Duke Charles of Mayenne, leader of the Holy League. Ambushing the much larger Catholic army on marshy ground near the Bethune River, Henry achieved a great victory and secured his claim to the throne (21 September 1589).

Arquijas ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

The Spanish Liberal army of General Luis Fernández de Córdova pursued Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui through Navarre and secured a hard-fought victory at **Mendaza**, northeast of Logroño. Three days later, when Córdova attempted to force the pass at Arquijas, five miles to the northwest, he suffered a costly repulse and fell back towards Los Arcos (15 December 1834).

Arquijas ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

In a renewed attack on Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui, northeast of Logroño in Navarre near **Mendaza**, Spanish Liberal forces under General Manuel Lorenzo made a second attempt to force the pass at Arquijas. With only half as many men, Zumalacárregui dealt the Liberals a very costly defeat. He soon took the offensive at **Villafranca de Oria** and **Bilbao** (5 February 1835).

Arrah ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Besieged by Kunwar Singh, Raja of Jagdispur, a small British force defended a fortified compound at Arrah (modern Ara), west of Patna, belonging to railway engineer Vicars Boyle. When a relief attempt by General George Lloyd was repulsed, Major Vincent Eyre defeated the mutineers at nearby Gujraganj to relieve the town and drove them towards **Jagdispur** (25 July–3 August 1857).

Arras ❙ 1654 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

While campaigning in northern France at the head of a Spanish army with French support, renegade nobleman Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé attempted to besiege Arras, 100 miles north of Paris, but was attacked at night by a French relief army under Marshal Henri de Turenne. The Spanish troops suffered heavy casualties and Condé was driven off (24–25 August 1654).

Arras ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Days after action at **Albert**, French commander Joseph Joffre sent General Louis de

Maud'huy on a fresh attempt to outflank the Germans between Arras and Lens. A German counter-attack under Prince Ruprecht retook Lens, and the French withdrew on Arras. The "Race to the Sea" soon ended at the Channel port of Nieuwport and the battle for **Flanders** began (1–4 October 1914).

Arras ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

British Generals Edmund Allenby and Henry Horne began the **Nivelle Offensive** by attacking east from Arras against German commander Ludwig von Falkenhausen. While Vimy Ridge was taken, the action cost 150,000 British and 100,000 German casualties before stalling with the capture of Bullecourt (17 May). Further south, the French were defeated on the **Aisne** (9–14 & 23–25 April 1917).

Arras ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the second phase of the offensive from **Amiens**, British commander Sir Douglas Haig opened a new attack in the north from Arras along the **Scarpe**. With heavy fighting further south around **Albert** and **Bapaume**, the offensive secured extensive ground and about 34,000 prisoners in just two weeks, opening the way for the advance on **Cambrai** (26 August–2 September 1918).

Arras ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Counter-attacking against the German Panzer sweep across **France**, British tanks and infantry under General Harold Franklyn struck back at General Erwin Rommel at Arras. Briefly surprised, Rommel used 88-mm anti-aircraft guns to repulse the British armour, but the action is claimed to have helped delay the advance of German tanks towards **Dunkirk** (21–23 May 1940).

Arrazola ❙ 1827 ❙ Central American National Wars

After election as first President of the Central American Confederation, Manuel José Arce began to exercise dictatorial powers and faced an advancing Liberal army from El Salvador under Mariano Prado. President Arce secured a bloody victory at Arrazola, outside Guatemala City, but his subsequent counter-offensive into El Salvador in May was heavily repulsed at **Milingo** (23 March 1827).

Arretium ❙ 283 BC ❙ Later Roman-Etruscan War

With Senonian Gauls besieging the Etruscan fortress of Arretium (near modern Arezzzo) in central Italy, Rome sent a relief army under Consul Lucius Caecilius Metellus. The Roman force was utterly destroyed, with over 13,000 men killed, including Metellus. The defeat encouraged the Etruscans to abandon their former ally and they joined the Senones against Rome at **Lake Vadimo**.

Arriverayte ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As the Allies closed in on **Bayonne** in southwestern France, General Jean Isidore Harispe withdrew north from the Bidouse at **Garris**, and left General Jean-Baptiste Paris to defend the River Saison at Arriverayte, southeast of Sauveterre. However, General Sir Rowland Hill advanced in time to prevent Paris destroying the bridges, and the French were forced to retreat next day (17 February 1814).

Arroyo de la China ❙ 1814 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Spanish naval commander Jacinto de Romarate was defeated off Buenos Aires near **Martín García**, then immediately pursued north up the Uruguay River by Argentine Patriot ships under Tomás Notter (the American Thomas Nother). Notter was defeated and killed in action at Arroyo de la China, near Concepción del Uruguay, but his officers effected a courageous withdrawal (28 March 1814).

Arroyo del Sauce ❙ 1844 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

Marching into Uruguay against President Fructuoso Rivera, Argentine General Justo José

Urquiza crossed the Yi, and Colonel Manuel Antonio Urdinarrain attacked Rivera's vanguard under General Anacleto Medina at Arroyo del Sauce. Urquiza's cavalry arrived to secure the victory, and Rivera withdrew towards Tacuarembo. Months later he lost again at **India Muerta** (24 January 1844).

Arroyo Grande ❙ 1842 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

Argentine Dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas intervened in Uruguay and sent former Uruguayan President Manuel Cerefino Oribe against Fructuoso Rivera, who had forced him out of office. At Arroyo Grande, northwest of Montevideo, supported by Argentine Generals Angel Pacheco and Justo José Urquiza, Oribe defeated Rivera, who withdrew to siege in **Montevideo** (5–6 December 1842).

Arroyo Molinos ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While most fighting was taking place in the south and east of Spain, General Sir Rowland Hill surprised a French division under General Jean-Baptiste Girard at Arroyo Molinos, near the Spanish frontier northwest of Merida in Estremadura. In a one-sided diversionary engagement, Girard's massively outnumbered force lost over 1,000 casualties (28 October 1811).

Arsanias ❙ 62 ❙ Later Roman-Parthian Wars

The Roman General Caesennius Paetus was sent to repulse a Parthian invasion of Armenia but allowed himself to be surrounded and forced to surrender on the Arsanias (modern Murat) River in eastern Turkey. Victory over the Roman army enabled Parthian leader Vologesus I to make his brother Tiridates King of Armenia, while recognising Roman Emperor Nero as overlord.

Arsilah ❙ 1471 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa

Determined to avenge a disastrous Portuguese repulse at **Tangier** in 1437, and again in 1464, King Alfonso V took a large-scale expedition against the Muslim fortress of Arsilah, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Arsilah fell, followed by a deliberate massacre, which induced the Muslims to abandon nearby Tangier. Alfonso then seized Tangier and his courtiers hailed him "Africanus."

Arsissa ❙ 625 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Arcesh**

Arsouf ❙ 1191 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Crusaders led by King Richard I of England advancing along the Palestine coast towards Jerusalem were met at Arsouf, north of Jaffa, by a huge Syrian-Egyptian force under Saladin. Despite initial losses, a Crusader charge scattered their enemy, causing massive casualties. Saladin evacuated **Jaffa** and Richard set to restore it, losing a chance to advance and seize Ascalon (7 September 1191).

Artah ❙ 1105 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

In a renewed Crusader offensive in northern Syria, Tancred, Regent of Antioch, attempted to recover the fortress of Artah, between Antioch and Aleppo. At the nearby village of Tizin, he destroyed a large Turkish army under Ridwan of Aleppo, inflicting massive casualties. Ridwan quickly sued for peace and Tancred consolidated his authority in the Orontes Valley (20 April 1105).

Artah ❙ 1164 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

After Nur ed-Din, Emir of Aleppo, was driven off from besieging Harenc, east of Antioch, he was pursued north by Bohemund III of Antioch, Raymond of Tripoli and Constantine Coloman, Byzantine Governor of Cicilia. Aided by the army of Mosul, he ambushed and destroyed the pursuing army at Artah. All three Christian leaders were captured and later ransomed (10 August 1164).

Artaxata ❙ 68 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

With Pontus secured at **Cabira** in 72 BC, Roman commander Lucius Licinius Lucullus invaded Armenia, pursuing Mithridates VI of Pontus, who fled to his son-in-law Tigranes.

Following victory at **Tigranocerta**, Lucullus marched northeast and defeated Tigranes again at Artaxata (modern Artashat), ancient capital of Armenia. Lucullus was replaced by Gnaeus Pompey, who won in 66 BC at **Lycus**.

Artaxata ❙ 58 ❙ Later Roman-Parthian Wars

Vologeses of Parthia overthrew the Roman-supported ruler of Armenia in favour of his brother Tiridates, and veteran General Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo was sent to re-establish Roman authority. Advancing into Armenia, Corbulo defeated Tiridates and captured and burned Artaxata (modern Artashat), the ancient capital of Armenia, south of Yerevan near Lake Sevan.

Artaza ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Soon after Don Carlos V arrived in Spain, Liberal General José Ramon Rodil led perhaps 8,000 men into the rugged Améscoa Valley, where he was attacked at Artaza by just 2,000 Carlists under General Tomás Zumalacárregui. Rodil suffered heavy losses in a one-sided action before the Carlists withdrew, but he continued his campaign in pursuit of the pretender (31 August 1834).

Artemisa ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Driven off from **Candelaria** by troops sent by acting Spanish commander Sabás Marín, insurgent leader Antonio Maceo determined to ambush the Spanish column at Artemisa, 35 miles southwest of Havana. Despite initial success, the Cubans suffered costly losses when reinforcements arrived, but Maceo stubbornly refused to withdraw until fighting ended at nightfall (30 January 1896).

Artemisium ❙ 480 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

In support of the famous defence at **Thermopylae** against Persian invaders, the Greek fleet anchored at Artemisium was attacked by Persian ships. The two fleets clashed indecisively for three days off Euboea until Thermopylae fell. However, severe storms caused heavy Persian losses, as they had no safe harbour. The Greeks withdrew to later support the great victory off **Salamis** (August 480 BC).

Artenay ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

During the Prussian advance towards Paris, Baron Ludwig von der Tann led his Bavarian Corps of 28,000 men and 160 guns against the French Army of the Loire under General Joseph Edouard de la Motterouge. Smashing through the French defences north of Orleans at Artenay, the Germans captured **Orleans** next day, along with its crucial supplies and rolling stock (10 October 1870).

Arthuret ❙ 573 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

When King Peredur of York united with Dunaut of the Pennines against their Royal kinsman Gwendolou of Carlisle, Gwendolou was defeated and killed at Arderydd (modern Arthuret or Longtown) on the Esk, north of Carlisle. In the ensuing struggle for power, the semi-legendary Urien of Rheged became Lord of Carlisle and eventually the most powerful northern Prince.

Artois (1st) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The so-called Second Battle of Artois saw French General Henri Pétain attack between Lens and Arras towards Vimy Ridge, supported by the British in the north at **Aubers**. After initial French success, German reinforcements created a battle of attrition, with heavy fighting around Souchez. The failed offensive cost 100,000 French and 75,000 German casualties (9 May–18 June 1915).

Artois (2nd) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

While French forces attacked in **Champagne**, further north in Artois, General Auguste Dubail advanced towards Vimy Ridge, aided by the British attacking at nearby **Loos**. The so-called Third Battle of Artois saw a powerful German counter-attack under Crown Prince Rupprecht and the French were eventually driven back with about 120,000 casualties (25 September–15 October 1915).

Arundel ❙ 1102 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

In the face of renewed rebellion by the powerful Robert of Beleme, Earl of Salisbury, Henry I took a large force against the Norman Earl's castle at Arundel in Sussex. In a siege noted for the use of major works known as counter-castles, Salisbury was unable to send aid to his captains and, after three months, he allowed the garrison to surrender in return for safe conduct back to Normandy.

Arundel ❙ 1643–1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Sir Ralph Hopton's Royalists believed that Sussex was preparing to rise for the King and marched south to seize Alton and Arundel. But Parliamentary General Sir William Waller retook **Alton** and marched east to besiege the great castle, which was badly damaged by heavy bombardment. When Arundel finally fell, half the 1,000 prisoners changed sides (20 December 1643–6 January 1644).

Arvenanmaa ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Hango**

Arzila ❙ 1471 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa

See **Arsilah**

Arzobispo ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Withdrawing into Portugal after **Talavera de la Reina**, British General Sir Arthur Wellesley and Spanish forces under General Gregorio Cuesta crossed the Tagus at Arzobispo, pursued by Marshal Nicolas Soult. The French Marshal defeated Cuesta's rearguard under General Louis Bassecourt and seized the bridge, but King Joseph Bonaparte refused permission to invade Portugal (4 August 1809).

Arzu ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

See **Urzu**

Asal Uttar ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

See **Khem Karan**

Asan ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Phung-tao**

Asarta ❙ 1833 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Early in war against Spanish Regent Maria Cristina, Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui tried to hold a position between Asarta and Nazar against General Manuel Lorenzo and Colonel Marcelino Oráa. In his first major victory, Zumalacárregui's half-trained Carlists inflicted heavy Cristino casualties before withdrawing. He soon fought again at **Alsasua** (29 December 1833).

Ascalon ❙ 1099 ❙ 1st Crusade

When Crusaders seized **Jerusalem**, the Fatimid Caliphate of Egypt felt threatened and sent a large army north under the Vizier al-Afdal Shahinshah. On the plain of al-Majdal, outside the coastal city of Ascalon, the outnumbered Crusader army, led by Godfrey of Bouillon, utterly defeated the Fatimid Egyptians and seized massive treasure, but was unable to capture Ascalon (12 August 1099).

Ascalon ❙ 1123 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

In return for promised commercial advantage, Venice despatched a large squadron of galleys to assist the Crusaders in Palestine. Her ships intercepted a large Egyptian fleet off the Muslim fortress of Ascalon, in southern Palestine, and sank or captured virtually every vessel. The Venetians then sailed on to support the siege of **Tyre** (May 1123).

Ascalon ❙ 1153 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Egyptian forces were defeated by Crusaders near Ascalon in 1099, but they held the strategic coastal fortress until besieged by a large Crusader army under King Baldwin III of Jerusalem. Despite heavy losses—especially among his Knights Templar—Baldwin seized the city, the last Fatimid Egyptian possession in Syria, and gave it to his brother Amalric (25 January–19 August 1153).

Ascalon ❙ 1247 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Following Crusader defeat at **La Forbie** near Gaza in 1244 by Khwarezmian Turks supported by Ayyubid Mamluks, the Egyptians turned on the Turks and drove them out of Jerusalem before launching a massive siege of the Crusader fortress at Ascalon. A bloody assault saw Ascalon taken by storm with heavy Crusader losses, and the city's defences were dismantled (August–October 1247).

Aschaffenburg ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan defeated at **Amberg** and **Würzburg**, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria pursued the French west to Aschaffenburg, in modern Bavaria, where the Austrians achieved their third victory in just three weeks. Archduke Charles then drove northwest towards the Rhine for further victory within days at **Altenkirchen** (13 September 1796).

Aschaffenburg ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Attacking Austria's German allies, Prussian General August von Goeben marched through **Laufach** towards Aschaffenburg, southeast of Frankfurt, held by Count Erwin von Neipperg with Federal troops and some Hessians. While Alexander of Hesse remained with his army at Seiligenstadt, Aschaffenburg fell with over 2,000 prisoners taken. Frankfurt fell two days later (14 July 1866).

Aschersleben ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Juterbog**

Ascoli ❙ 1190 ❙ Imperial Invasion of Sicily

Tancred, the illegitimate grandson of Roger II, seized Sicily's throne and was challenged by Henry VI of Germany, who sent an Imperial army under Marshal Henry of Kalden to support Count Roger of Andria. At Ascoli Satriano, south of Foggia in Apulia, Tancred defeated and later killed Andria, but could not sustain his success. On Tancred's death in 1194, Henry overran Sicily.

Asculum, Apulia ❙ 279 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War

Campaigning in southern Italy against a large Roman army, King Pyrrhus of Epirus won a costly victory at **Heraclea**, then another hard-fought battle on the Aufidus, south of Foggia, at Asculum (modern Ascoli Satriano). However, because his casualties were much harder to replace than the Roman losses, the costly tactical wins spelled strategic defeat, hence the expression "Pyrrhic Victory."

Asculum, Apulia ❙ 209 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With Hannibal besieging Canusium (modern Canosa), his Roman rival Marcus Marcellus approached, and Hannibal withdrew up the Aufidus, where Marcellus attacked the Carthaginian camp at Asculum (modern Ascoli Satriano). Initially repulsed, Marcellus renewed his attack next day, and Hannibal suffered terrible losses and withdrew. A year later Marcellus died in ambush at **Venusia**.

Asculum, Marche ❙ 89 BC ❙ Roman Social War

When the Marsi and Samnites of central Italy revolted against Roman rule over citizenship, a Roman force was routed at **Fucine Lake**, and the Italian allies under Judacilius seized Asculum (modern Ascoli Piceno), northwest of Pescara, and massacred its inhabitants. However, Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo routed the rebels in battle, and a further victory in the south at **Pompeii** soon ended the revolt.

Asemus ❙ 443 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

While Attila the Hun campaigned near **Constantinople**, the local garrison at Asemus (modern Osma) surprised a group of Huns escorting booty back to the Hungarian Plain. Roman defeat at **Chersonesus** soon led Emperor Theodosius to sue for peace, but the people of Asemus refused Attila's demands to return the liberated captives, even though Emperor Theodosius II supported the demand.

Ashanti ❙ 1900 ❙ Ashanti Rising

In a final show of independence after defeat at **Odasu** in 1874, Ashanti tribesmen in modern

Ghana supporting King Prempeh rebelled against British efforts to suppress the Royal cult of the Golden Stool. The revolt was put down by General Sir William James Willcocks, who eventually seized the Ashanti capital at Kumasi, and the northern provinces were formally annexed (15 July 1900).

A Shau ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

Crossing the demilitarized zone, three North Vietnamese battalions attacked the small special forces base in the A Shau Valley, near the Laotian border southwest of Hue. Following heroic defence, the South Vietnamese irregulars, with American support, were boldly evacuated by air. Communist forces built up in the valley until an Allied offensive two years later at **Dong Ha** (9–10 March 1966).

A Shau ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dong Ha**

Ash Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Following an army victory at **Cedar Canyon**, Lieutenant George Eayre marched southeast from Denver towards Fort Larned, Kansas. To the north at Ash Creek, he met a large Cheyenne group hunting buffalo. Chief Lean Bear attempted a parley but was killed and, when Eayre opened fire with mountain howitzers, 28 Indians and four soldiers died, triggering war on the Arkansas (May 1864).

Ashdod ❙ 659–630 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

See **Azotus**

Ashdown ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Defeated by Viking invaders at **Reading**, King Aethelred of Wessex and his brother Alfred regrouped northwest of Reading at Ashdown, on the Ridgeway near Lowbury Hill. Danish leader Bagsecq was defeated and killed in a decisive engagement and King Halfdan and his Viking survivors fled to Reading. However, within weeks the Saxons lost at **Basing** and **Merton** (8 January 871).

Ash Hollow ❙ 1855 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

In retribution for the destruction of Lieutenant John Grattan's platoon near **Fort Laramie**, reputedly in a dispute over a stolen cow, a large cavalry column from Fort Leavenworth under General William S. Harney cornered and defeated Brulé Sioux warriors under Little Thunder at Ash Hollow, Nebraska. More than 130 Indians were killed, virtually the entire fighting force (3 September 1855).

Ashingdon ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

King Edmund Ironside attempted to resist the Danish conquest of England and met Knut, son of Sweyn Forkbeard, at **Penselwood** and **Sherston**. Later in the year at Ashingdon (Assunden), north of Southend in Essex, Edmund was heavily defeated following the desertion of his brother-in-law Edric. When Edmund died soon after making peace, Knut became King of England (18 October 1016).

Ashkelon ❙ 1099 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Ascalon**

Ashkelon ❙ 1153 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Ascalon**

Ashkelon ❙ 1247 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

See Ascalon

Ashmoun Canal ❙ 1221 ❙ 5th Crusade

Having captured **Damietta** at the eastern mouth of the Nile in late 1219, Franks of the Fifth Crusade, under Papal Legate Cardinal Pelagius, attempting to march on Ayubbid Cairo, were heavily defeated at the Ashmoun Canal. Cut off from Damietta as the Nile flooded, they sued for peace. After being forced into surrender, the Crusade was abandoned, having achieved nothing (July–August 1221).

Ashmoun Canal ❙ 1249 ❙ 7th Crusade

In a reprise of the Fifth Crusade, King Louis IX of France took **Damietta** on the eastern Nile Delta and quickly advanced towards Cairo.

A large Ayyubid Muslim army under the Emir Fakr-ed-din repulsed the Crusaders in a brilliant defensive victory on the Ashmoun Canal. The Arabs held out for two months against continuous attack until the Crusader defeat at nearby **Mansura** (20 November 1249).

Ashmunien ❙ 1167 ❙ Crusader Invasion of Egypt

See **El Ashmunien**

Ashraf ❙ 1759 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Mohammad Hasan Khan of Qajar recovered from defeat at **Shiraz** in 1758 and advanced south of the Caspian towards Ashraf (modern Bihshahr) to attack Shaykh Ali Khan's Zand army before Regent Karim Khan Zand could bring reinforcements from Tehran. Mohammad Hasan was routed, then killed in the pursuit towards Asterabad, which quickly surrendered to Karim (14 February 1759).

Ashrafieh ❙ 1978 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

See **Beirut**

Ashtee ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Ashti**

Ashti ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

With Peshwa Baji Rao II routed near Poona at **Koregaon** (6 January), British General Michael Smith advanced towards Bombay and met the Maratha army to the east at Ashti. The Peshwa fled before the battle, which saw his cavalry defeated and his commander Bapu Gokla killed. Later that year, the Peshwa suffered one further defeat at **Seoni** before he started negotiating peace (25 February 1818).

Asiago ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Austrian General Conrad von Hotzendorf launched an offensive from the Trentino Bulge, attacking towards Padua to overrun General Roberto Brusati. Asiago and Arserio fell (31 May), but Italian commander Luigi Cadorna brought reinforcements from the **Isonzo** and drove the Austrians almost back to their starting point with about 80,000 casualties on each side (15 May–25 June 1916).

Asirgarh ❙ 1600–1601 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

On his last great campaign, Mughal Emperor Akbar captured Burhanpur in Khandesh, then besieged the nearby fortress of Asirgarh, said to be the most powerful of its age. Akbar treacherously seized commander Bahadur Shah after eight months with a false promise of safe negotiations, but the garrison held out until starvation and bribery produced surrender (9 April 1600–6 January 1601).

Asirgarh ❙ 1819 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

After the apparent end of the hostilities, deposed Raja Appa Sahib of Berar and Maharaja Mulhar Rao Holkar of Indore renewed the fighting. Asirgarh, north of Burhanpur, the last stronghold of the Maratha Confederacy, was besieged by British forces under Generals Sir John Malcolm and Sir John Doveton (1768–1847) and fell after three weeks, finally concluding the war (18 March–6 April 1819).

Askalon ❙ 1099 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Ascalon**

Askalon ❙ 1153 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Ascalon**

Askalon ❙ 1247 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Ascalon**

Askultisk ❙ 1828 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Akhaltsikhe**

Aslanduz ❙ 1812 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

Following annexation of Persian Georgia, Russia invaded to support its claim and met mixed success at **Echmiadzin** (1804) and **Akhalkalaki** (1810). After years of confused warfare, Russian General Pyotr Kotliarevski crossed the Aras and decisively defeated a much larger army under Crown Prince Abbas Mirza at

Aslanduz. He then captured the key fortress at **Lenkoran** (19–20 October 1812).

Asluj ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Israeli commander Ygal Allon seized **Beersheba**, then feinted towards the coast at Rafa while launching his main armoured attack inland towards Asluj. Heavy fighting saw Asluj and nearby El Auja fall on the same day. There was further action around Rafa and south towards the Gulf of Aqaba, but the Egyptians were effectively defeated, and the war soon came to an end (22–27 December 1948).

Asmara ❙ 1990–1991 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

See **Dekemhare**

Asosa ❙ 1990 ❙ Ethiopian Civil War

Oromo rebels took the offensive in the west, joining with Eritrean forces in a major attack on Asosa, near the Sudanese border. The Ethiopian army was driven out but retaliated with aerial bombing, and the rebels withdrew. However the attack helped establish the Oromo as a viable military force. In May 1991, they would help topple the government in **Addis Ababa** (5–10 January 1990).

Aspendus ❙ 190 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

See **Eurymedon**

Aspern-Essling ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Driving back the Austrian invasion of Bavaria, Napoleon Bonaparte crossed the Danube near **Vienna**, and attacked Aspern and Essling on the Plain of Marchfeld. The French were repulsed after extreme casualties on both sides by a huge Austrian army under Archduke Charles and withdrew to the mid-river island of Lobau. The battle is regarded as Bonaparte's first major defeat (21–22 May 1809).

Aspromonte ❙ 1862 ❙ Garibaldi's First March on Rome

When French-supported Rome held out against the unification of Italy, revolutionary leader Giuseppe Garibaldi crossed from Sicily to lead his Red-Shirts against the Papacy. Concerned about the possibility of French intervention, newly proclaimed King Victor Emmanuel II defeated the rebels in the extreme south of Italy at Aspromonte, capturing Garibaldi and many others (29 August 1862).

Assab ❙ 1991 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

As rebels advanced on the Eritrean capital **Asmara**, a new rebel offensive began south along the Red Sea coast, towards the port of Assab. After a fierce tank battle at Bera'isole (2 April) and severe fighting at Beylul (4 April), Ethiopian forces attempted a counter-offensive north of Assab but were driven back with costly losses. The port then fell by storm and the war came to an end (25 May 1991).

Assake ❙ 1876 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

See **Andizhan**

As-Salman ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

On the eve of the Allied offensive into Iraq, French General Bernard Janvier on the western flank, with American support, crossed the border and raced for the strategic As-Salman airfield. Advancing rapidly with helicopters against tanks, the French overwhelmed the defence and seized the airfield, choking air support for the Republican Guard at **Wadi al-Batin** (23–26 February 1991).

Assaye ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

In the decisive battle of the British campaign in Deccan India, General Sir Arthur Wellesley advanced from victory at **Ahmadnagar** to Assaye on the Kelna, where he utterly routed the Maratha army of Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and Raja Raghuji Bhonsle of Berar. Many years later, as Duke of Wellington, Wellesley nominated Assaye as his bloodiest battle (24 September 1803).

Asseiceira ❙ 1834 ❙ Miguelite Wars

Dom Miguel, brother of the King, seized the throne of Portugal against the interests of his

niece Maria da Gloria. However, he was eventually defeated at Asseiceira, near Santarem in Portugal, by General Antonio de Souza Duke of Terceira. Threatened by a large Portuguese-Spanish army at Evora, Dom Miguel capitulated two weeks later, relinquishing his claim to the throne (12 May 1834).

Assens ❙ 1535 ❙ Danish Counts' War
See **Oksnebjerg**

Assiette ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession
See **Exilles**

Assinarus ❙ 413 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
See **Syracuse Harbour**

Assunden ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England
See **Ashingdon**

As Suwayda ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion
See **Suwayda**

Asta ❙ 402 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Marching through the Alps from Gaul to raise the Goth siege of Milan, the Roman-Vandal General Flavius Stilicho clashed with the Goth leader Alaric at Asta (modern Asti) on the Tanarus, southeast of Turin. While the outcome was inconclusive, Alaric was forced to withdraw and, within months, the battle was followed by major defeats for the Goth leader at **Pollentia** and **Verona**.

Asta's Creek ❙ 1844 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars
See **Walker's Creek**

Asterabad ❙ 1752 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Amid struggle for control of Persia after the assassination of Nadir Shah, Regent Karim Khan Zand defeated Ali Mardan Khan in 1751 at **Chahar Mahall**, then blockaded the Qajar Mohammad Hasan Khan, at Asterabad (modern Gorgan), southeast of the Caspian. Aided by Turkoman allies, Mohammad Hasan Khan heavily defeated the Zands in a powerful sortie, and they withdrew to Tehran.

Astorga ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French General Androche Junot was repulsed from Astorga, on the Tuerto River in northwestern Spain (11 February), then returned with a force of 26,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, as well as substantial artillery. Spanish commander José Maria Santocildes held out for a month, but the city finally fell by storm. It was retaken by Santocildes in August 1812 (21 March–21 April 1810).

Astrakhan ❙ 1554 ❙ Russia's Volga Wars

Expanding Russia's empire southwards, Tsar Ivan IV—the Terrible—conquered **Kazan** in 1552, then sent a large force against the Tatar fortress of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga. The city fell to prolonged siege, after which Khan Yamgurchi was deposed and replaced by the Russian vassal Khan Darwish Ali. Darwish was soon overthrown by Yamgurchi, and Russia returned to seize control.

Astrakhan ❙ 1569 ❙ Russia's Volga Wars

In support of his scheme to cut a canal between the Volga and Don Rivers to allow Turkish naval access from the Black Sea to the Caspian, Ottoman Sultan Selim II attacked Astrakhan. The Russian garrison held out until a relief force sent by Tsar Ivan IV—the Terrible—drove off the Turkish siege army under Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmet Pasha. Selim then withdrew.

Asuncion ❙ 1947 ❙ Paraguayan Civil War

Six years after seizing power, Paraguayan Dictator Higinio Morinigo faced armed rebellion by former President Rafael Franco and the Febrersista Party, who marched on Asuncion. The capital held out in fierce fighting until Loyalist reinforcements arrived and the rebels were routed with over 1,600 killed. Morinigo was himself overthrown in a coup the following year (20 August 1947).

Aswan ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Having routed General Murad Bey near the **Pyramids** (July 1798), Napoleon Bonaparte sent General Louis Desaix to defeat the Mamluk leader on the Upper Nile at **Sediman**. Desaix then marched south and at Aswan, reinforced by cavalry under General Louis-Nicolas Davout, destroyed the last remnants of the Mamluk army and drove Murad Bey beyond the First Cataract (1 February 1799).

Atapuerca ❙ 1054 ❙ Spanish Territorial Wars

Garcia III of Navarre was determined to extend his territory and marched against his younger brother, Ferdinand I, King of Leon and Castile. Garcia was killed in a decisive battle at Atapuerca, near Burgos in northern Castile, and his Navarrese army and its Muslim auxiliaries were routed. Ferdinand seized part of Navarre and gave the rest to Garcia's son, Sancho III (15 September 1054).

Atbara ❙ 350 ❙ Axum-Meroite War

King Ezana of Aksum, on the upper reaches of the Nile, progressively defeated his neighbours, then marched north against the declining Nubian kingdom of Meroe, about 100 miles downstream of modern Khartoum. In a decisive battle near Atabara, Ezana defeated the army of Meroe and overthrew the kingdom. His adoption of Coptic Christianity established a lasting Christian tradition in Ethiopia.

Atbara ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Advancing up the Nile to recapture the Sudan, General Sir Herbert Kitchener's Anglo-Egyptian force turned up the Atbara and met a much larger Mahdist army under Emir Mahmoud. Attacking against a thorn-bush stockade near Nakheila, Kitchener inflicted a major defeat—with over 2,000 Dervishes killed—and continued his march towards **Omdurman** (8 April 1898).

Atchoupa ❙ 1890 ❙ 1st Franco-Dahomean War

Reinforced after costly actions in Dahomey at **Cotonou**, Colonel Sébastien Terrillon advanced northwest to Atchoupa, where he was attacked by King Behanzin himself with 9,000 troops (including 2,000 Amazons). French rifles inflicted terrible losses, but Terrillon had to withdraw when his native auxiliaries broke. A truce was soon agreed ceding Cotonou and Porto Novo to France (20 April 1890).

Atella ❙ 1496 ❙ Italian War of Charles VIII

See **Aversa**

Atenquique ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Liberal Generals Leandro Valle and Santos Degollado recovered from early set-backs and attempted to retake Guadalajara, which had been lost at **Salamanca** (10 March). In a ravine at Atenquique, to the south near Ciudad Guzmán, they were driven off by a larger Conservative force under General Miguel Miramón, who won decisively three months later at **Ahualalco** (2 July 1858).

Athenry ❙ 1316 ❙ English Invasion of Ireland

Consolidating the English presence in Ireland, Anglo-Irish troops under William de Burgh and Richard de Bermingham destroyed the undisciplined peasant army of Feidlim O'Connor, King of Connaught, at Athenry in County Galway. A reputed 11,000 men were slaughtered, including 29 Chiefs of the clan, and the O'Connors never again exercised power in Ireland (10 August 1316).

Athens, Alabama ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate cavalry Colonel Moses W. Hannon led a fresh offensive in northern Alabama, where he crossed the Tennessee River to attack Athens, northwest of Huntsville, held by Captain Emil Adam for General Grenville M. Dodge. The early morning attack was driven off after a brief, sharp action, and the Confederates were forced to withdraw (26 January 1864).

Athens, Greece ❙ 404 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

With the Athenian fleet destroyed at **Aegospotami**, Athens itself was besieged by Spartan

commander Lysander. Facing starvation after six months, the Athenian Council deposed and executed the hawkish leader Cleophon and surrendered the city. Its defensive long walls were destroyed and the fall of Athens ended the war. Lysander set up an oligarchy but was soon overthrown after **Munychia**.

Athens, Greece ❙ 264–262 BC ❙ Chremonidian War

In a revolt against Antigonus II of Macedonia, Athenians led by Chremonides and his brother Glaucon formed an alliance with Sparta and Egypt. However, Antigonus routed the Spartans at **Corinth** (265 BC), then laid siege to Athens. Following an heroic two-year resistance, Athens was starved into surrender. Glaucon and Chremonides fled to Egypt and Athens became a Macedonian province.

Athens, Greece ❙ 87–86 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

See **Piraeus**

Athens, Greece ❙ 1821–1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Acropolis**

Athens, Greece ❙ 1827 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Acropolis**

Athens, Greece ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ Greek Civil War

As German forces evacuated Greece, Communists seized most of the north, then attacked Athens, defended by British General Sir Reginald Scobie. Within days, General Manolis Mandakas (later Aris Veloukhiotis) took police stations, the Town Hall, and the road to Piraeus. When British reinforcements arrived, the insurgents accepted a ceasefire (5 December 1944–15 January 1945).

Atherton Moor ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Adwalton Moor**

Athlone ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

Despite a decisive Protestant victory at the **Boyne** in July 1690, Catholic Athlone in County Roscommon held out for James II under Governor Colonel Richard Grace. However, Grace was killed during the siege and the city fell by assault to William III's General Godert de Ginkel. After completing the conquest of Ireland, Ginkel was created Earl of Athlone and Baron **Aughrim** (19–30 June 1691).

Ati ❙ 1978 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

Northern rebels united under Ahmat Acyl, who led an offensive into the south. President Félix Malloum called for aid from France, which sent troops and fighter-bombers. Northeast of the capital at Ati, on the road to Abéché, French and Chadian government forces launched a severe attack, which halted the rebel advance. A year later, Malloum was overthrown in **N'Djamena** (May 1978).

Atlanta ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Two days after a failed sortie north of Atlanta, Georgia, at **Peachtree Creek**, Confederate commander John B. Hood sent General William J. Hardee on a second sortie to the east. Although Union General James A. McPherson was killed, commander William T. Sherman secured a bloody victory. Atlanta was under virtual siege until the decisive action at **Jonesborough** (22 July 1864).

Atlantic ❙ 1915–1917 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

In the first great underwater campaign, Germany blockaded Britain and attacked shipping in the Atlantic. Unrestricted submarine warfare was declared on 1 February 1917, but by late that year American intervention and effective implementation of the convoy system largely ended the offensive. The Germans had sunk over 8 million tons of shipping at a cost of more than 50 U-boats lost.

Atlantic ❙ 1939–1945 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Attempting to repeat the nearly successful blockade of Britain in World War I, German U-boats, supported by surface raiders and aircraft, waged a bitter campaign against merchant shipping. Allied convoys, anti-submarine measures and closing the air gap virtually won the battle in mid-1943. By war's end, U-boats sank 14 million tons of shipping, mainly in the Atlantic, for 780 U-boats lost.

Atlixco ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Joseph Lane relieved the siege of **Puebla**, then pursued General Joaquin Rea 18 miles southwest to Atlixco, where Rea's large Mexican force attempted to make a stand. The hillside town surrendered following a heavy artillery bombardment and the guerrillas dispersed with over 200 killed. They were defeated again next month at **Izúcar de Matamoros** (19 October 1847).

Atoleiros ❙ 1384 ❙ Portuguese-Castilian Wars

During a disputed succession in Portugal, João of Aviz and his General Nuno Alvares Pereira seized key cities, provoking an invasion by Juan I of Castile, who claimed the throne through his wife Beatrice. North of Sousel at Atoleiros, the Castilians were defeated and withdrew. When João later formally claimed the throne, Juan invaded again and was routed in 1385 at **Aljubarrota** (6 April 1384).

Atra ❙ 199 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

A year after the great Roman victory at **Ctesiphon**, Emperor Septimius Severus attacked the Parthian city of Atra (Al Hathr), famous for its wealthy sun temple, in the desert west of the Tigris. The Roman siege train was destroyed during the three-week siege and Severus withdrew after two major assaults were repulsed with heavy losses. This was a major blow to Roman prestige.

Attleboro ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dau Tieng**

Attock ❙ 1813 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

Afghan Vizier Fateh Khan captured Kashmir, then advanced towards Attock, which had been occupied by the great Sikh leader Ranjit Singh. At Haidru, on the Mansur Plain northeast of the fort, General Dewan Mokham Chand routed the Afghans with a decisive cavalry charge and Fateh Khan returned to Kabul. It was the first significant Punjabi victory over the Afghans (13 July 1813).

Attu ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When battle at the **Komandorski Islands** blocked Japanese reinforcements to the **Aleutians**, American General Albert Brown landed 11,000 men to retake Attu, held by 2,400 men under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki. Only 29 Japanese survived fierce fighting and a suicide charge and the Americans lost 600 killed and 1,200 wounded. The Japanese then evacuated Kiska (11–30 May 1943).

Atulapa ❙ 1853 ❙ Central American National Wars

A stubborn border dispute between President José Trinidad Cabañas of Honduras and President Rafael Carrera of Guatemala saw Honduran forces cross into eastern Guatemala. Near Esquipulas at Atulapa, they were defeated and driven back across the border by General Vicente Cerna. Guatemalan forces then launched an unexpected assault in the west at **Omoa** (July 1853).

Auberoche ❙ 1345 ❙ Hundred Years War

After English forces seized the powerful castle of Auberoche, east of Perigueux, it was held against French siege by Alexander de Caumont from English-ruled Gascony. Marching with a relief force from Bordeaux, Henry Duke of Lancaster routed the besiegers. Louis of Poitiers was fatally wounded and many other French nobles were captured for ransom (21 October 1345).

Aubers ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In support of the British in the north around **Ypres**, and the French in the south in **Artois**, General Sir Douglas Haig again advanced against Aubers Ridge, south of Lille. Prince Rupprecht's Sixth Army had been heavily reinforced after **Neuve Chappelle** and Haig lost over 11,000 men in two failed assaults. Four days later he attacked further south at **Festubert** (9–10 May 1915).

Auburn ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee manoeuvred in Virginia after **Gettysburg**, trying to outflank the Union army of General George G. Meade, and sent General James "Jeb" Stuart against his rearguard under General Gouvernor K. Warren. After an inconclusive action near Auburn, Meade kept withdrawing north and repulsed the Confederates at **Bristoe Station** (14 October 1863).

Audaghost ❙ 1054 ❙ Fall of Ghana

When the great West African Empire of Ghana seized the Berber trading city of Audaghost (in modern Mauretania) in 1050, the Almoravid leader Abu Bakr ibn Umar marched south from Morocco, determined to spread Islam. Crossing the Sahara, he captured Audaghost after heavy fighting, then continued a long campaign into Ghana, culminating in the capture of **Kumbi** in 1076.

Auerstadt ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army converged on Prussia, Marshal Louis Davout met Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt, near Weimar. Despite terrible casualties, Davout's outnumbered French Corps won a decisive victory and Brunswick was killed. Bonaparte's victory the same day 15 miles away at **Jena** virtually knocked Prussia out of the war (14 October 1806).

Aughrim ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

A year after the decisive Irish loss at the **Boyne**, the Irish-French army of Patrick Sarsfield Lord Lucan and Charles Marquis de Saint-Ruth renewed the struggle against William III in County Galway, western Ireland. At Aughrim, west of Ballinasloe, the Allies were routed by General Godert de Ginkel's Protestant army. Saint-Ruth was killed and Lucan fled to **Limerick** (12 July 1691).

Augsburg ❙ 910 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

Having secured victory at **Pressburg** in 907, Magyar invaders continued to ravage Germany, culminating in a decisive battle against a large Christian army under the nominal leadership of German King Ludwig III—The Child. The Hungarian cavalry won a crushing victory at Augsburg, on the Lech, west of Munich, and the 17-year-old King was forced into a peace treaty, paying tribute for ten years.

Augsburg ❙ 955 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

See **Lechfeld**

Augsburg ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Advancing against the forces of Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, French General Jean Victor Moreau sent General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr against Austrian forces at Augsburg. When the Bavarian city closed its gates, Austrian General Maximilian Latour was defeated and driven back across the Lech. He was heavily defeated two days later at **Friedberg** (22 August 1796).

Augusta, Georgia ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American commander Nathanael Greene pursued the British into South Carolina after battle at **Guildford Courthouse**, and sent General Andrew Pickens and Colonel Henry Lee west to besiege Augusta, Georgia, boldly defended by

Colonel Thomas Brown at Fort Cornwallis. Brown had to surrender after continuous bombardment, and Lee marched to **Fort Ninety-Six** (16 April–5 June 1781).

Augusta, Sicily ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Three months after indecisive naval action off **Stromboli**, French Admiral Abraham Duquesne, sent to support Sicilian rebellion against Spain, engaged the Dutch-Spanish fleet of Michiel de Ruyter and Don Franscisco de la Cerda in the Gulf of Augusta off Syracuse. Duquesne broke off the action but, due to Spanish irresolution, de Ruyter could not secure victory and later died of wounds (22 April 1676).

Augustovo ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Despite massive losses at the **Masurian Lakes**, General Paul von Hindenberg checked the advancing Russians at Augustovo, and General Pavel Rennenkampf withdrew behind the Nieman to regroup. Rennenkampf then launched a massive counter-attack and the Germans fell back through Augustovo, abandoning East Prussia with about 60,000 casualties (26 September–9 October 1914).

Auldearn ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

After a raid on Dundee, Scottish Royalist James Graham Marquis of Montrose marched towards the east coast, pursued by Covenanters under Colonel Sir John Hurry. Instead of waiting for the main army under General Sir William Baillie, Hurry accepted battle near Nairn at Auldearn and was heavily defeated, leaving the Highlanders to meet Baillie two months later at **Alford** (9 May 1645).

Aumâle ❙ 1592 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

Alessandro Farnese Duke of Parma was advancing through Amiens to relieve the siege of **Rouen**, when he met the Royalist forces of Henry of Navarre to the northeast at Aumâle. The King was wounded in a sharp action, but Henry was saved by his reserves under Louis Gonzaga Duke of Nevers. The over-cautious Parma allowed the Spanish advance to be delayed (3 February 1592).

Auneau ❙ 1587 ❙ 8th French War of Religion

Just weeks after the Catholic defeat at **Coutras**, northeast of Bordeaux, the leader of the Catholic cause, Duke Henry of Guise, defeated German Protestants marching to assist the French Huguenots at Aneau, east of Chartres. King Henry III fled after the battle, and the ambitious Guise seized Paris. He was soon assassinated (24 November 1587).

Aurangabad ❙ 1724 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

See **Shakarkhelda**

Auray ❙ 1364 ❙ Hundred Years War

Supporting John IV de Montfort's claim for the Duchy of Brittany, an Anglo-Gascon army under de Montfort, and Sir John Chandos besieged Auray, east of Lorient. Bertrand de Guesclin and rival claimant, Charles of Blois, attempted to relieve the port, but Blois was killed and Guesclin was captured. De Montfort became Duke, ending the disputed Breton Succession (29 September 1364).

Aussa ❙ 1875 ❙ Egyptian-Ethiopian War

An Egyptian force of about 350 under the Swiss officer Johann Munzinger Pasha, on campaign in eastern Ethiopia against Yohannes IV, marched inland from Tajoura in modern Djibouti towards Aussa near Lake Assal. Betrayed by the local Governor Walad Lehata, the Egyptians were attacked by Danakil tribesmen and over 200 were killed, including Munzinger (14 November 1875).

Aussig ❙ 1426 ❙ Hussite Wars

Facing a threatened invasion of Moravia by Hussite heretics, a fresh crusade of Catholic Germans marched into northwest Bohemia (in the modern Czech Republic) against former priest, Prokob the Bald, who commanded following the

death of the great leader Jan Zizka. Prokob achieved a decisive victory on the Elbe at Aussig (modern Usti nad Labem) and won again next year at **Tachov**.

Austerlitz ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

One of Napoleon Bonaparte's greatest victories saw him destroy a Russian-Austrian attempt to cut off his advance from Vienna. On the Pratzen Plateau near Brno at Austerlitz (modern Slavkov), Bonaparte's outnumbered army stormed the heights and inflicted massive casualties on the Allies. Francis II of Austria sued for peace and Tsar Alexander I of Russia withdrew (2 December 1805).

Autossee ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

General John Floyd built on victory at **Talladega** and **Hillabee** by leading 950 Georgia militia and 400 Indian allies against the Creek at Autossee, on the Tallapoosa in Alabama. Floyd fell on the town, with 250 Creek Indians killed and 400 houses destroyed in a virtual massacre. Further decisive actions soon followed at **Holy Ground** and **Horseshoe Bend** (29 November 1813).

Autun ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Bibracte**

Autun ❙ 532 ❙ Burgundian-Frankish War

Despite defeat at **Vézeronce** in 524, Godomar of Burgundy recovered his kingdom, then faced a third Frankish invasion, led by Childebert and Clotaire (who had killed the sons of their late brother Clodomir and divided the kingdom with their brother Theodoric). The Franks won a decisive victory near besieged Autun, northwest of Chalons, then annexed the Kingdom of Burgundy.

Ava ❙ 1527 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

Campaigning south along the Irriwaddy, the Shan State of Mohnyin in northern Burma attacked the independent kingdom of Ava, where King Shwenankyawshin was defeated and killed in a final massive assault. The Shan then seized and sacked Ava, causing terrible destruction, and installed Prince Thohanbwa as King. They held Ava until it fell in 1555 to Bayinnaung of Burma.

Ava ❙ 1555 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

King Bayinnaung of Burma defeated Mon rebels at **Pegu** and **Prome** (1552), then determined to crush the Shan Chiefs, who had advanced down the Irriwaddy and sacked the ancient capital of Ava. With a powerful force, he seized Ava and forced the Shan to submit, dismissing King Sithkyawhtin and securing Burmese overlordship until 1599. Bayinnaung then invaded Siam and won at **Ayutthaya**.

Ava ❙ 1752 ❙ Burmese Civil Wars

Climaxing a prolonged campaign to conquer northern Burma, the Mon King Binnya Dala, with French aid, seized Pegu (1751), then led a final massive offensive against the capital, Ava. The city was captured, with the last Toungoo King taken and later executed, marking the end of the 250-year Toungoo Dynasty. Binnya Dala himself was overthrown in 1757 after the fall of **Pegu** (April 1752).

Avaí ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Falling back from the courageous defence of the **Ytororó**, Paraguayan General Bernadino Caballero turned on the advancing Brazilians under General Manuel Osório. Despite costly Brazilian losses in battle at Avaí, on the Paraguay, south of Asunción near Villeta, Caballero was defeated. His survivors withdrew towards the defensive position near Angostura at **Ita Ybate** (11 December 1868).

Avarayr ❙ 451 ❙ Christian Rising in Armenia

When Persian Shah Yazdgard II tried to impose Zoroastrianism on Christian Armenia, he sparked revolt led by hereditary leader Vardan Mamikonean. But without Roman support, the revolt was doomed. On the Plain of Avarayr, in northeastern Iran near modern Maku, the

Armenians were crushed with terrible losses, including Vardan killed. He was later honoured as a saint (2 June 451).

Avaricum ❙ 52 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Julius Caesar was determined to put down rebellion against Rome and advanced into central Gaul to besiege the key rebel city of Avaricum (modern Bourges). Driving back relief efforts by Arverni chieftain Vercingetorix, Caesar stormed the city and massacred its inhabitants. Caesar then marched south against Vercingetorix at **Gergovia**, where he suffered a costly repulse (March 52 BC).

Avein ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Marching through Liège to join with the Dutch against Spain in the Netherlands, Armand du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu sent the French army under Marshal Urbain de Maillé-Brézé. The Spanish, led by Prince Thomas of Savoy, suffered a heavy defeat at Avein, north of the Mehaigne near Wasseiges, and the French went on to temporarily threaten Brussels (20 May 1635).

Averasborough ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman marched east across North Carolina, his left flank was checked at Averasborough, northeast of Fayatteville, by Confederate General William Hardee. Heavily reinforced by General Henry Slocum, the Union army renewed the advance, driving back a Confederate counter-attack, then marching east to a decisive action at **Bentonville** (16 March 1865).

Aversa ❙ 1496 ❙ Italian War of Charles VIII

After invading Italy in support of his claim for the throne of Naples, Charles VIII of France ravaged much of the country before leaving control with his kinsman, Gilbert Duke of Montpensier, Viceroy at Naples. Montpensier was utterly defeated at Aversa, just north of Naples, by a Spanish-Italian alliance under Gonsalvo de Cordoba and France was temporarily driven out (23 July 1496).

Avesnes-le-Sec ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a brilliant unsupported cavalry action in northern France, Austrian squadrons under Prince Johann Liechtenstein and Count Heinrich von Bellegarde attacked a French force of infantry and artillery at Avesnes-le-Sec, just northeast of Cambrai. The French under General Nicolas Declaye were routed with costly casualties and most of their guns were captured (12 September 1793).

Avigliana ❙ 1630 ❙ Thirty Years War (Mantuan War)

When Savoy intervened in the Mantuan succession, Cardinal Richelieu sent Duke Henry of Montmorency against Savoy and its Imperial allies. West of Turin at Avigliana, the French army routed the Spanish, inflicting 700 casualties and taking 600 prisoners including commander Don Carlo Doria. However, Montmorency could not stop the Imperials taking **Mantua** a week later (10 July 1630).

Avignon ❙ 121 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

At the start of the Roman campaign in Transalpine Gaul, Consul Domitius Ahenobarbus took a large army, including elephants, against the powerful Allobroges people. The two forces met during the spring on the Rhone, apparently near modern Avignon, where the Gauls suffered a terrible defeat. Later the same year, Rome sent a fresh force to join Ahenobarbus against the Arverni people at the **Isara**.

Avignon ❙ 500 ❙ Burgundian-Frankish War

Frankish King Clovis intervened in Burgundian affairs and defeated King Gundobad at **Dijon** on the River Ouche before pursuing him

to a long siege at Avignon on the River Rhone. However, Gundobad resisted so effectively that Clovis eventually recognised his authority and withdrew from Burgundy. A fresh offensive by the next generation of Franks won in 524 at **Vézeronce**.

Avignon ❙ 1226 ❙ Albigensian Crusade

The resumed Crusade against the Albigensian heretics of southern France saw King Louis VIII of France—the Lion—send a large army into the Languedoc to besiege the city of Avignon on the River Rhone. Despite Louis losing a reported 20,000 men to disease and enemy action, the city surrendered after three months and the sect was suppressed. Louis died soon afterwards.

Avranches ❙ 1426 ❙ Hundred Years War

As England completed its conquest of northern France, John Duke of Bedford, Regent in France for Henry VI, defeated Arthur de Richemont, Constable of France, near the village of St James, south of Avranches on the Bay of St Michel. The defeat forced Richemont's brother, Jean V Duke of Brittany, to submit to England (6 March 1426).

Avranches ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

In the breakout from **Normandy**, with German armour diverted by the British at **Caen**, American General Omar Bradley attacked southwest from **St Lo** towards Avranches. Despite costly losses to their own bombing, the Americans took 20,000 prisoners in six days and seized Avranches, opening the way to **St Malo** and **Brest**. The Germans struck back at **Mortain** (25–31 July 1944).

Awah ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Kusal Singh, rebel Thakur of Awah, defeating Jodhpur's army at **Pali** but failed in a siege of **Nimach** (November 1857) and fell back on Awah, east of Mandasur, where he was later attacked by 1,100 men under Colonel John Holmes. Just as an assault was about to be launched after a five-day bombardment, the rebels fled, abandoning guns and extensive military stores (19–24 January 1858).

Awan Erigo ❙ 1902 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

See **Erego**

Awazu ❙ 1184 ❙ Gempei War

Determined to punish his rebellious cousin Minamoto Yoshinaka in Kyoto, Yoritomo in Kamakura sent his brothers Yoshitsune and Noriyori who routed Yoshinaka at the **Uji**, then pursued him to the Awazu, near Otsu, east of Kyoto. Yoshinaka committed seppuku after a brutal final stand and the Minamoto brothers then marched west against the Taira clan at **Ichinotani** (February 1184).

Axarquia ❙ 1483 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

A Spanish force under Rodrigo Ponce de Leon Marquis of Cadiz marching towards Malaga was ambushed to the north in the pass at Axarquia by Moorish commander Abdul Hassan, former King of Granada. The destruction of the flower of Spanish chivalry encouraged the new King Abu Abdallah (Boabdil) on a disastrous invasion of Christian territory, leading to defeat at **Lucena** (20 March 1483).

Axholme ❙ 1265 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

Prince Edward, son of Henry III, defeated and killed Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester at **Evesham**, then pursued the rebel Barons to siege on the Isle of Axholme in the Fens of Lincolnshire. Some rebels eventually surrendered when Edward promised to spare their lives, but de Montfort's son Simon the Younger fled into exile and others escaped to **Ely** (28 December 1265).

Axone ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Aisne**

Axtorna ❙ 1565 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

Withdrawing from **Varberg** in Danish Halland, 8,000 Danes and Germans led by Daniel Rantzau were attacked near Axtorna by 12,000 Swedish reinforcements under Jakob Henriksson Hästesko. Despite initial Swedish success in the war's largest action, their cavalry were badly handled and a bold Danish counter-attack saw the Swedes flee, abandoning all their guns (20 October 1565).

Ayacucho ❙ 1824 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Five months after victory at **Junín**, Patriot leader General José de Sucre led Peruvians and Colombians against Spanish Viceroy José de la Serna and General José Canterac in Peru's Ayacucho Valley, near Huamanga. De la Serna was routed and surrendered, along with his entire army, securing Peruvian independence and virtually ending Spanish rule in South America (9 December 1824).

Ayerbe ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When a French-Italian column of fewer than 1,000 men under Colonel Luigi Ceccopieri was marching to relieve the town of Ayerbe, near Huesca in northeastern Spain, it was attacked and overwhelmed by a large force of Spanish guerrillas. The unfortunate Ceccopieri was killed and his entire force was killed or captured (11 October 1811).

Aylesford ❙ 456 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Aegelsthrep**

Ayohuma ❙ 1813 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Royalist General Joaquín de la Pezuela regained the initiative in Spanish Upper Peru (modern Bolivia) to defeat Patriot General Manuel Belgrano at **Vilcapugio**, then pursued him south towards Potosi. To the northeast at Ayohuma, Belgrano suffered another terrible defeat and was replaced in command of Argentina's Army of the North by General José de San Martin (14 November 1813).

Ayubale ❙ 1703 ❙ Queen Anne's War

In order to punish the Spanish for inciting Indian attacks against English settlers, a force of whites and Indians under James Moore, the former Governor of South Carolina, attacked Spanish troops at the Ayubale Mission, near Tallahassee, Alabama. The capture of the mission and devastation of nearby country constituted a major setback for Spanish Florida (14 December 1703).

Ayutthaya ❙ 1548 ❙ Burmese-Siamese Wars

King Tabinshwehti united the kingdoms of Burma at **Pegu** in 1539, then invaded Siam, aided by Portuguese mercenaries. After withdrawing from a failed offensive against Arakan, he returned east with a massive force and besieged the capital Ayutthaya, north of modern Bangkok. Despite heavy Siamese losses, Tabinshwehti was forced into an ignominious withdrawal. He was assassinated in 1550.

Ayutthaya ❙ 1568–1569 ❙ Burmese-Siamese Wars

After crushing rebellion in Burma at **Ava** (1555), King Bayinnaung invaded Siam, seizing the capital Ayutthaya and taking the royal family hostage (1564). Facing rebellion, he later returned in force to besiege Ayutthaya, which fell after heavy fighting. Thousands were deported to slavery and Siam became a virtual vassal state until victory in 1593 at **Nong Sarai** (November 1568–30 August 1569).

Ayutthaya ❙ 1760 ❙ Burmese Invasions of Siam

On a campaign to conquer Siam, King Alaungpaya of Burma led a massive force which besieged the capital Ayutthaya, 50 miles north of modern Bangkok, held by Prince Uthumphon for King Borommaracha. Unable to breach the city's defences in the wet season, Alaungpaya was mortally hit and died on the march home.

His son Hsinbyushin took the city seven years later (April 1760).

Ayutthaya ❙ 1766–1767 ❙ Burmese Invasions of Siam

When King Hsinbyushin of Burma besieged Siam's capital of Ayutthaya, north of Bangkok, Prince Uthumphon defended the city, and Burmese commander Maha Nawrahta was killed. But Ayutthaya fell and was destroyed. King Suriyamurin died and Uthumphon was exiled, ending a 400-year dynasty. Siamese General Phya Taksin soon retook the city (February 1766–7 April 1767).

Azagal ❙ 1086 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Zallaka**

Azamgarh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

British and Sikh troops under General Sir Edward Lugard, advancing from Lucknow to relieve the garrison at Azamgarh, north of Benares, dispersed a rebel force near **Jaunpur**, then routed Kunwar Singh's Danapur mutineers outside Azamgarh. Kunwar Singh's badly mauled force managed to slip away to the east but was soon defeated again at **Maniar** and **Jagdispur** (15 April 1858).

Azaz ❙ 1030 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Resolved to achieve military success in Syria, Emperor Romanus III Argyrus led a large expedition to secure Antioch, then marched east against Aleppo. In a disastrous defeat just north of Aleppo at Azaz, the Byzantine army was routed by Mirdasid Arabs and fled with perhaps 10,000 killed. The Emperor escaped to Constantinople and Byzantine prestige was soon restored by capture of **Edessa**.

Azaz ❙ 1125 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

When Aqsonqor Il-Bursuqi, Governor of Mosul, unified Muslim rulers and launched a major offensive in northern Syria, King Baldwin II of Jerusalem took the combined forces of Antioch, Tripoli and Edessa to relieve the siege of Zerdana. Baldwin then destroyed the Muslim army in a decisive battle at Azaz, north of Aleppo. Bursuqi sued for peace and withdrew to Mosul (May 1125).

Azcapotzalco ❙ 1428 ❙ Aztec Wars of Conquest

During a disputed Tepanec succession, Maxtla killed his brother and usurped the throne then laid siege to Tenochtitlan. An alliance of opponents under Nezahualcoyotl drove Maxtla back to siege at Azcapotzalco, which fell after 114 days, and the tyrant was executed. Tenochtitlan, Texcoco and Tacuba then created the Triple Alliance, which became the foundation of the powerful Aztec Empire.

Azimghur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Azamgarh**

Azores ❙ 1591 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

Sent to the Azores to intercept the Spanish treasure fleet, British commander Lord Thomas Howard was surprised by warships under Admiral Don Alonso de Bassan. When Howard was forced to withdraw, Sir Richard Grenville in *Revenge* was cut off and tried to fight. In a classic action, he resisted until fatally wounded. *Revenge* surrendered, but was lost in a storm (31 August 1591).

Azotus ❙ 659–630 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

King Psammetichus (Psamthek) of Egypt freed Egypt of Assyrian rule, then used Greek mercenaries to attack Azotus, 22 miles north of Gaza in Palestine, to protect his northern border. The strategic city (Greek Ashdod) was taken from the Assyrians after a 29-year siege, one of the longest ever recorded. Egypt was later driven out of Palestine at **Carchemish** (trad date c 659–630 BC).

Azov ❙ 1695–1696 ❙ Russian Invasion of the Crimea

Having failed with a siege in 1695, Tsar Peter I of Russia launched a large-scale land and naval siege of the Crimean fortress of Azov, controlling the southern mouth of the Don River and access to the Black Sea. Despite stubborn Turkish resistance and heavy Russian casualties, General

Boris Sheremetev captured the fort and the Tsar set about improving its defences (28 July 1696).

Azov ❙ 1736 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

In Russia's renewed campaign against the Crimean Tatars, **Perekop** fell (May 1736), then Irish-born General Count Peter Lacy and Admiral Pyotr Bredal attacked the strategic city of Azov, defended by the Seraskier Tiagya. It fell after a brutal seven-week siege, but the victory led to war with Turkey, at the end of which Russia retained Azov but agreed to demolish its fortifications (1 July 1736).

B

Babadag ❙ 1791 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Russian General Mikhail Kutuzov led a spring offensive at the mouth of the Danube, where he advanced south from **Izmail** and crossed the delta with 12,000 men to attack the Turks at Babadag, in modern Romania. The Turks were driven out of their camp with costly losses and Kutuzov then marched northwest to join the main Russian army in its victory at **Matchin** (3 June 1791).

Bab el Wed ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

See **Latrun**

Babi Wali Kotal (1st) ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

While Akbar Khan, son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad, besieged **Kabul**, other Afghans besieged **Kandahar**, defended by British General William Nott, who sent Colonel (later Sir) George Wymer on a sortie to Babi Wali Kotal, three miles to the northwest. Wymer heavily defeated the Shahzada Saftar Jang, and Nott himself led a larger sortie two months later (25 March 1842).

Babi Wali Kotal (2nd) ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

After being reinforced in **Kandahar** by Brigadier Sir Richard England, who overcame defeat at **Haikalzai**, British General William Nott attacked the besieging Afghans just to the northwest at Babi Wali Kotal. With just 1,500 men against a claimed 8,000, Nott repulsed the Afghans with heavy losses and drove them across the Argand-ab River. But he later evacuated Kandahar (29 May 1842).

Babi Wali Kotal ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

See **Kandahar**

Bábolna ❙ 1437 ❙ Transylvanian Peasant Revolt

Romanian serfs in Transylvania, led by the poor nobleman Antal Budai Nagy, rebelled against Sigismund of Hungary and the avaricious Bishop Gyorgy Lépes, decisively defeating the forces of the Hungarian Governor near Bábolna (modern Bana, east of Gyor). Victory won the peasant army restored rights, though the church and nobility eventually forced them to accept less (6 June 1437).

Baby 700 ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Determined to break out from **Anzac**, Australian and New Zealand forces under General Alexander Godley attacked up Monash Valley towards a hill known as Baby 700. Despite massive naval bombardment of the Turkish positions, the Allies were driven off with terrible losses. Many Anzacs were then transferred down the coast to support an attack at **Krithia** (2–3 May 1915).

Babylon, Egypt ❙ 640–641 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt

Muslim General Amr ibn al-As defeated the Byzantine army at **Heliopolis**, then besieged the heavily fortified citadel of Babylon, near modern Cairo. Despite treacherous negotiations between the Arabs and Cyrus, Patriarch of **Alexandria**, the citadel held out until the death of Emperor Heraclius ended hope of relief and fell after seven months (October 640–9 April 641).

Babylon, Iraq ❙ 650–648 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

With Crown Prince Shamash-shum-ukin of Babylon leading a revolt against his brother, King Ashurbanipal of Assyria, the Assyrian King sent a large force to besiege the city. Starved into surrender, Shamash-shum-ukin killed himself and Assyria regained control. Within a few years the Chaldean Nabopolassar seized Babylon, and in 612 BC he overthrew Assyria itself at **Nineveh**.

Babylon, Iraq ❙ 541–539 BC ❙ Persian-Babylonian War

As King Cyrus "The Great" of Persia marched his army east against the decaying kingdom of Babylonia, King Nabonidus withdrew his troops behind the massive walls of Babylon. Cyrus reputedly diverted the Euphrates after a two-year siege, and his troops stormed the city along the riverbed. The fall of Babylon made the Persian Empire the largest then known (541–539 BC).

Babylon, Iraq ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

When Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid returned to Syria after **Firadz**, leaving Muthanna in command in Mesopotamia, a fresh Persian army under Hormuz was sent to recover lost territory on the Euphrates. Near Babylon, the outnumbered Muslims nearly panicked against Persian war-elephants, but eventually won. Later that year they met new Persian commander Rustam at **Nimaraq** (July 634).

Bacacay ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

Just days after a Brazilian naval defeat in the Rio de la Plata at **Juncal**, a Brazilian column of 1,200 men led by Colonel Bentos Manuel Ribiero was attacked at Bacacay, near Neuvo de Julio, by Argentine Colonels Juan Galo Lavalle and José Maria Videla. Lavalle secured a decisive victory and was promoted to General. Argentina soon won again in the north at **Ituzaingó** (13 February 1827).

Bach Dang ❙ 938 ❙ Sino-Annamese War

When the northern Vietnamese province of Giao Chau rebelled, Liu Gong of the Southern Han sent a massive expedition under his son Hong Cao, who was met on the Bach Dang, near Haiphong, by General Ngo Quyen (founder of the Ngo Dynasty). With his ships impaled on stakes in the riverbed, Hong Cao was routed and killed, the defeat ending over 1,000 years of Chinese rule.

Bach Dang ❙ 1288 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

To avenge defeat at **Siming** in 1285, Kubilai Khan sent his son Toghon and grandson Esen Temur with perhaps 300,000 men to finally subdue the Vietnamese. After initially falling back, General Tran Hung Dao attacked and destroyed General Omar's Mongol fleet at the mouth of the Bach Dang, north of Haiphong. The invaders withdrew, routed at **Noi Bang** as they fled in defeat (3 April 1288).

Bac Le ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War

General Charles Millot campaigned northeast from **Hanoi** to secure **Bac Ninh**, then unwisely sent Captain Alphonse Dugenne with 800 men on towards Lang Son. Advancing through terrible rain and mud, the French crossed a river near the hamlet of Bac Le and were attacked by a large Chinese force. They lost 22 killed and 60 wounded in a humiliating defeat and had to retreat (23 June 1884).

Bac Ninh ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War

Following French victory west of Hanoi at **Son Tay**, new commander General Charles

Millot attacked northeast towards the Chinese Guangxi Army at Bac Ninh. Millot secured high ground nearby after heavy fighting, and the Chinese withdrew northeast towards **Lang Son**, abandoning 10 modern cannon. Three months later the French were bloodily checked at **Bac Le** (16–19 March 1884).

Bacolod ❙ 1903 ❙ American-Moro Wars

A year after Muslim Moros in the southern Philippines were defeated at **Bayan**, Captain John Pershing led a fresh campaign and attacked Bacolod fortress, overlooking Lake Lanao in central Mindanao. About 70 Moros died in a three-day bombardment, but the Sultan of Bacolod escaped before the fortress fell. Fighting on Mindanao soon resumed at **Kudarangan** (5–8 April 1903).

Badajoz ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

An Anglo-Dutch army advancing into southwestern Spain under Henri de Massue Earl of Ruvigny and Baron Nicolas Fagel besieged Badajoz, but withdrew when Marshal Count René de Tessé sent cavalry reinforcements. In a second siege, Galway lost an arm and Fagel was recalled to Holland after he withdrew, allowing the French to pull back with all their guns (June and October 1705).

Badajoz (1st) ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In the first modern siege of the strategic Spanish border fortress of Badajoz, the garrison under General Rafael Menacho held out against French Marshal Nicolas Soult until Menacho was killed on a sortie. Even though he knew relief was on the way, his successor General José Imaz surrendered a week later, along with a large quantity of stores (26 January–10 March 1811).

Badajoz (2nd) ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following French capture of the frontier fortress of Badajoz, a costly Anglo-Portuguese siege under Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington and General Sir William Beresford was repulsed by General Armand Phillipon. Although a French relief attempt by Marshal Nicolas Soult was driven off at **Albuhera** (16 May), the poorly equipped Allied siege was abandoned (20 April–10 June 1811).

Badajoz ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Despite previous failure, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington determined to capture the Spanish fortress of Badajoz. Breaching the walls with improved siege equipment, his Anglo-Portuguese army launched a bloody night-time assault. French General Armand Phillipon surrendered next morning, after which Badajoz was subjected to a notorious sack by the victors (16 March–7 April 1812).

Badajoz ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Nationalist Colonel Juan Yagüe and forces from the Army of Africa secured **Merida**, and just days later marched north against Badajoz. Despite costly losses, the outnumbered Nationalists captured the city, after which hundreds of Republicans were brutally executed. The fall of the last remaining Republican city on the border effectively cut off reinforcement through Portugal (14 August 1936).

Badara ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Chinsura**

Bad Axe ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

Soon after being driven back at **Wisconsin Heights**, the Sauk Chief Black Hawk was attacked on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Bad Axe, near modern Victory, Wisconsin, by 1,300 regulars and volunteers under General Henry Atkinson. Black Hawk was decisively defeated, with about 300 killed, including women and children, and he was later captured, bringing an end to the war (3 August 1832).

Baddowal ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

When a large Sikh army crossed the Sutlej into British East Punjab, they lost at **Mudki** and

Ferozeshah. As Anglo-Indian troops under General Sir Harry Smith marched through **Dharmkot** to relieve Ludhiana, their rear was attacked at nearby Baddowal by Ranjur Singh. Smith lost his baggage and stores in a sharp action, but a week later he routed the Sikhs at **Aliwal** (21 January 1846).

Badenoch ❙ 1429 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion
See **Lochaber**

Badli-ki-Serai ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
At the outbreak of the mutiny rebels seized **Delhi**, and a small British force under General Sir Henry Barnard was quickly despatched to restore control. About five miles away at the village of Badli-ki-Serai, the greatly outnumbered British drove out a large force of mutineers, enabling Barnard to take position next day on the strategic ridge commanding the northwestern approach to Delhi (8 June 1857).

Badme ❙ 1998 ❙ Ethiopian-Eritrean War
Economic differences between Eritrea and Ethiopia triggered war in 1998, and Eritrean troops seized the small town of Badme, in disputed territory on the Ethiopian border southwest of Asmara. Fighting soon died down to border skirmishing, but Ethiopia later launched a massive attack at Badme, beginning one of the largest wars in Africa, involving over half a million men (6 May 1998).

Badme ❙ 1999 ❙ Ethiopian-Eritrean War
In a dramatic escalation of their border war, Ethiopia launched a massive offensive to retake disputed territory around Badme southwest of Asmara, seized by Eritrea in May 1988. While an initial assault was repulsed with heavy losses on both sides, a second Ethiopian attack with tanks and aircraft broke through after human-wave assaults. The Eritreans then withdrew (6–10 & 25–26 February 1999).

Badoeng Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
See **Lombok Strait**

Badon ❙ 497 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain
See **Mons Badonicus**

Badon ❙ 665 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars
After defeating Wessex at **Pontesbury**, the Welsh Prince Morgan Mwynfawr ap Arthrwys of Glevissig (modern Glamorgan) joined with Dunnonia (modern Devon and Cornwall) and crossed the Severn to meet the Saxons at Badon, probably Caer Vadon near Bath. While Morgan was killed, the outcome of the battle is not recorded, though the expansion of Wessex appears to have been checked.

Badr ❙ 624 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed
Just two years after fleeing from Mecca (the Hegira), the Prophet Mohammed attacked a wealthy caravan from Syria at Badr, near Medina in modern Saudi Arabia, where his Meccan refugees utterly defeated the escorting army of Abu Sufyan. The battle is regarded as the first great military exploit in founding Islam. The victors became known as Badriyun (13 January 624).

Badshahganj ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Campaigning against Mehndi Husain, self-proclaimed Nizam of Sultanpur, General Thomas Franks won at **Chanda (Uttar Pradesh)** and **Hamirpur**, then advanced northwest on Sultanpur itself. Two miles from the city at Badshahganj, Mehndi Husain took a strong position, supported by artillery under Mirza Gaffar Beg. However, he was routed and fled, opening the road to **Lucknow** (23 February 1858).

Badshahpur ❙ 1737 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars
See **Delhi**

Badung Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
See **Lombok Strait**

Baecula ❙ 208 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Sent by Rome to restore order in Spain, Publius Scipio the Younger captured **New Carthage**, then won a brilliant tactical victory over the Carthaginian army of Hasdrubal Barca at Baecula (probably modern Bailen, Andalusia). However, casualties were not heavy and Hasdrubal slipped away with his army through Gaul and across the Alps in a failed attempt to reinforce his brother Hannibal in Italy.

Baecula ❙ 206 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ilipa**

Baetis ❙ 211 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Publius Scipio campaigning against the Carthaginian Hasdrubal in Andalusia had no choice but to split his force against three separate Carthaginian armies. Publius was defeated and killed in battle on the Upper Baetis (Guadalquivir). Shortly afterwards, his brother Gnaeus Scipio was killed in the same region at **Ilurci**, after which Rome withdrew north of the Ebro, effectively ceding southern Spain.

Baetis ❙ 80 BC ❙ Sertorian War

In support of his former commander Gaius Marius against Lucius Cornelius Sulla in civil war in Rome, veteran General Quintus Sertorius raised a rebellion in Spain and attacked Sulla's appointee Lucius Fufidius in Further Spain. Fufidius was heavily defeated in battle at the Baetis (modern Guadalquivir) River and, the following year, Nearer Spain was secured with victory at the **Anas**.

Bagamoyo ❙ 1889 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

When Arab slave traders in German East Africa (now Tanzania) rebelled under Abushiri ibn Salim and attacked Bagamoyo (September 1888), Commissioner Hermann von Wissmann and a force of 600 Sudanese troops attacked and stormed the rebel stronghold at nearby Jahazi. The rebels were then driven out of Sadani and were defeated at their northern stronghold at **Pangani** (8 May 1889).

Bagbag ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Two days after the setback at **Quinqua**, American commander Arthur MacArthur advanced north from **Malolos**, and Colonel Irving Hale's Brigade on his right wing met Philippine General Antonio Luna defending the Bagbag River, where he had cut an important bridge. While both sides suffered heavy losses in fierce fighting, Luna eventually fell back on **Calumpit** (25 April 1899).

Bagbrades ❙ 203 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Bagradas**

Bagh ❙ 1919 ❙ 3rd British-Afghan War

Weeks after the incident at **Amritsar** in the Punjab, Amir Amanullah of Afghanistan sent Saleh Mohammad across the "Durand Line" to occupy the Indian village of Bagh, which controlled water supply for Landi Kotal. British troops under General George Crocker advancing from Landi Kotal were driven off by a strong Afghan defence, but succeeded in a second assault (9–11 May 1919).

Baghavand ❙ 1735 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Regent Nadir Kuli fought to recover Persian territory from Turkey and won a great victory at **Leilan** in 1733, then made peace with Baghdad. However, Sultan Mahmud I assembled a fresh army at Kars, in modern Armenia, and on the nearby Plain of Baghavand near Erivan, Nadir defeated and killed Turkish commander Abdula Koprulu. Threatened by Russia, Turkey quickly made peace (19 June 1735).

Baghdad ❙ 809–811 ❙ Muslim War of Succession

Following the death of the Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid, civil war broke out between his sons—al-Amin, the new Caliph, and al-Ma'mun, subordinate ruler of Khorasan. The rebel Khorasan army, under Tahir ibn Husain, besieged Baghdad for two years, and, when it fell, al-Ma'mun replaced his brother as Caliph. The deposed al-Amin was later killed attempting to escape.

Baghdad ❙ 1055 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

When his offensive into Byzantine Armenia failed at **Manzikert** (1054), the Seljuk Toghril Beg turned west against the key city of Baghdad, which had seen civil unrest by Sunni demonstrators. After minor fighting against Abbasid forces outside the city, Toghril was invited in and ended the Buwayid Dynasty. A brief attempt to establish Shi'ite rule was later crushed at **Kufah** (December 1055).

Baghdad ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

Within days of the Caliph's army being destroyed at **Anbar**, Hulegu, the Mongol Il-Khan of Iran (grandson of Genghis Khan) struck at the heart of Islam by seizing and sacking Baghdad. The deliberate devastation and impoverishment of the city after a month-long siege is regarded as one of history's most destructive assaults on Islamic learning and culture (18 January–15 February 1258).

Baghdad ❙ 1401 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane captured Baghdad in 1393 as part of his massive campaign of conquest in the west. But shortly after his conquest of Syria following victory at **Aleppo** in October 1400, Baghdad rose in revolt. In a terrible retribution, Tamerlane returned to Baghdad and reconquered it in a violent assault. He then massacred the population as punishment and destroyed the city (July 1401).

Baghdad ❙ 1534 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of Persia

While Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I of Turkey campaigned in central Europe, Shah Tahmasp of Persia seized Tabriz and Baghdad. Returning to put down the rebellion, Suleiman and his commander Ibrahim Pasha, defeated the Safavid Persians. Although the war continued sporadically for 20 years, the fall of Baghdad marked the start of almost continuous Turkish rule until 1917 (December 1534).

Baghdad ❙ 1587 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Following up the costly Turkish capture of **Tabriz** (23 September 1585), the new Turkish commander Ferhad Pasha led a fresh invasion and advanced towards Baghdad, where he surprised and defeated a 15,000-strong Persian army in a bloody three-day battle. This decisive victory and the prior fall of Tabriz gave Turkey effective control of western Persia.

Baghdad ❙ 1625–1626 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Ottoman Grand Vizier Hafiz Ahmed Pasha attempted to recapture Baghdad twenty years after Persians under Shah Abbas had routed the Turkish army at **Sufiyan** to take the city and also Tabriz. But Hafiz was hampered by internal dispute and lack of artillery and, when a large Persian relief army approached after six months, he withdrew with heavy losses (November 1625–4 July 1626).

Baghdad ❙ 1630 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Five years after Turkish forces were repulsed outside Baghdad, Grand Vizier Khuzrev Pasha led a fresh invasion into western Persia where he captured **Hamadan**, then made another attempt to recapture Baghdad. However, a shortage of supplies and Persian raids forced him to again abandon the siege. The city did not fall until eight years later (6 October–14 November 1630).

Baghdad ❙ 1638 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Following years of inconclusive fighting, the great Sultan Murad IV resolved to recover lost Turkish territory occupied by the Persians. With a mighty and well-equipped expedition, the Sultan marched east against Baghdad. The city fell to a brutal assault after a siege and devastating artillery bombardment and the war was virtually over (15 November–24 December 1638).

Baghdad ❙ 1733 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

When Tahmasp II of Persia was routed by the Turks in 1731 at **Hamadan**, General Nadir Kuli

deposed the Shah and declared himself Regent for the infant Abbas III. Nadir then invaded Ottoman territory and defeated Ahmad Pasha, Governor of Baghdad, at nearby Adana. His siege was driven off after defeat at **Karkuk** and Baghdad did not fall until after victory at **Leilan** (January–July 1733).

Baghdad ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian General Sir Frederick Maude recaptured the Tigris city of **Kut-al-Amara**, then advanced upriver against Baghdad with 42,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry and 174 guns. After attempting to hold entrenchments across the Diyala, outnumbered Turkish commander Khalil Pasha withdrew north from Baghdad through **Mushahida** and **Istabulat** (5–11 March 1917).

Baghdad ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

See **Iraq**

Baghdad ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

On the first day of **Desert Storm** against Iraq, American aircraft began a prolonged air campaign against Baghdad. Hoping to force President Saddam Hussein to the negotiating table, the bombing continued throughout the war, with over 100,000 sorties against Baghdad and other cities. The reputed heaviest raid on Baghdad was on the last night of the war (17 January–28 February 1991).

Baghdad ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

War began with the "shock and awe" bombardment of Baghdad, which continued as Allied ground forces converged on the Iraqi capital. By 3 April, Americans seized the airport, then raided into the city two days later. Toppling of Saddam Hussein's statue in the city centre symbolised the fall of Baghdad, and the subsequent capture of **Tikrit** effectively ended the war (20 March–9 April 2003).

Bagh Dera ❙ 1788 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

The Maratha army of Rana Khan Bai and Benoit de Boigne advancing to relieve the Mughal siege of **Agra**, in northern India, faced the renegade Ismail Beg Hamadani, who was alone after his Pathan allies had withdrawn a month earlier following battle at **Chaksana**. Ismail was routed in a decisive action at Bagh Dera, a suburb of Agra, then fled by swimming the Jumna (18 June 1788).

Ba Gia ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

Following actions at **Binh Gia** and **Pleiku**, Viet Cong forces attacked in the north against Ba Gia, near Quang Ngai, where government troops panicked and fled. After heavy fighting, the Viet Cong were eventually driven off by American air attack, but further failure at **Dong Xoai** helped convince the United States that only major military intervention would save South Vietnam (29 May–14 July 1965).

Bagneux ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Two weeks after being repulsed at **Chevilly**, French General Joseph Vinoy led a renewed reconnaissance in force south from besieged **Paris**. His force of 25,000 men and 80 guns surprised the Prussians at Bagneux, but after the loss of about 400 men on either side, Vinoy was forced to withdraw. The next major sortie from Paris was a week later towards **Malmaison** (13 October 1870).

Bagradas ❙ 240 BC ❙ Truceless War

When Carthaginian General Hanno was defeated outside **Utica** by former mercenaries now in revolt, his rival Hamilcar Barca was soon appointed to lead another relief force from Carthage towards the besieged city. A large-scale action at the Bagradas saw rebel leader Spendius heavily defeated, forcing him to raise the siege, and Hamilcar pursued the rebels into the interior.

Bagradas ❙ 203 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Having defeated the Numidians outside **Utica** in modern Tunisia, the Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger pursued Carthaginian Hasdrubal Gisco and King Syphax of Numidia southwest along the Bagradas (modern Medjerda) River. In a classic cavalry action at an area known as Great Plains, Hasdrubal and his

Numidian allies were defeated and Scipio marched to attack Carthage itself.

Bagradas ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

While Julius Caesar fought the armies of his rival Pompey in Spain at **Ilerda**, Gaius Curio defeated Publius Atius Varus outside **Utica** in modern Tunisia, then ill-advisedly marched inland against a relief force under Pompeian ally Juba of Numidia. At the Bagradas (modern Medjerda), Curio was killed and his army crushed. His forces then abandoned the siege of Utica (24 July 49 BC).

Bahadurpur ❙ 1658 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

In bitter conflict between the sons of the ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, Dara Shikoh the eldest sent his son Sulaiman Shikoh against the second brother Shuja. Aided by the Rajput General Jai Singh, the Imperial army met and routed Shuja near Benares at Bahadurpur. However, Imperial forces were much less successful two months later at **Dharmat** (24 February 1658).

Bahia ❙ 1624–1625 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Salvador**

Bahia ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

The American frigate *Constitution* (Captain William Bainbridge) met the British frigate *Java* (Captain Henry Lambert) and the prize *William* in action off Bahia in Brazil. Lambert was fatally wounded in a classic and bloody ship-to-ship duel, which cost about 150 British casualties. The utterly wrecked British ship had no choice but to surrender (29 December 1812).

Bahia ❙ 1822–1823 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

See **Salvador**

Bahía de Cochinos ❙ 1961 ❙ Bay of Pigs Incident

See **Bay of Pigs**

Bahia de Nipe ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

See **Nipe**

Bahrain ❙ 1521 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

When Portuguese forces took **Hormuz** in the Persian Gulf (1515), commander Diogo Lopes de Sequeira determined to enforce tribute from Mocrin, King of Lasah (modern El-Hassa), and sent Antonio Correa west against Bahrain. Supported by troops from Hormuz under Raez Zarafa, Correa won a bloody victory after Mocrin fell wounded and Portugal held the strategic island for 80 years.

Bahrain ❙ 1602 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

Having secured the strategic Persian Gulf island of Bahrain, the Portuguese ruled with difficulty over years of unrest until there was a full-scale rising by the trader Rukn-el-Din, whose brother had been executed by the Portuguese Governor. Defeated by Persian troops sent by Shah Abbas, the Portuguese were expelled. Twenty years later Shah Abbas sought British aid to also capture **Hormuz**.

Bahur ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Following defeat at **Trichinopoly** in April, French forces advancing on Fort St David, on the coast south of Madras, were intercepted at the nearby village of Bahur by Major Stringer Lawrence and a British-Sepoy force. The French fled after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle, with commander Jacques Kerjean captured. France soon lost again at **Covelung** and **Chingleput** (6 September 1752).

Baia, Italy ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

French Admiral Victor Marie Comte d'Estrées and a squadron of 20 ships moved the focus of the naval campaign from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, where they surprised the Spanish fleet refitting at Baia, near Pozzuoli in southern Italy. Although they inflicted heavy damage, the French ships were driven off and failed

to completely disable the Spanish fleet (June 1693).

Baia, Romania ❙ 1467 ❙ Hungarian National Wars

Shortly after becoming Hopsodar of Moldavia, Stephen the Great was attacked by a greatly superior Hungarian army and fell back into modern northeast Romania. Stephen's largely peasant army won a decisive victory in a brilliant night-time assault on the Hungarian camp at Baia, near Falticeni. Ten years later he was strong enough to defeat the Turks at **Rakhova** (14 December 1467).

Bailen ❙ 208 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Baecula**

Bainsizza ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Isonzo (2nd)**

Bairen ❙ 1097 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Spanish General Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—seized **Valencia** as his personal fief in 1094 and, after defeating a Muslim counter-attack at nearby **Cuarte**, faced another major offensive 40 miles to the south, on the coast at Bairen. The Almoravid army of King Yusuf ibn Tashfin was again defeated, but El Cid died two years later and Valencia was re-occupied by the Muslims.

Baisieux ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In the first weeks of the war, Irish-born French General Theobald Comte de Dillon, leading over 2,000 men southeast from Lille towards Tournai, was met by Austrian troops near the Pas de Baisieux. Dillon ordered a retreat which degenerated into a panicked rout and he was killed by his own troops, reportedly while attempting to rally them. Austrians later invaded to besiege **Lille** (29 April 1792).

Bajhura ❙ 1575 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Tukaroi**

Bajo Palacé ❙ 1811 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **Palacé**

Bakdura ❙ 741 ❙ Berber Rebellion

After disastrous defeat at the hands of the Berber Khalid ibn Hamid al-Zanatai at **El Asnam** in 740, the Umayyad Caliph sent a 30,000-strong Arab army under Kulthum ibn Iyad al-Kushayri and his nephew Baldj ibn Bishr. At Bakdura on the Wadi Sebou in northern Morocco, Kulthum was defeated and killed, along with about 10,000 of his army, and Baldj's cavalry fled to Ceuta.

Bakenlaagte ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In response to the experienced Colonel George Benson implementing a scorched-earth policy in the Transvaal highveld, south of Middelburg, his convoy was attacked by Louis Botha's commando at Bakenlaagte, just west of Bethal. The British lost 66 killed (including Benson) and 165 wounded in a courageous rearguard action, but the main column managed to withdraw (30 October 1901).

Baker Massacre ❙ 1870 ❙ Piegan Indian Expedition

See **Marias**

Baker's Cabin Massacre ❙ 1774 ❙ Cresap's War

See **Yellow Creek**

Baker's Zareba ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **El Teb (1st)**

Bakhamra ❙ 763 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

The Abbasid Caliph's General, Isa ibn Musa, killed Shi'ite rebel Muhammad ibn Abd'Allah at **Medina, Saudi Arabia**, then turned east against his brother Ibrahim, who had raised a larger revolt at Basra. In battle south of Kufa at Bakhamra, Ibrahim repulsed the Abbasid vanguard before he was thoroughly defeated. Ibrahim was seriously wounded and, when he died a month later, the rebellion ended (21 January 763).

Baksar ❙ 1539 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Chausa**

Baksar ❙ 1764 ❙ Bengal War

See **Buxar**

Baku ❙ 1723 ❙ Russian Invasion of the Caspian

Tsar Peter I wanted to secure the western Caspian and, after seizing Derbent without resistance in 1722, sent a flotilla from Astrakhan under General Mikhail Matyushkin against Baku. The city had to surrender following a four-day bombardment by land and sea, but the financial burden of the settlement eventually became too great and in 1735 Baku was returned by treaty to Persia (26 June 1735).

Baku ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

With Armenian independence declared after **Sardarapat**, local nationalists seized the Caspian city of Baku and British General Lionel Dunsterville marched northeast from Baghdad to support them against the Turkish "Army of Islam." Dunsterville withdrew after bloody fighting, though armistice in November forced Turkey to give up Baku and most of the Caucasus (4 August–14 September 1918).

Balad Bani Bu Ali ❙ 1821 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

To avenge Britain's defeat in a rash attack against the Banu Bu Ali at **Sur** in November, a fresh expedition under General Lionel Smith was sent against the Arabs in northeast Oman. Battle at Balad Bani Bu Ali, southwest of Sur, saw costly losses on both sides before the Arabs were heavily defeated. Smith razed their fortress and more prominent prisoners were sent in captivity to India (2 March 1821).

Balaga ❙ 1815 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

A month after defeat at **Chire**, Spanish Colonel Sebastián Calzada advanced with 1,800 infantry and a cavalry corps on the Rio Chitagá, east of Bucaramanga, held by Patriot forces of Governor Custodio García Rovira under General Rafael Urdaneta. Heavy fighting at nearby Balaga saw Urdaneta decisively defeated and Calzada soon met García Rovira in battle at **Cachirí** (25 November 1815).

Balaguer ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Fort Balaguer**

Balaklava ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov attempted to break the Anglo-French siege of **Sevastopol** at nearby Balaklava, where his cavalry was repulsed by the Heavy Brigade (General Sir James Scarlett) and the infantry stand of the 93rd Highlanders (Sir Colin Campbell). However, British cavalry (Lord Cardigan) were destroyed in the pointless Charge of the Light Brigade (25 October 1854).

Balane ❙ 1594 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

Attempting to influence the succession in Kandy, in central Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka), Portuguese Pedro Lopes de Sousa enthroned Sinhalese Princess Kusumasana Devi (the Catholic convert Dona Catherina). However, the legitimate ruler Konappu Bandara repulsed the Portuguese and de Sousa was defeated and killed near Balane. Konappu then married Devi and ruled as Vimala Dharma.

Balangiga ❙ 1900 ❙ Philippine-American War

As guerrilla war dragged on, Philippine General Vicente Lukban surprised the American garrison at Balangiga, on Samar, where Captain Thomas W. Connell and 48 men were hacked to death. Only 23 survived, most wounded. Captain Edwin V. Bookmiller then arrived to avenge the "Balangiga massacre" and General Jacob H. Smith inflicted bloody retaliation (28 September 1900).

Balapur ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

Following his victory at **Ratanpur** (19 June), the ambitious Nizam-ul-Mulk faced another Imperial army under Alam Ali Khan, nephew of

king-maker Husain Ali Khan. Near Balapur, southwest of Akola, the Imperials fled after Alam Ali Khan was killed. The Mughal Governor of Hyderabad submitted to Nizam-ul-Mulk, who founded the independent state of Hyderabad (10 August 1720).

Balarath ❙ 591 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars
See **Ganzak**

Balat ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars
See **Antioch, Syria**

Balathista ❙ 1014 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

Bulgarian Tsar Samuel again invaded Byzantine territory after a repulse at **Spercheios** in 996, and Emperor Basil II launched a decisive counter-offensive, crushing Bulgaria's army at Balathista in the Struma Valley. A claimed 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners were blinded and sent home to Tsar Samuel, who reputedly died of shock. Bulgaria was soon absorbed into the Byzantine Empire (29 July 1014).

Balaton ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
See **Lake Balaton**

Balbergkamp ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)
See **Andalsnes**

Balbriggan ❙ 1920 ❙ Anglo-Irish War

When two Royal Irish Constabulary officers were murdered by Republicans, their "Black and Tan" colleagues from Gormanston Barracks attacked Balbriggan, 20 miles north of Dublin, where it had happened. The notorious "Sack of Balbriggan" saw the small town virtually destroyed and, three months later, similar punishment was meted out to the Sinn Fein city of **Cork** (20 September 1920).

Baler ❙ 1898–1899 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Despite Spain ceding the Philippines to America, a tiny Spanish garrison at Baler, in eastern Luzon, held out under Captain Enrique de las Morenas and, later, Lieutenant Saturnio Martin Cerezo. When a relief party under American naval Lieutenant James C. Gillmore was captured by Filipino troops, Cerezo finally surrendered with the full honours of war (1 July 1898–2 June 1899).

Balikpapan ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
See **Macassar Strait**

Balikpapan ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

In the last Allied landing of the war, Australian General Edward Milford took 32,000 men against Balikpapan in eastern **Borneo**, where there was severe fighting to secure the port and the "Milford highway" inland. Australia's largest operation cost 221 Australians and about 1,800 Japanese dead and Admiral Shoichi Kamada held out until the end of the war (1 July–15 August 1945).

Baliqiao ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Opium War

With the **Dagu Forts** secured, British General Sir James Hope Grant and French General Charles Cousin-Montauban were blocked southeast of Beijing near Tongzhou by Prince Senggelinqin. A brilliant action at the Baliqiao (Palikao) Bridge saw the Chinese routed. Beijing surrendered, conceding foreign trade to end the war, and the French commander became Comte de Palikao (21 September 1860).

Balkans ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Marshal Wilhelm List was sent to secure Germany's Balkan flank before invading Russia, and launched a brilliant campaign against Yugoslavia and Greece. The Yugoslav capital **Belgrade** fell within a week. German Panzers then swept though **Greece**, forcing British and Commonwealth forces to withdraw to **Crete**, where they were defeated by an airborne assault (April–May 1941).

Balkans ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With Soviet forces sweeping across the Dnieper at **Jassy-Kishinev**, Romania changed sides and Bucharest was occupied (31 August). Bulgaria did the same with the fall of Sofia (8 September) and Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin invaded Yugoslavia. Aided by partisan forces, Tolbukhin took **Belgrade** after heavy fighting (20 October). The Germans soon evacuated Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece.

Balkh ❙ 1008 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Ilek Nasr bin Ali of the Karakhan Dynasty invaded northern Afghanistan to capture Balkh and Herat and, in response, Mahmud of Ghazni took a force of Afghans to the Oxus. Ilek Khan's General, Subashi-Tagin, and Qadir Khan of Khotan were routed in a decisive defeat at the Sharkiyan Bridge, on the Plain of Katar near Balkh, and Ilek Nasr did not cross the Oxus again during Mahmud's reign (4 January 1008).

Balkh ❙ 1153 ❙ Wars of the Great Seljuk Sultanate

Forced out of their traditional land in Turkestan by the Kara Khitai, the Ghuzz (Oghuz Turks) took land south of the Oxus near Balkh, where they later rebelled against the Seljuk Sultan Sanjar of Khorasan in a dispute over tribute. Sanjar took a reported 100,000 men against the rebels, but near Balkh he was defeated and captured. The Sultan escaped after two years and died soon afterwards.

Balkh ❙ 1370 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

In the early struggle for Mongol domination, Tamerlane turned against his brother-in-law and former ally Husayn at Balkh in northern Afghanistan. The city fell by storm after a terrible assault and its citadel and palace were destroyed. Tamerlane offered Husayn safe surrender but allowed his rival to be murdered. Tamerlane was then enthroned as Khan of the local Mongol tribes.

Balkh ❙ 1646 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

When the Uzbek leader Imam Kuli was deposed by Nazr Muhammad, Mughal Emperor Shahjahan marched on Balkh and beat Nazr Muhammad, who was defeated again to the west at Shirbarghan and fled to Persia. The following year, Nazr Muhammad's son Abdul Aziz was beaten trying to retake the city from Mughal Prince Aurangzeb, but the Emperor made peace and withdrew.

Ballinamuck ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

General Joseph Humbert—now with fewer than 850 French and about 1,000 Irish—continued his advance through Sligo and was trapped at Ballinamuck, near Longford, between General Charles Earl Cornwallis (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and General Gerard Lake. Humbert surrendered at nearby Cloone after a brief resistance, ending French intervention on British soil (8 September 1798).

Ballivian ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

Commander General José Félix Estigarribia continued Paraguay's offensive through the Chaco Boreal against Bolivia, with a decisive victory at **Cañada el Carmen**, then advanced on the nearby strategic fortress at Ballivian. The fortress fell early next day after a brief assault, and retreating Bolivians fled across the nearby Pilcomayo into Argentine territory (17 November 1934).

Ballon ❙ 845 ❙ Breton Rebellion

With Norse Vikings raiding up the rivers of western Europe, Bretons under Nomenoe took the opportunity to rise against Frankish Emperor Charles the Bald. Nomenoe's rebels crushed an Imperial army on the plain of Ballon, near the Vilaine River in Brittany, and the hard-pressed Charles was forced to recognise Brittany as an independent kingdom (22 November 845).

Ball's Bluff ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Charles F. Stone and Senator Colonel Edward D. Baker led an unwise

offensive in northern Virginia following defeat at **Bull Run**, attempting to cross the Upper Potomac and march on Leesburg. But at Ball's Bluff they were ambushed and routed by General Nathan G. Evans, with 50 killed (including Baker), 160 wounded and about 700 captured (21 October 1861).

Ballycastle ❙ 1565 ❙ O'Neill Rebellion

Campaigning against Anglo-Scots colonisation of Ulster, Shane O'Neill Lord of Tyrone routed the outnumbered MacDonnells at Ballycastle, Antrim, capturing James MacDonnell and his brother Sorley Boy. The victory made O'Neill master of the north, and while James died a few months later, Sorley Boy remained a prisoner for two years until O'Neill's defeat at **Letterkenny** (2 May 1565).

Ballygullen ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

Ending the Irish Rising, Wexford rebels gathered at Whiteheaps, near Gorey, came under attack by Loyalist Generals Francis Needham and Sir Thomas Duff. The rebels were driven out of nearby Ballygullen with about 300 killed and the United armies soon officially surrendered. Rebel leaders Anthony Perry and Father Mogue Kearns were later captured and hanged (5 July 1798).

Ballymore ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

See **Tubberneering**

Ballynahinch ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

As the Irish Rising continued, rebels under a draper named Henry Munro occupied Ballynahinch, south of Belfast, in County Down. Loyalist General Sir George Nugent marched from Belfast through Saintfield with 1,600 men and eight guns and drove the rebels out. The town was pillaged and fired, and Munro was later court-martialled and hanged (13 June 1798).

Balochpur ❙ 1623 ❙ Rebellion of Prince Shahjahan

At a time of war against Persia in Afghanistan, Mughal Prince Shahjahan rebelled against his father Emperor Jahangir and raised an army of dissident nobles. However, at Balochpur, south of Delhi, the rebel army was heavily defeated by Imperial General Mahabat Khan. After further defeat at **Damdama**, Shahjahan later made peace with his father and succeeded to the throne (March 1623).

Baltimore ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

British General Robert Ross burned Washington after **Bladensburg**, then sailed east to capture Baltimore from General Samuel Smith. General John Stricker blocked his advance and, after Ross was mortally wounded, Colonel Arthur Brooke was beaten at North Point. A naval bombardment next day of Baltimore's defence at **Fort McHenry** failed and the entire force withdrew (12 September 1814).

Bamako ❙ 1883 ❙ Franco-Mandingo Wars

Continuing the French offensive against Mandingo leader Samory Touré after a narrow victory in 1882 at **Kéniéra**, French Colonel Gustave Borgnis-Desbordes attacked Samorian forces at Bamako, in modern Mali. With just 242 men against about 5,000, Borgnis-Desbordes won a remarkable victory to secure French presence on the Niger. Samory agreed to withdraw east of the river (2–5 April 1883).

Bamburgh ❙ 1095 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Facing rebellion by Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, William II Rufus captured Newcastle and Tynemouth, then besieged the coastal fortress of Bamburgh. Mowbray was captured after a false offer of negotiation and his wife Mothilde de Laigle surrendered the castle after a threat to blind her husband in front of her. The Earl was dispossessed and imprisoned for 30 years.

Bamburgh ❙ 1464 ❙ Wars of the Roses

With the Lancastrians recently defeated at **Hedgeley Moor** and **Hexham**, Richard Neville Earl of Warwick and his brother John Lord Montagu (now Earl of Northumberland) besieged the last Yorkist stronghold at Bamburgh,

held by Sir Ralph Grey and Sir Humphrey Neville. The castle surrendered after heavy bombardment and Grey was executed, ending the war in the north (25 June–10 July 1464).

Bamian ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

The Mongol Genghis Khan marched into Afghanistan to meet a counter-offensive by Prince Jalal-ud-din of Khwarezm and was blocked at the once-important Bhuddist centre of Bamian, northwest of Kabul. When the Khan's grandson Moetuken was killed after taking Bamian by storm, the city and its population were destroyed. Genghis Khan pursued Jalal-ud-din to battle months later at the **Indus**.

Bamian ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Campaigning against deposed Amir Dost Muhammad and the Wali of Khulum, Brigadier William Dennie and about 1,000 men defeated a reported 10,000-strong Afghan army near Bamian, about 80 miles northwest of Kabul. Dost Muhammad and his son Afzal Khan escaped the defeat, but a further loss at **Parwan** soon persuaded the former Amir to surrender in Kabul (18 September 1840).

Banbury ❙ 1469 ❙ Wars of the Roses

See **Edgecote**

Banda, India ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Advancing northeast from the capture of **Sagar** in February, a force of only about 1,000 under General Sir George Whitlock met the rebel Nawab of Banda and 7,000 men outside Banda, 50 miles south of Cawnpore. Nawab Ali Bahadur was routed, losing 17 guns and over 400 killed, and fled with his army to **Kalpi**, abandoning Banda and its palace for Whitlock's army to plunder (19 April 1858).

Banda, Indonesia ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Ambon**

Bandera Pass ❙ 1841 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Ambushed by Comanche northwest of San Antonio at Bandera Pass, a badly outnumbered Texas Ranger patrol under Captain Jack Coffee Hayes drove off the Indians with heavy losses, perhaps the first success with the newly introduced five-shot Patterson Colt revolvers. This semi-legendary action was later immortalised as an engraving on the new six-shot Walker revolvers (June 1841).

Bandoeng Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Lombok Strait**

Bangalore ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain, Governor-General Charles Earl Cornwallis took command and besieged Bangalore on the Deccan Plateau. After capturing the town and killing Bahadur Khan, Earl Cornwallis attacked and stormed Tipu's nearby camp, inflicting heavy casualties. He then advanced towards **Seringapatam** and **Arikera** (5–21 March 1791).

Bang Bo ❙ 1885 ❙ Sino-French War

See **Lang Son**

Bangil ❙ 1706 ❙ Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Intervening in a Javanese war, Dutch forces won at **Kartosuro** in 1705 to install the pliant Pakubuwana and pursued his dethroned nephew Amangkurat II into eastern Java, where he had fled to the warrior Surapati. When Surapati was killed in battle at Bangil, south of Surubaya, Amangkurat was eventually pardoned. But he was later treacherously arrested and exiled (16 October 1706).

Bangor ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

Attempting to subdue Llewellyn ap Gruffydd of Wales, who had supported Simon de Montfort against him, Edward I attacked the Welsh Prince

in Anglesea. Royal forces built a bridge of boats across the Straits of Menai near Bangor, but commander Lord Luke de Tany was killed in a disastrous attack when the bridge broke. Edward withdrew, then attacked next month at **Aber Edw** (6 November 1282).

Baniyas ❙ 198 BC ❙ 5th Syrian War

See **Paneas**

Baniyas ❙ 1157 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Having captured Damascus, Sultan Nur-ed-Din of Aleppo marched southwest to besiege the Crusader fortress at Baniyas, in the upper Jordan Valley. A Christian army was heavily defeated in a major battle nearby and Baniyas Township fell three days later. The Muslims then withdrew before a Crusader army under Baldwin III of Jerusalem and the citadel held out for seven years (18 May 1157).

Baniyas ❙ 1179 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Sultan Saladin was campaigning west from Damascus when he was challenged in the Jordan Valley by Baldwin IV of Jerusalem and Raymond of Tripoli. Near the Templar fortress of Baniyas, Saladin put the Crusaders to flight with heavy losses. King Baldwin and Count Raymond escaped, but Templar Grandmaster Odo de Saint-Armand was captured. He died soon after in prison (10 June 1179).

Banki ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Concluding his campaign north of the Gaghara, British commander Sir Colin Campbell drove the rebels out of **Musjidiah**, then attacked northeast of Nanpara at Banki (near modern Nepalganj) on the Nepal border. After a brief action, with further losses at nearby Sidonia Ghat, Nana Sahib fled across the river into Nepal. Rebel leader Mehndi Husain surrendered a week later (31 December 1858).

Ban Me Thuot ❙ 1975 ❙ Vietnam War

After preliminary success in the south at **Phuoc Binh** in January, North Vietnam began its final offensive to conquer the south, with General Van Tien Dung's men and tanks storming into the central highlands to converge on Ban Me Thuot. The Darlac provincial capital fell in two days of heavy fighting and the main Communist force swung south through **Xuan Loc** towards **Saigon** (10–11 March 1975).

Bannikatti ❙ 1565 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates

See **Talikota**

Bannockburn ❙ 1314 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Edward II marching north to relieve the Scots siege of **Stirling** was defeated two miles away by Robert the Bruce, whose spearmen destroyed the English cavalry in marshy ground as they attempted to cross the stream at Bannock (Bannockburn). It was England's worst defeat against Scotland and war dragged on with further Scots victories in 1319 at **Myton** and in 1322 at **Byland** (24 June 1314).

Banos ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marching west from **Talavera de la Reina** towards Portugal, a small Anglo-Portuguese force led by General Sir Robert Wilson crashed into French Marshal Michel Ney returning to Salamanca after supporting Marshal Nicolas Soult pursuing the British out of Spain. Attempting to hold the mountain pass at Banos, north of the Tagus, Wilson's Lusitania Legion was utterly routed (12 October 1809).

Bantam ❙ 1601 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Portuguese Admiral Andre Furtado de Mendonça launched an effort to secure western Java and blockaded the new Dutch factory at Bantam, where his 28-strong fleet was attacked by just five Dutch ships from Sumatra under Admiral Wolphert Harmensz. A prolonged action saw the Portuguese driven off with two ships lost and Harmensz sailed on to the Moluccas (27–30 December 1601).

Bantam ❙ 1618 ❙ Early Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Determined to capture the spice trade, Dutch forces attacked the British trading outpost at Bantam, in northwest Java. However, a British fleet under Sir Thomas Dale arrived to save Bantam, and Dutch Governor Jan Pieterszoon Coen was defeated in a three-day naval action and withdrew to the Moluccas. In May 1619 Coen returned to attack nearby **Jakarta** (27–30 December 1618).

Banten Bay ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Sunda Strait**

Bantia ❙ 208 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With the war in Italy stalling, Consuls Titus Crispinus and Marcus Marcellus were marching south to support the siege of Locri, when Hannibal sent a Carthaginian force which ambushed the Romans near their camp at Bantia, southeast of Venusia. In sharp fighting, Marcellus was killed, depriving Rome of one of its most effective Generals, and Crispinus was mortally wounded.

Bantry Bay ❙ 1689 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

In support of deposed James II of England, Louis XIV of France sent a large fleet to Ireland with supplies and reinforcements. While Marquis Francois de Chateaurenault was unloading in Bantry Bay, County Cork, he was attacked by Admiral Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington. The English squadron was badly mauled and the French returned safely to Brest (1 May 1689).

Bantry Bay ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

Attempting to land French troops in Ireland, Commodore Morard de Galles sailed from Brest with 43 ships and about 15,000 troops under General Lazare Hoche, supported by Irish rebel Wolfe Tone. In heavy weather, the fleet took refuge in Bantry Bay, southwestern Ireland, then abandoned the invasion. Eleven ships were lost to further storms and British naval action (24–27 December 1796).

Banyaluka ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

While Austrian commander Count Friedrich von Seckendorff marched down the Morava against **Nish**, Prince Joseph Hildberghausen took a second force and overran Bosnia. But when the Prince attempted to besiege Banyaluka he was heavily defeated by Bosnian Vizier Ali Pasha Hekimoghlu. Seckendorff came to his aid and was soon defeated at **Valjevo** (4 August 1737).

Banyas ❙ 1157 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Baniyas**

Banyas ❙ 1179 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Baniyas**

Banyuls ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Figueras**

Baoding ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As Chiang Kai-shek conquered northern China, Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin in Beijing arrayed his armies to defend the capital. To the southwest, Nationalist General Feng Yuxiang besieged Baoding. He was driven off by a massive counter-attack by Zhang's army and reinforcements from Li Zongren restored the front. **Beijing** soon fell (17–25 May 1928).

Baoji ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Two months after victory at **Yichuan**, Communist General Peng Dehuai's over-ambitious advance towards Sichuan was blocked in southern Shaanxi near Baoji (Paoki) by Muslim cavalry under General Ma Pufang, while pursuing Nationalist divisions from Yan'an attacked his rear. Peng lost almost half his force, but had his revenge against Ma a year later near **Xi'an** (27–28 April 1948).

Bapaume ❙ 1870–1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

General Louis Léon Faidherbe led a mid-winter French offensive on the Somme to secure a tactical victory on the **Hallue** in December and later advanced to relieve besieged Péronne. At nearby Bapaume, he outnumbered and defeated General August von Goeben (3 January). But facing German reinforcements he abandoned Péronne, which fell five days later (26 December 1870–9 January 1871).

Bapaume ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the main attack of the Allied offensive east from Amiens, British Generals Julian Byng and Sir Henry Rawlinson crossed the Ancre to outflank Albert and attacked Bapaume, southeast of Arras. After the fall of Bapaume (29 August), German forces tried to make a stand and were driven off in very heavy fighting, then fell back to the Hindenburg Line (22 August–2 September 1918).

Baphaeum ❙ 1301 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Expanding rapidly west along the Black Sea's southern shore, the Ottoman ruler Osman's horsemen attacked outlying possessions of Emperor Andronicus II, whose son Micheal was commander in Asia. At Baphaeum (near Nicomedia) an Imperial army under General Muzalon was crushed and fled before the Turks, who advanced to the Asian shore of the Bosphorus (27 July 1301).

Baran ❙ 1920 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

Determined to crush Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland, a large British force attacked his northern forts. Although Medishe was abandoned after heavy bombing, Dervishes held firm at Baran. Colonel John Wilkinson took the key fort at bayonet point, and Jidali to the west also fell. Access to the coast was then cut off at **Galiabur**, and the Mullah withdrew south to **Taleh** (23–24 January 1920).

Baranovitchi ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Russian General Aleksei Evert opened the second phase of the **Brusilov Offensive** by attacking the salient north of Pinsk around Baranovitchi. Despite unprecedented artillery bombardment, the Austro-German Divisions held firm and, after the failed action had cost 80,000 Russian casualties, General Aleksei Brusilov moved the offensive south towards **Brody** and **Kovel** (2–9 July 1916).

Barari Ghat ❙ 1760 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

As Afghans moved into the decaying Mughal Empire, Afghan General Ahmed Shah Durrani—on his fifth invasion—was checked at **Lahore**, then met Maratha Chief Dattaji Sindhia at Barari Ghat on the Jumna River north of Delhi. The Maratha army was destroyed in a surprise attack and Dattaji was killed. The victory led directly to the great Afghan triumph a year later at **Panipat** (9 January 1760).

Barari Tangi ❙ 1920 ❙ Waziristan Campaign

Following failed peace talks after defeat at **Ahnai Tangi**, Mahsud in Waziristan reinforced a position on the Tank Zam River at Barari Tangi, including the strong bluff "Gibraltar." General Andrew Sheen launched two night assaults under General Frederic Lucas, who drove the tribesmen off. They turned for aid to Afghanistan, but were soon beaten again at **Aka Khel** (23–25 January 1920).

Barataria ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Concerned by British overtures to the pirates and smugglers of Barataria, on Grand Terre off the Mississippi Delta, Louisiana Governor William Claiborne sent a combined force under Commodore Daniel Patterson and Colonel George Ross. The pirate stronghold fell after a brief bombardment and their Chief Jean Lafitte later supported the Americans at **New Orleans** (16 September 1814).

Barbacoas ❙ 1824 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Despite defeat in 1823 at **Ibarra** and **Catambuco**, Colonel Augustín Agualongo renewed the Royalist rebellion in Pasto against Governor Juan José Flores. West of Pasto at Barbacoas, the rebels were routed by Patriot Colonel Tomas Cipriano de Mosquera (who was badly wounded). Agualongo was captured and executed and the Royalist rising was finally crushed (1 June 1824).

Barba de Puerco ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With British forces under General Robert "Black Bob" Craufurd defending the Agueda, northwest of Ciudad Rodrigo, General Claude-Francois Ferey took 600 men across the bridge at San Felice de los Gallegos to surprise the British at Barba de Puerco. Colonel Sydney Beckwith repulsed Ferey after costly losses, but within months **Ciudad Rodrigo** fell to the French (19–20 March 1810).

Barbastro ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

A week after defeat at **Huesca**, new Spanish commander General Marcelino Oráa and French Foreign Legion Colonel Joseph Conrad attacked Spanish pretender Carlos V northwest of Monzón at Barbastro. Despite massive superiority, Oráa was repulsed with very heavy losses, including Conrad killed. The "old" Legion was effectively destroyed as a fighting force (2 June 1837).

Barbosthene Mtns ❙ 192 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

See **Mount Barbosthene**

Barbourville ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Advancing into southeastern Kentucky from Cumberland Ford, Confederate General Felix K. Zollicoffer sent Colonel Joel A. Battle against Union forces training near Barbourville. After the recruits withdrew, a rearguard of 300 militia under Captain Isaac J. Blacks attempted to block Battle. However, the militia were dispersed and he destroyed the Union camp (19 September 1861).

Bárbula ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Loosely blockaded in Puerto Cabella after defeat in July at **Taguanes**, Spanish General Juan Domingo Monteverde received 1,300 reinforcements under Colonel José Miguel Salomón and counter-attacked Simón Bolívar's Republicans. At Bárbula, north of Valencia, Monteverde was defeated and wounded. Salomón's regulars lost three days later at Las Trincheras (30 September 1813).

Barbury ❙ 556 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Beranbyrg**

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1641 ❙ Catalonian Uprising

Pedro Santa Coloma, Spanish Viceroy in Catalonia, arrested one of the Catalonian deputies and was murdered in the riots and uprising which followed (sometimes known as the Reapers War for the agricultural workers who took part). A Royalist army under the Marques de los Velez sent to suppress the rebels was defeated outside the walls of Barcelona.

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Cruising off Catalonia, French Admiral Jean-Armande de Maillé-Brézé and Chevalier de Cangé met a slightly smaller Spanish fleet near Barcelona under Admiral Sancho de Urdanivia. A confused and indecisive action ensued, in which the Spanish lost two vessels and Cangé went down with his ship. The Spanish withdrew to Minorca and Brézé eventually returned to Toulon (30 June 1642).

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1652 ❙ Catalonian Uprising

Following years of peasant rebellion in Catalonia, King Philip IV took advantage of the

devastation caused when the area was struck by famine and plague, to recapture Barcelona. After a terrible siege, the city was starved into surrender. Against the advice of his counsellors, the Spanish King then wisely granted a general amnesty and the area returned to allegiance to the Crown.

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1695 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Louis Duke de Vendôme took French command in Spain from Marshal Anne-Jules de Noailles and laid siege to Barcelona, supported at sea by Admiral Jean d'Estrées. The city was well provisioned and strongly garrisoned, but after a large Spanish relief force under Viceroy Francisco de Velasco was surprised and heavily defeated, Barcelona quickly capitulated (4 June–10 August 1695).

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

When an Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admiral Sir George Rooke arrived off Barcelona, a small marine force led by Prince George of Hesse landed and demanded the city's surrender. However, Governor Francisco de Velasco refused to yield. The inadequate force re-embarked after a half-hearted bombardment and the Allies withdrew, returning to try again a year later (17–30 May 1704).

Barcelona, Spain (1st) ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Despite previous Allied failure, Admiral Sir Clowdesley Shovell and Charles Mordaunt Lord Peterborough besieged Barcelona, where Prince George of Hesse was killed capturing the nearby fortress of Montjuich (2 September). Governor Francisco de Velasco surrendered Barcelona after some bombardment and Archduke Charles was proclaimed King (11 August–28 September 1705).

Barcelona, Spain (2nd) ❙ 1705–1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Following the fall of Barcelona in September 1705 to Charles Mordaunt Lord Peterborough, the city suffered a renewed siege by Philip V of Spain and Marshal Count René de Tessé. With Admiral Louis de Bourbon Comte de Toulouse repulsed by Admiral Sir John Leake, and a threatened English invasion from Portugal, Philip abandoned the siege (November 1705–30 April 1706).

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1713–1714 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

As hostilities came to an end, the Catalans continued fighting and a large Franco-Spanish Royalist army, led by General Antonio de Villaroel, was sent against Barcelona. Following a 13-month siege, with terrible losses and no quarter on either side, Marshal James Duke of Berwick took command and stormed the city, forcing a surrender to end the war in Spain (August 1713–11 September 1714).

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Cardedeu**

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

When Nationalist forces attempted to secure the key cities of Spain, cavalry General Fernández Burriel met strong opposition trying to seize Barcelona. He was then reinforced by General Manuel Goded from **Majorca**, but very heavy urban fighting against militia and anarchists saw the rebels overrun, with Goded captured and executed. The rising also failed in **Madrid** (18–19 July 1936).

Barcelona, Spain ❙ 1938–1939 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Having blunted the Republican offensive on the **Ebro** in November, about 350,000 Nationalist troops counter-attacked across the river into Catalonia. General Juan Yagüe seized Tortosa after heavy fighting (13 January), then advanced on Barcelona, where Prime Minister Juan Negrín fled. The city fell two days later, and within two months the war was over (23 December 1938–26 January 1939).

Barcelona, Venezuela ❙ 1817 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar returned to Venezuela and fortified the city of Barcelona, which successfully held off a siege by the forces of Spanish commander Pablo Morillo under General Pascual del Real and later General Juan Aldama. Bolívar later departed to besiege **Angostura**, and General Raimundo Freites was left to eventually surrender the city (January–5 August 1817).

Bard ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte crossed the Alps into northern Italy, he was held up leaving the St Bernard Pass by the stubbornly defended fortress of Bard. While the village fell on 22 May and some troops were able to pass, the Austrian garrison continued to delay the advance of Bonaparte's main army and heavy equipment, until the fortress was forced to surrender (21 May–1 June 1800).

Bardia ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

General Richard O'Connor crushed Italy's invasion of Egypt at **Sidi Barrani**, then pursued Marshal Rudolfo Graziano into Libya and attacked General Annibale Bergonzoli at Bardia. Following land and naval bombardment, Bardia was stormed by General Iven Mackay's Australians, who took almost 40,000 prisoners, and O'Connor raced west towards **Tobruk** (3–5 January 1941).

Bareilly ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

With **Lucknow** secured in March, General Sir Colin Campbell marched into Rohilkhand, where the rebels had appointed Khan Bahadur Khan as viceroy. In an early morning attack on Bareilly, Campbell defeated Khan outside the city. The rebel leader fled during the night, ending his rule in Rohilkhand, and Bareilly was captured next day after a brief bombardment (5–6 May 1858).

Barents Sea ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

When Admiral Oskar Kummetz led the heavy cruiser *Hipper*, pocket battleship *Lützow* and six destroyers against convoy JW51B in the Barents Sea near Bear Island, he met fierce resistance from the destroyer escort (Captain Robert Sherbrooke) and Admiral Robert Burnett's cruisers. The timid Kummetz withdrew with heavy damage and one destroyer lost (31 December 1942).

Barentu ❙ 1985 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

On a fresh offensive in southwest Eritrea, rebel forces used captured Ethiopian tanks and artillery to help storm the strategic stronghold of Barentu. Responding with huge reinforcements, the Ethiopians suffered perhaps 2,000 killed in repeated failed assaults, before air-strikes forced the Eritreans to withdraw. However, Ethiopia then failed yet again to take **Nakfa** (6 July–25 August 1985).

Barentu ❙ 2000 ❙ Ethiopian-Eritrean War

In order to break a stalemate in their bloody border war, Ethiopia launched a massive offensive, reportedly with over 100,000 men, southwest of Asmara. Pushing deep into Eritrea, they stormed the strategic town of Barentu and bombed the capital. Within days, Eritrea pledged to withdraw from disputed border territory and, after further scattered action, war came to an end (17–18 May 2000).

Barfleur ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

See **La Hogue**

Bari ❙ 871 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Although Muslim forces had long been active in southern Italy, an attack on Rome provoked a joint intervention by Western Emperor Louis II and Byzantine Emperor Basil I. Driven back under siege to the Adriatic port of Bari, the Arabs reputedly resisted for three years until a fresh expedition by Louis, supported by the

Byzantine navy, finally took the city by storm (2 February 871).

Bari ❙ 1068–1071 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

With the Byzantine Empire distracted by a Turkish invasion, the fortified Adriatic port of Bari was subjected to a three-year siege and naval blockade by Norman leader Robert Guiscard. The Emperor Romanus IV Diogenes had already left the campaign and, when the city was finally forced to submit, its surrender marked the end of Byzantine presence in Italy (5 August 1068–April 1071).

Bari ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

A German air-raid on the port of Bari, being used to support the Allied invasion of Italy, triggered a bizarre incident involving the military use of poison gas. Among 16 Allied ships destroyed was the ammunition carrier *John Harvey*, which blew up with its cargo of 2,000 mustard gas bombs. Hundreds were killed or injured by the gas, including many Italian civilians (2 December 1943).

Bar-le-Duc ❙ 1037 ❙ French Barons' War

After failing in an attempt to gain the throne of Burgundy, the military adventurer Odo (Eudes) II, Count of Blois and Champagne, marched against the principality of Lorraine. Near the city of Bar-le-Duc, on the river Ornain in northeastern France, Odo's army was destroyed by Gozelo (Gothelon) Duke of Upper Lorraine. Odo himself was killed on the battlefield (15 November 1037).

Barletta ❙ 1502–1503 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII

When France and Spain resumed war over Naples, Spanish General Gonsalvo de Cordoba was driven back to Barletta by Louis d'Armagnac Duke of Nemours. The outnumbered Cordoba defeated the French and their Swiss mercenaries in repeated engagements, though Barletta remained under loose blockade for eight months until reinforcements arrived, leading to Spanish victory at **Cerignola**.

Barnet ❙ 1471 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Returning to England after escaping his ambitious younger brother George Duke of Clarence and Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, Edward IV landed at **Ravenspur**. When Clarence came over to his side, the brothers attacked Warwick just north of London at Barnet, where Warwick was defeated and killed. After victory at **Tewkesbury**, Edward had Clarence murdered to secure the throne (14 April 1471).

Barodia ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose and about 3,000 men advancing into central India to relieve the small British garrison at **Sagar** defeated the army of the Rajah of Banpur at **Rahatgarh**. However, most of the rebels escaped to a new defensive position at Barodia, northwest of Sagar. The rebels were driven out in a sharp action, but again most escaped, and Rose advanced to Sagar (30 January 1858).

Barquilla ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Two days after **Ciudad Rodrigo** fell, French General Roch Godart sent a raid west to where General Robert "Black Bob" Craufurd attempted an ambush on the heights of Barquilla, north of Villar de Puerco. The badly outnumbered French under Captain Pierre Gouache repulsed the attack, inflicting costly losses, though Craufurd's reputation was restored two weeks later at the **Coa** (11 July 1810).

Barquisimeto ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

After victory at **Mosquiteros** in October, Republican General Vicente Campo Elías sent Colonel Rafael Urdaneta towards Barquisimeto, where he was blocked by Royalists under Colonel José Ceballos. Revolutionary leader Simón Bolívar himself joined Urdaneta for the attack, but they were heavily defeated—losing 400 killed and 400 captured—and retired on San Carlos (10 November 1813).

Barra ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce
See **Inverurie**

Barranca de Atenquique ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform
See **Atenquique**

Barrancas ❙ 1819 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars
In a fresh government offensive against Estanislao López of Sante Fe, beaten in February at **La Herradura**, General Juan José Viamonte sent Colonel Rafael Hortiguera, who was met at Barrancas, west of the Parana near Galvez, by the Sante Fe vanguard under Irish-born Pedro Campbell. Hortiguera was badly defeated and the troops of Buenos Aires withdrew from Santa Fe (10 May 1819).

Barraza ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence
See **Salala**

Barren Hill ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution
Preparing to evacuate Philadelphia, British General Sir Henry Clinton marched against an American force under the Marquis Marie de Lafayette about 12 miles away at Barren Point. Despite an attempted flanking movement by Generals James Grant and Charles Grey, Lafayette slipped away with little fighting. A month later Clinton defeated the Americans at **Monmouth** (20 May 1778).

Barrier Field ❙ 1600 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States
See **Sekigahara**

Barriers ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
See **Paris**

Barrosa ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
British General Thomas Graham marched west from Gibraltar to relieve the French siege of Barrosa and attacked Marshal Claude Victor's blockade, while the besieged garrison led a powerful sortie. Graham's outnumbered Anglo-Portuguese force won a brilliant victory, but Spanish General Manuel la Pena failed to provide support and the blockade continued (5 March 1811).

Barros Negros ❙ 1851 ❙ 1st Chilean Liberal Revolt
See **Loncomilla**

Bar-sur-Aube ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
After victory at **Montereau**, Napoleon Bonaparte marched north against General Gebhard von Blucher, leaving Marshal Nicolas Oudinot to face Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg and the Allies southeast of Paris near **Troyes**. Advancing through Bar-sur-Aube, Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein outnumbered and defeated Oudinot, who fell back through Troyes towards Paris (27 February 1814).

Bartow ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Greenbrier River**

Basain ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria
See **Fihl**

Basawapatna ❙ 1696 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars
During the epic siege of the Maratha fortress of **Gingee**, west of Pondicherry, the Mughal army was in turn besieged by Santaji Ghorpade. Emperor Aurangzeb sent a fresh force under Himmat Khan and, near Basawapatna, Himmat Khan and his son were defeated and killed. However, the ambitious Santaji soon fell out with King Rajaram and was dismissed from service (20 January 1696).

Bashgedikler ❙ 1853 ❙ Crimean War
Advancing into eastern Turkey from Alexandropol following Russian victory at **Akhaltsikhe** (14 November), Prince Vassily Osipovich Bebutov and about 10,000 veteran troops reached Bashgedikler, near the Armenian border, where they met a Turkish force of about 30,000. The

Turks were utterly routed and fled to **Kars**, leaving behind 26 of their guns (1 December 1853).

Bashiratganj (1st) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

After relieving **Cawnpore**, General Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Ganges towards besieged **Lucknow**, and after a costly victory at **Unnao**, met a strong rebel force later the same day holding the fortified town of Bashiratganj. While the rebels fled following further heavy fighting, Havelock was forced to withdraw west to Cawnpore with heavy losses in casualties and to cholera (29 July 1857).

Bashiratganj (2nd) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Crossing the Ganges from Cawnpore north-east towards besieged **Lucknow**, General Sir Henry Havelock made a renewed advance on the fortified town of Bashiratganj, where he again drove the rebels out. However, with no cavalry to pursue and Cawnpore itself threatened by fresh mutineer forces, he overruled his impetuous son Major Henry Havelock and fell back on Mangalwar (5 August 1857).

Bashiratganj (3rd) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Henry Havelock led a renewed attempt to decisively defeat rebel forces besieging **Lucknow**, once more crossing the Ganges towards Bashiratganj, just east of the city. Advancing through waist-deep swamp, his outnumbered force drove the rebels out anew, but casualties and cholera again forced his withdrawal to Cawnpore to meet a fresh rebel threat from **Bithur** (12 August 1857).

Bashkent ❙ 1473 ❙ Ottoman-Turkoman War

See **Erzincan**

Basing ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Only two weeks after Aethelred of Wessex led the great Saxon victory northwest of Reading at **Ashdown**, the defeated Vikings under King Halfdan resumed the offensive south of Reading at Basing. The army of the West Saxons was heavily defeated and lost again within a year at **Merton** and **Wilton** (22 January 871).

Basing House ❙ 1643–1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Blocking the road west from London, massive Basing House was held by Royalist John Paulet Marquis of Winchester against brutal attacks by Sir William Waller and Colonel Richard Norton. Oliver Cromwell then led a third siege and Basing was taken by ferocious assault, looted and burned to the ground (7–12 November 1643, June–November 1644 & 8–14 October 1645).

Basoli ❙ 1702 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

With a Mughal Imperial army repulsed in bloody battle on the Sutlej at **Nirmohgarh**, Sikh Guru Gobind Singh withdrew to Basoli, west of Chamba, where he was supported by the Raja Dharampul of Basoli. An alliance of rival hill Rajas under Ajmer Chand of Kahlur launched a heavy attack on the Sikhs, but they were driven off and Ajmer Chand made a tactical peace with the Guru.

Basque Roads ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Aix**

Basra ❙ 656 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

See **Camel, Iraq**

Basra ❙ 1743 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Nadir Shah of Persia campaigned in northern Mesopotamia, where he laid siege to **Mosul**, then sent Qoja Khan Shaikhanlu against Basra, near the mouth of the Tigris, defended by Deputy Governor Rustam Aqa. Lacking sufficient artillery, the Persians' assaults were repulsed and, when Nadir Shah faced a rising at home and made peace, the siege was withdrawn (28 August–8 December 1743).

Basra ❙ 1775–1776 ❙ Turko-Persian Gulf War

Jealous of the Turkish port of Basra, Persian Regent Kharim Khan sent a siege force under his brother Sadiq Khan. An Omani fleet broke the blockade, but a relief force from Baghdad was repulsed and Governor Sulaiman Aqa was finally starved into surrender. When Kharim Khan died, Sadiq withdrew in order to claim the throne and the Persian Gulf Port was lost (8 April 1775–16 April 1776).

Basra ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Sahil**

Basra ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Shaiba**

Basra ❙ 1982 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Iran refused peace feelers after defeating Iraq at **Khorramshahr** in May and determined to invade Iraq itself, launching the massive Operation Ramadan offensive towards Basra. In the claimed largest land battle since World War II, three separate "human wave" assaults were driven off by Iraqi artillery and poison gas. The Iranians lost perhaps 30,000 casualties for no real gain (13 July–3 August 1982).

Basra ❙ 1984 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

In a massive campaign to cut the Basra-Baghdad Road and secure the oil complex at Majnoon, Iran launched overlapping offensives north of Basra, which developed into a giant battle of attrition in the Hawizeh Marshes. Iranian forces seized considerable territory but suffered terrible casualties, many to chemical attack, and Iraq's defence finally exhausted the offensive (15 February–19 March 1984).

Basra ❙ 1985 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

After its costly "human wave" offensives of 1984, Iran launched a smaller attack north of Basra. Well protected against chemical attack, the Iranians advanced out of the Hawizeh Marshes behind heavy artillery fire and reached the strategic Basra-Baghdad Road. Stubborn Iraqi defence, aided by powerful air support, eventually drove them back with further costly losses (11–18 March 1985).

Basra ❙ 1987 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Having failed south of Basra around Khorramshahr in December 1986, Iran launched another massive offensive north of the city, which inflicted heavy Iraqi losses and almost reached Basra itself before being driven off with shocking Iranian casualties. A second, smaller attack was also a costly failure and proved to be Iran's last "human wave" assault (8 January–26 February & 6–9 April 1987).

Basra ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

With the fall of **Umm Qasr**, more British troops advanced on Iraq's southern city of Basra. While fierce fighting outside Basra saw heavy Iraqi losses in tanks and prisoners, a direct assault was delayed to allow a supposed popular rising. But amid reports of the rising crushed and a humanitarian crisis, the British stormed the city in their largest single attack of the war (21 March–7 April 2003).

Bassano ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Facing a renewed Austrian attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, Napoleon Bonaparte won at **Calliano**, then immediately turned against General Dagobert Wurmser advancing down the Brenta Valley. After an initial loss at **Primolano**, Wurmser was routed next day at Bassano de Grappa. He then fought his way into Mantua, where he surrendered five months later (8 September 1796).

Bassano ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

Archduke Albert of Austria defeated the Italians at **Custozza** (24 June) but withdrew north to defend Vienna from the advancing Prussians. Pursued across the Po at Borgoforte by Enrico Cialdini Duke of Gaeta, the Austrians were attacked near Bassano del Grappa, northwest of Venice. Suffering heavy losses they continued

withdrawing and peace with Italy soon followed (21 July 1866).

Bassein, Burma ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

When Burma conquered Arakan and attacked British India, General Sir Archibald Campbell defeated Maha Bundoola at **Rangoon**, then sent Major Robert Sale west against the river port of Bassein. Supported by naval commander Captain Frederick Marryat, Sale stormed the stockade and seized the town, then marched north to join the advance against **Danubyu** (26 February 1825).

Bassein, Burma ❙ 1852 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

After Britain resumed war with Burma for commercial gain, General Henry Thomas Godwin captured **Martaban** and **Rangoon**, and within days advanced west against the river port of Bassein. With naval forces under Commodore George Robert Lambert in support, he captured fortresses on both sides of the river following strong resistance, then advanced north against **Pegu** (19 April 1852).

Bassein, India ❙ 1737–1739 ❙ Portuguese-Maratha War

Maratha forces besieging the Portuguese island fortress of Bassein (modern Vasai) near Bombay gradually captured the outlying positions and repulsed a counter-attack at Thana. Reinforced by Chimnaji Appa, the final attack went in after destruction by massive mines. The four-day battle cost over 5,000 Maratha lives before the Portuguese finally surrendered (March 1737–5 May 1739).

Bassein, India ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

British General Thomas Goddard attempted to secure the approaches to Bombay Harbour, besieging the former Portuguese coastal fortress of Bassein (modern Vasai) seized by the Marathas in 1739. Visaji Pant Lele's 4,000-strong garrison held out against terrible bombardment but surrendered when a massive Maratha relief force was defeated at **Doogaur** (November–12 December 1780).

Bassianae ❙ 468 ❙ Hun-Ostrogoth Wars

Recovering from the terrible Hun defeat at the **Nedao** in 454, Attila's son Dengizich crossed the Danube with a large Hun-Goth force and attempted to capture Bassianae, between Belgrade and Sremska Mitrovica. According to Gothic tradition, he suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the Ostrogoth Walamer and was killed a year later on the lower Danube by the Roman-German General Anagastes.

Bassignano ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Spanish General Count Juan de Gages and French Marshal Jean-Baptiste Desmarets Marquis de Maillebois joined forces in northern Italy to meet an Austro-Sardinian army led by Prince Johann Christian von Lobkowitz at Bassignano, south of Piacenza. Lobkowitz was decisively defeated and was replaced before Austria turned the tables on Maillebois (June 1746) at **Piacenza** (27 September 1745).

Bastia ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With the British navy forced out of **Toulon** in late 1793, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) invaded Corsica, where he captured **San Fiorenzo**, then sent seamen and marines under Captain Horatio Nelson against the northeastern port of Bastia. Bastia surrendered after a seven-week siege, along with a French frigate in the port, and Hood moved west to attack **Calvi** (4 April–21 May 1794).

Bastogne ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As German Panzer forces advanced into the **Ardennes**, General Heinrich von Lüttwitz besieged the strategic Belgian road and rail centre at Bastogne, defended by American General Anthony McAuliffe. Refusing to surrender with the famous reply "Nuts," McAuliffe held out in bitter cold until relieved by American tanks, and

the Germans eventually withdrew (20–26 December 1944).

Bataan ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When General Masaharu Homma invaded the **Philippines** and seized Manila, Filipino and American forces withdrew west to the Bataan Peninsula and held off initial assaults. After a renewed attack, General Edward King surrendered 77,000 men, of whom up to 10,000 died on the "Death March" to prison camp. After the war, Homma was executed for war crimes (7 January–9 April 1942).

Bataan ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With Americans facing fierce resistance on **Luzon**, General Charles Hall landed in the southwest (29 January) to isolate the Bataan Peninsula, aided by Filipino guerrillas under Captain Ramon Magsaysay. A small Japanese force under Colonel Sanenobu Nagayoshi resisted strongly as Hall secured Bataan, while also moving against nearby **Corregidor** (15–21 February 1945).

Batavia ❙ 1628 ❙ Early Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Sultan Agung of Mataram was determined to regain central Java and sent a large army against the new Dutch city of Batavia (modern Jakarta), defended by Governor Jan Pieterszoon Coen. At the end of a long siege, the Javanese were driven off with terrible losses. General Suriangalaga was forced to return to Mataram, where he was executed for his costly failure (28 August–27 November 1628).

Batavia ❙ 1629 ❙ Early Dutch Wars in the East Indies

In a renewed offensive in central Java, Sultan Agung of Mataram sent a reported 120,000 men against the Dutch city of Batavia (modern Jakarta). While Governor Jan Pieterszoon Coen died during the siege, Antonie van Diemen drove off repeated assaults with very heavy losses. The shattered Javanese withdrew, devastated by starvation and disease (21 August–20 October 1629).

Batavia ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

A British force under General Sir Samuel Auchmuty landed on the Dutch island of Java, where they captured the city of Batavia (modern Jakarta) after storming the nearby position at Fort Cornelius, held by Dutch General Jan Willem Janssens. Java and the neighbouring islands were surrendered to Britain but were returned to Holland at the end of the war (4–28 August 1811).

Batin ❙ 1810 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Returning to the Danube, Russian General Nikolai Kamenskoi captured **Silistria** and besieged Ruschuk and Giurgiu, then attacked a large Turkish relief force under Mukhtar Pasha, entrenched at the mouth of the Yantra, east of Svistov at Batin. The Turks were heavily defeated, with their cannon and 5,000 men captured, and **Ruschuk** and Giurgiu fell three weeks later (7 September 1810).

Batoche ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

General Frederick Middleton led Canadian forces against rebellion in Saskatchewan, advancing north through **Fish Creek** to besiege the Méti at Batoche, southwest of Prince Albert. When the government forces were reinforced, Batoche was seized with costly losses on both sides. Gabriel Dumont fled to the United States, but Louis Riel surrendered and was hanged (9–12 May 1885).

Batoh ❙ 1652 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Renewing war in the Ukraine after **Bila Tserkva** (1651), Polish Hetman Martin Kalinowsky tried to prevent Cossack leader Bogdan Chmielnicki and his Tatar allies joining Moldavia. However, at Batoh, west of Uman, Kalinowksy was routed and killed along with most of his staff. The Tatars changed sides and the Cossacks made peace, placing the Ukraine under Tsar Alexis II (23 May 1652).

Baton Rouge ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Spain entered the war against Britain in June 1779, Don Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish Governor of Louisiana, secured Manchac (7 September), then attacked and defeated the British garrison at Baton Rouge. He later secured Natchez (30 September) and, the following year, **Mobile** in British West Florida. Louisiana remained Spanish until sold to France in 1800 (21 September 1799).

Baton Rouge ❙ 1810 ❙ West Florida Revolution

Although the United States purchased Louisiana from France in 1803, Spain refused to give up the fortress at Baton Rouge. Residents and frontiersmen from nearby American territory defeated the garrison in a sharp engagement and proclaimed the independent State of West Florida. The disputed area was annexed into the United States a few weeks later (23 September 1810).

Baton Rouge ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Confederate forces under General John C. Breckinridge advanced on Baton Rouge in an attempt to recover Louisiana, supported by the ram vessel *Arkansas*. The Union troops initially fell back with General Thomas Williams killed, then regrouped under Colonel Thomas W. Cahill. After scuttling their disabled ship, the Confederates withdrew with almost 500 casualties (5 August 1862).

Battleaxe ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Sollum-Halfaya**

Battle Creek, Idaho ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

When the Bannock Chief Buffalo Horn led his starving people west off the Fort Hall Reservation in southeast Idaho, he was attacked at Battle Creek, south of Boise, by a small force of volunteers from Silver City under Captain Joel Harper. The ill-trained volunteers were driven off, but Buffalo Horn was killed. His people were soon defeated at **Silver Creek, Oregon** (8 June 1878).

Battle Creek, Texas ❙ 1838 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

In an outbreak of warfare in eastern Texas, a band of about 300 mainly Kickapoo warriors and followers under Chief Benito attacked a survey party of 23 at Richland Creek (renamed Battle Creek) near modern Dawson, northeast of Waco. Seventeen Texans were killed and five injured, and a month later the Kickapoo joined Mexican forces in the **Killough Massacre** (8 September 1838).

Battleford ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

Encouraged by the success of Métis (Canadian half-breeds) at **Duck Lake**, Cree Chief Poundmaker (Pitikwahanapiwiyin) took 200 warriors against Battleford on the North Saskatchewan River. With the residents besieged in a fortified stockade, the Cree looted the town before withdrawing when a substantial force approached under Colonel William Otter (30 March–24 April 1885).

Battle Ground ❙ 1811 ❙ Tecumseh's Confederacy

See **Tippecanoe**

Battle Mountain ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

See **Birch Creek**

Batu Pahat ❙ 1456 ❙ Thai-Malacca War

A Thai offensive overland against Melaka (modern Malacca) was routed at **Ulu Muar** (1445) and, eleven years later, Siamese General Awi Dichu led a fresh offensive by sea. An epic naval battle off Batu Pahat saw the forces of Melaka under Bendahara (Chief Minister) Tun Perak secure a decisive victory. Tun Perak served under four Sultans and helped establish Melaka as a maritime power.

Baturin ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden invaded Russia for victory at **Holowczyn** in July then turned to the Ukraine, where Cossack leader Ivan Mazeppa declared for the Swedish King. Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov immediately stormed the Cossack capital of Baturin, with its vital stores, destroying the city and its population. Six months later Mazeppa was defeated at **Poltava** (3 November 1708).

Bau ❙ 1965 ❙ Indonesian-Malaysian Confrontation

Indonesian forces attempting to establish a guerrilla base inside Borneo at Bau, southwest of Kuching, were attacked by Gurkhas under Captain Charles Maunsell. Very heavy fighting saw at least 24 Indonesians killed before they withdrew across the border. Three Gurkhas were also killed and Lance Corporal Rambahadur Limbu won the only Victoria Cross of the war (21 November 1965).

Bauds ❙ 961 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

See **Invercullen**

Baugé ❙ 1421 ❙ Hundred Years War

When Henry V of England was recognised by Charles VI of France as his heir, the disinherited son—the Dauphin Charles VII—gathered troops (including Scottish mercenaries) and at Baugé, in Anjou, attacked an English force led by Henry's brother Thomas Duke of Clarence. The Duke was defeated and killed and the victory rallied support for the Dauphin (22 March 1421).

Bautzen ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Following **Lützen** and the capture of Dresden, Napoleon Bonaparte pursued the Allies to the Spree and attacked them at Bautzen. While lacking cavalry for a decisive victory, Bonaparte defeated General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians and Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein's Russians, driving them into Bohemia. However, the costly French victory yielded neither guns nor prisoners (20–21 May 1813).

Bavay ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Sambre**

Baxar ❙ 1539 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Chausa**

Baxar ❙ 1764 ❙ Bengal War

See **Buxar**

Baxter Springs ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On a fresh raid into Kansas after his outrage in August at **Lawrence**, Confederate guerrilla Colonel William C. Quantrill was driven off from the stockade at Baxter Springs, east of Hopefield, then intercepted a headquarters column nearby under Union commander James G. Blunt. While Blunt and a handful escaped, 80 of his escort were killed, some reportedly in cold blood (6 October 1863).

Bayamo ❙ 1869 ❙ 1st Cuban War of Independence

Opening the Ten Years War, Cuban revolutionaries seized Bayamo, and Donato Mármol was later attacked further north at Saladillo by a large Spanish force under Blas Villate Conde de Valmaseda and Colonel Valeriano Weyler. The rebels lost a reported 2,000 casualties, then burned and evacuated Bayamo. However, war did not end until 1878 with false promises of reform (7 January 1869).

Bayan ❙ 1902 ❙ American-Moro Wars

When Muslim Moros attacked American planters on Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, Colonel Frank Baldwin took 500 men to Bayan on the southern shore of Lake Lanao and captured Fort Bindayan. Next day, the Sultan of Bayan was defeated and killed at Fort Pandapatan. Over 300 Moros died and, a year later, another force defeated them again at nearby **Bacolod** (2–3 May 1902).

Bayazid ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

In a fresh invasion of Armenia, Russian forces under Prince Vassily Osipovich Bebutov attacked a Turkish division at Bayazid (modern Dogubayazit), southwest of Mount Ararat. The Turks were defeated, with heavy losses in men and equipment, and fell back on the great fortress at **Kars**. An unwise Turkish counter-offensive from Kars a week later was defeated at **Kürük-Dar** (29 July 1854).

Bayburt ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich resumed his advance across the Caucasus from **Erzurum** in February, determined to attack through Bayburt, and split the Turkish forces in front of Erzincan. After very heavy fighting on his left flank around Dumanli Dag, Yudenich drove Turkish General Abdul Kerim back to defeat at **Erzincan**, then turned south towards **Bitlis** (2–8 July 1916).

Baylen ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Repulsed south of the Guadalquivir at **Mengibar**, French General Dominique Vedel fell back on Baylen to join commander General Pierre Dupont de L'Etang against the offensive by Spanish General Francisco Castanos. Outnumbered and disorganised, Dupont could not break through, and four days later he surrendered 20,000 men, a third of Napoleon Bonaparte's force in Spain (16–19 July 1808).

Bay of Bengal ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Cuddalore**

Bay of Biscay ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Ushant**

Bay of Pigs ❙ 1961 ❙ Bay of Pigs Incident

Concerned over Communist influence in Cuba, US President John Kennedy supported about 1,500 Cuban exiles to land at Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs). Facing massive opposition, and denied adequate Amercan aid, the ill-advised expedition lost 114 killed and the others captured. While Cuba's army suffered several hundred killed, America bore a humiliating political defeat (17–20 April 1961).

Bayonne ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Two months after Allied forces defeated Marshal Nicolas Soult on the **Nive**, near Bayonne, British General Sir John Hope crossed the Adour to encircle the French fortress. Governor Pierre Thouvenot stubbornly held out and a sortie on 14 April (after Napoleon Bonaparte had abdicated) cost 800 casualties on each side before the city finally surrendered (27 February–26 April 1814).

Bayou Fourche ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Advancing into eastern Arkansas towards Little Rock, Union Generals John W. Davidson and Frederick Steele were blocked five miles away at the Bayou Fourche by Confederate forces under General John S. Marmaduke. Davidson captured Little Rock that night after heavy fighting, and Marmaduke withdrew southeast down the Arkansas River towards **Pine Bluff** (10 September 1863).

Baza ❙ 1489 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

Ferdinand of Castile and Aragon led the final drive into Muslim Granada, where he laid siege to the key fortress of Baza, west of Granada, held by Sidi Yahya for Abdallah el Zagal, uncle and bitter rival of King Abu Abdallah. Baza surrendered on honourable terms after six months, removing Zagal's forces from the war and permitting Ferdinand to advance on **Granada** (June–December 1491).

Baza ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a fresh offensive against General Francois Sébastiani in Granada, Spanish forces under General Joachim Blake advanced as far as Baza in eastern Granada Province before being sur-

prised by French Dragoons and Polish Lancers led by General Édouard Milhaud. Blake was routed with over 1,000 casualties and rapidly withdrew northeast into Murcia (4 November 1810).

Bazavluk ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

At the start of a Cossack rebellion in the Ukraine against John II Casimir of Poland, Bogdan Chmielnicki led a small force against Bazavluk, on the Dnieper, northwest of Nikopol, where the Polish garrison was overwhelmed. Following this success, Chmielnicki was elected Hetman, and he was joined by Crimean Tatars for victories later that year at **Zolte Wody** and **Pilawce** (21 January 1648).

Bazeilles ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Marshal Marie MacMahon withdrawing along the Meuse from **Beaumont-en-Argonne** was attacked at Bazeilles by Baron Ludwig von der Tann's Bavarians. Next day, the village was abandoned in flames and the French fell back on Balan. MacMahon was severely wounded and General Auguste Ducrot took command for the decisive battle later the same day at **Sedan** (31 August–1 September 1870).

Bazentin ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Recovering from unprecedented losses east of **Albert** at the start of the battle of the **Somme**, General Sir Henry Rawlinson launched a rare night attack towards Bazentin-le-Petit. Advancing after minimal bombardment, the British surprised the Germans and captured Bazentin and 2,000 prisoners. Further east, other forces advanced through **Delville Wood** (14–17 July 1916).

Beachy Head ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

See **Portland, Dorset**

Beachy Head ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

When French Admiral Anne Comte de Tourville entered the English Channel with a powerful fleet, outnumbered English-Dutch ships under Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington were ordered out to battle. Off Beachy Head, in Sussex, Torrington had 12 ships destroyed for no French losses before de Tourville broke off the pursuit. The English Admiral never again served at sea (30 June 1690).

Beachy Head ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Cruising close to the English coast, French Admiral Claude Chevalier de Forbin attacked a Portugal convoy west of Beachy Head, escorted by three warships led by Captain Baron Wyld. During a fierce action two British captains died and their ships were captured, along with 22 merchantmen. Wyld's ship was heavily damaged, but later that year he met Forbin again off the **Lizard** (1 May 1707).

Beacon Hill ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Launceston**

Beacon Hill ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Following victory at **Cropredy Bridge** (29 June), Charles I pursued Robert Devereux Earl of Essex to siege at **Lostwithiel** in Cornwall. Partway through the siege Royalist forces under Prince Maurice and Patrick Ruthven Earl of Forth launched a brilliant attack from the east and captured the strategic Beacon Hill. This action led directly to the fall of Lostwithiel (21 August 1644).

Beal na mBlath ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

Soon after the strategic capture of **Cork**, General Emmet Dalton and Free State commander Michael Collins were ambushed by Republicans to the west at Beal na mBlath, between Macroom and Bandon. Confused fighting saw Collins killed—possibly by "friendly fire." While the Republican cause in the field had been lost, bitter guerrilla war continued until May 1923 (22 August 1922).

Beandun ❙ 614 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Facing an advance across the Cotswolds by a strong British-Welsh force, Cynegils of Wessex

and his son Cwichelm met the invaders at a site identified as Beandun (possibly modern Bampton just west of Oxford, or Bindon near Axmouth on the Devon-Dorset border). The Britons were defeated with more than 2,000 killed and were forced to withdraw.

Bean's Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General James Longstreet withdrawing northeast from Knoxville, Tennessee, after defeat at **Fort Sanders** reached Rogersville, then turned against pursuing Union forces under General James M. Shackelford. Heavy fighting on the Holston at Bean's Station forced Shackelford to retire, and Longstreet went into winter quarters further east at Russellville (14 December 1863).

Bear Paw Mountains ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War

Leading the Nez Percé people across Montana from **Canyon Creek** towards Canada, Chief Joseph was intercepted short of the border in the Bear Paw Mountains by a large force under General Nelson Miles. After very heavy fighting, Joseph was forced to surrender at the end of his epic march of almost 2,000 miles. He died on a reservation in 1904 (30 September–4 October 1877).

Bear River ❙ 1863 ❙ Bear River Indian War

Resisting Mormon expansion in northern Utah, Shoshoni under Bear Hunter made a stand on the Bear River against 300 California volunteers led by Colonel Patrick E. Connor. In deep snow near Preston, Idaho, the soldiers lost almost 70 casualties. But Bear Hunter and more than 200 Shoshoni were killed, with about 160 women and children captured, virtually ending the war (29 January 1863).

Beattie's Prairie ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Old Fort Wayne**

Beaufort ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Facing American commander Benjamin Lincoln on the Savannah, British General Augustine Prevost sent 200 men under Colonel Thomas Gardiner to land in the American rear at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, South Carolina. Met by militia under Colonel William Moultrie, Gardiner was repulsed with heavy losses. Three months later, Prevost attacked **Charleston** itself (3 February 1779).

Beaugé ❙ 1421 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Baugé**

Beaugency ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg retook **Orleans** just days after victory near **Loigny**, then marched southwest against General Antoine Eugène Chanzy near Beaugency. The outnumbered Germans took Beaugency despite a costly initial repulse, and the French withdrew towards **Le Mans** when Prince Friedrich Karl approached with reinforcements (7–10 December 1870).

Beaumont-en-Argonne ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Manoeuvring near the Meuse, southeast of **Sedan**, French Marshal Marie MacMahon moved north through **Bazeilles**, leaving General Pierre-Louis de Failly to cover his movement. At Beaumont-en-Argonne, de Failly was surprised and heavily defeated by German troops under the Crown Prince Albert of Saxony, losing more than 7,000 men before falling back through Mouzon (30 August 1870).

Beaumont-en-Cambresis ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

During the French attempt to drive off the Anglo-Austrian siege of **Landrécies**, a French infantry column under General Renee-Bernard Chapuis was defeated to the west near Troisville and Beaumont-en-Cambresis by British and Austrian cavalry under Major General Karl Ott. Following a similar loss at **Villers-en-Cauchies**,

the defeat helped ensure the fall of Landrécies (26 April 1794).

Beaumont Hamel ❙ 1916–1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Ancre**

Beaune-la-Rolande ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Following French recapture of Orleans after victory at **Coulmiers**, General Joseph-Constant Crouzat was immediately sent northeast against Beaune-la-Rolande, held by outnumbered Hanoverians under General Constantin von Voigts-Rhetz. When Prince Friedrich Karl arrived with reinforcements, Crouzat had to withdraw with heavy losses. **Orleans** itself fell a week later (28 November 1870).

Beauport ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Montmorency Gorge**

Beauséjour ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Threatened by increased French presence on the St Lawrence, an expedition of British regulars and colonials under Colonels Robert Monckton and John Winslow was sent from Boston to besiege Beauséjour, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Captain Louis Dupont de Duchambon de Vergor surrendered after four days and Britain secured Acadia, part of modern Nova Scotia (13–16 June 1755).

Beaver Creek ❙ 1868 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Three weeks after relieving **Beecher Island**, a squadron of Buffalo Soldiers under Captain Louis Carpenter, escorting Major Eugene Carr, were ambushed on Beaver Creek, just inside the border of northwest Kansas. The black troopers held off the attackers for eight hours of courageous action before relief arrived. Carpenter and Carr later disputed who was due the credit (17 October 1868).

Beaver Dam Creek ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In the second of the **Seven Days' Battles** east of Richmond, Virginia, General Robert E. Lee followed the inconclusive action at **Oak Grove** by a bold assault on the Union flank north of the Chickahominy at Beaver Dam Creek. The Confederates were repulsed in a costly defeat with over 1,300 men lost, but Union General Fitz-John Porter had to withdraw to **Gaines' Mill** (26 June 1862).

Beaver Dams ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

With his forces driven back to the Niagara after defeat at **Stoney Creek** (6 June), American General John Boyd sent Colonel Charles Boerstler southeast from **Fort George, Quebec**, towards the British outpost at Beaver Dams, held by Lieutenant James Fitzgibbon. Ambushed by Indians under Captain Dominique Ducharme, Boerstler and 450 men surrendered to Fitzgibbon (24 June 1813).

Bécherel ❙ 1363 ❙ Hundred Years War

Having driven the English out of Normandy, the Breton champion Bertrand du Guesclin, in support of Charles of Blois, marched to the siege of Bécherel, northwest of Rennes, and defeated John IV de Montfort, who was contesting the Duchy of Brittany. Despite being driven off, de Montfort was later recognised as Duke, his title confirmed after the death of Blois in battle a year later at **Auray**.

Beda Fomm ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Driving southwest from **Tobruk**, General Richard O'Connor crossed Cyrenaica through **Mechili** to trap the retreating Italians south of Benghazi at Beda Fomm. Marshal Rudolfo Graziani tried to break through, but had to surrender 25,000 men, about 100 tanks and over 1,000 trucks. The British were then diverted to **Greece**, and the Germans struck back at **El Agheila** (5–7 February 1941).

Bedcanford ❙ 571 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

After Ceawalin of the West Saxons and his brother Cutha defeated Aethelbert of Kent at **Wibbandun** in 568, another brother, Cuthwulf, took a force north of the Thames and defeated the Britons at Bedcanford (modern Bedford). The Saxons then captured Limbury, Aylesbury, Bensington and Eynsham. Cuthwulf died later the same year.

Bedford ❙ 571 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Bedcanford**

Bedford ❙ 1224 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

Following the decisive Baronial defeat in 1217 at **Lincoln**, further rebellion flared at **Bytham** and later at Bedford, where the King's Justiciar Hubert de Burgh besieged Bedford Castle, held by William de Breaute for his brother, the rebel leader Falke. William was hanged when the castle fell after two months, while Falke de Breaute was later dispossessed and banished (20 June–14 August 1224).

Bednur ❙ 1783 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore continued his father's war against Britain, General Richard Mathews recaptured the South Indian towns of Bednur and Mangalore, but was besieged at Bendur (modern Nagar) by a massive Mysorean army. Mathews was forced to surrender after ten days' fighting and died in prison, while Tipu went on to besiege **Mangalore** (17–30 April 1783).

Bedr ❙ 624 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

See **Badr**

Bedriacum (1st) ❙ 69 ❙ Vitellian Civil War

After overthrowing Galba, new Roman Emperor Otho faced Vitellius invading from the Rhineland and attempted to block him at the Po, south of Cremona near Bedriacum. The Vitellian Marshals Aulus Caecina Alienus and Fabius Valens secured a decisive victory and Otho killed himself, ending just eight weeks' reign. Vitellius himself was soon defeated at the same location (14 April 69).

Bedriacum (2nd) ❙ 69 ❙ Vitellian Civil War

Vitellius overthrew Otho at **Bedriacum** in April, then faced rebellion from his own troops, with Marcus Antonius Primus invading from the Danube. The Vitellians were defeated at Bedriacum, near Cremona, and Primus reached Rome, where Vitellius was discovered in hiding and killed. The instability of the "Year of the Four Emperors" ended with the accession of Vespasian (24 October 69).

Beecher Island ❙ 1868 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Advancing from Kansas into eastern Colorado, a scouting party under Major George Forsyth was attacked by a large war party under the Cheyenne Roman Nose on the dry Arikaree River. Besieged on a mid-stream island, Forsyth held out until relieved for nine days, with 23 casualties including Lieutenant Frederick Beecher killed. Roman Nose was also killed (17–25 September 1868).

Beersheba ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Rebuilding losses suffered at **Gaza**, new British commander Sir Edmund Allenby ordered a diversionary bombardment of Gaza, then attacked the other end of the line at Beersheba, now under General Erich von Falkenhayn. Mounted infantry circled north and came from the rear to take the town and 2,000 Turkish prisoners, while further west, Allenby advanced through **Sheria** (31 October 1917).

Beersheba ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Egyptian forces driven out of **Huleiquat** fought a stubborn defence further east around Suweidan and **Faluja**, while Israeli commander Ygal Allon swung south against Beersheba, capital of the Negev. The 500-strong garrison was overwhelmed after five hours of intense action, cutting off supplies to Egyptians in the

north and opening the way south towards **Asluj** (20–21 October 1948).

Bees ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)
See **Tanga**

Beicang ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion
With the legations in **Beijing** besieged by anti-foreign Boxers, a fresh 20,000-strong international relief force set out from **Tianjin** and was blocked next day by 25,000 Chinese under General Song Qing on the Bei He at Beicang (Pei-ts'ang). Fighting in flooded fields, the Allies lost almost 300, mainly Japanese, before Song fell back upriver to **Yangcun** (5 August 1900).

Beijing ❙ 1214–1215 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan
After Genghis Khan besieged Beijing (then called Zhongdu), he accepted a massive tribute and withdrew. However, when Jin Emperor Xuan Zong moved his capital south, Genghis and the Khitan defector Shimo Mingan renewed the siege. When a relief army was defeated near Hejian, the starving city surrendered and was sacked, securing northern China for the Mongols (April 1214–May 1215).

Beijing ❙ 1644 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China
As the Ming Dynasty stumbled towards its end, rebel leader Li Zicheng seized much of Henan, Hubei and Shanxi Provinces before marching on Beijing itself. When Li captured the capital, the last Ming Emperor Chongzhen committed suicide. A month later, after defeat at **Shanhaiguan** by Ming and Manchu forces, Li burned part of Beijing and abandoned the city to the Manchu (25 April 1644).

Beijing ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion
In a campaign against foreigners, Boxers in Beijing murdered German Minister Klemens von Ketteler, then besieged the legations, where British Minister Sir Claude MacDonald led a defence force of troops and volunteers. They held out against heavy attack for two months until a relief force arrived from **Tianjin**. China was forced to make peace and pay reparations (20 June–14 August 1900).

Beijing ❙ 1917 ❙ Manchu Restoration
Chinese warlord Zhang Xun took advantage of confusion after Russia's revolution to seize Beijing, and restored 11-year-old Manchu Emperor Puyi (Xuan Tong), overthrown in 1912. General Duan Qirui (with American, Japanese and British aid) took Beijing by assault and the Emperor abdicated again. The Republic then formally declared war on Germany and Austria (1–12 July 1917).

Beijing ❙ 1920 ❙ Anhui-Zhili War
See **Zhuozhou**

Beijing ❙ 1922 ❙ 1st Zhili-Fengtian War
See **Changxindian**

Beijing ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
Recovering from Nationalist losses at **Baoding**, Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yuxiang advanced on Beijing, held by warlord Zhang Zuolin and General Sun Zhuanfang. After nearby cities fell, Zhang fled and was killed when Japanese forces mined his train to Mukden. Beijing was occupied, effectively ending the war with northern and southern China united under Chiang (9 April–3 June 1928).

Beijing ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
Days after the incident at **Marco Polo Bridge**, Japanese forces under General Kanichiro Tashiro launched a large offensive on the axis Beijing-Tianjin (Tientsin). Very heavy fighting saw Tianjin and Dagu fall (30 July) and General Zhang Zizhong soon abandoned Beijing. The Japanese then advanced southwest into Shanxi towards **Taiyuan** (10 July–4 August 1937).

Beijing ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
During the great offensive by Generals Lin Biao and Nie Rongzhen, up to 200,000

Nationalists under General Fu Zuoyi were besieged in Beijing (then called Peiping). Following the loss of Zhangjiakou to the north and the violent fall of **Tientsin** to the southeast, Fu surrendered to save the city from destruction, giving the Communists virtually all of China north of the Yangzi (22 January 1949).

Beijing-Tianjin ❙ 1948–1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

General Lin Biao secured Manchuria with the **Liaoshen** offensive, then crossed the Great Wall to join General Nie Rongzhen in a Communist offensive in northern China. Following capture of besieged Zhanjiakou (Kalgan), **Tianjin** was taken by storm and Beijing surrendered, leaving **Taiyuan** the only Nationalist stronghold in the north (5 December 1948–31 January 1949).

Beirut ❙ 1110 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Following Crusader capture of the Lebanese port of **Tripoli** in July 1109, King Baldwin I of Jerusalem besieged the port of Beirut in modern Lebanon, supported by ships from Pisa and Genoa. Although the Italian naval blockade prevented aid arriving, Beirut held out for four months before it fell by assault. The Governor was executed and the city was sacked (February–13 May 1110).

Beirut ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Turko-Egyptian War

When Egyptian Viceroy Mohammed Ali defeated Turkey at **Nezib** in Syria and accepted the surrender of the Turkish fleet (24 June 1839), the European powers intervened to prevent danger to Allied shipping. A British-Austrian naval force under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford bombarded Beirut and, after a further attack on **Acre**, Ali gave up the Turkish fleet and evacuated Syria (10 October 1840).

Beirut ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

See **Lebanon**

Beirut ❙ 1978 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

Amid confused alliances in Lebanon, Syria turned on Christian militias they had helped at **Tel-el-Zataar** and attacked Christian positions in East Beirut. Fighting began in July, before Syria launched a massive offensive with devastating artillery fire. Perhaps 1,200 militia were killed, as well as up to 200 Syrians, before Syria withdrew when Israel threatened to intervene (27 September–7 October 1978).

Beirut ❙ 1982 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

On 6 June about 60,000 Israeli troops with tanks invaded Lebanon in a strike against the Palestine Liberation Organisation. After brief action with Syrian forces a cease-fire was agreed and the Israelis besieged Beirut. Severe action caused heavy guerrilla and civilian losses before the PLO went into exile. Israel withdrew from southern Lebanon in June 1985 (13 June–13 August 1982).

Beirut ❙ 1990 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

Christian militia General Michael Aoun declared war on Syrian forces in Lebanon and their Lebanese allies (14 March 1989). The ensuing struggle tore Beirut apart. Aoun later turned on rival militias, before a massive Syrian offensive beat him in a day of terrible fighting to end the 15-year war. In May 1991 Syria and Lebanon signed a treaty confirming Lebanese independence (13 October 1990).

Beisan ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

See **Fihl**

Belasitza ❙ 1014 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

See **Balathista**

Belaya Glina ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

On the offensive in the Kuban, White commander Anton Denikin captured **Torgovaya** (25 June), then advanced on Belaya Glina, held by Bolshevik General Dmitrii Zhloba. Splitting his army into converging columns, Denikin secured a brilliant victory, taking 5,000 prisoners (most drafted into the White Army). Red commander Ivan Sorokin then fell back on **Ekaterinodar** (6 July 1918).

Belaya Tserkov ❙ 1651 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Bila Tserkva**

Belchite ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Three days after his advance on Saragossa was repulsed at **Maria**, Spanish General Joachim Blake made a stand south of the Ebro at Belchite, supported by Asturian General Carlos Areizaga. Attacked by General Louis Suchet, Blake's force was again defeated and fled, effectively conceding Aragon and the Ebro Valley to French control (18 June 1809).

Belchite ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

As part of the Republican offensive into Aragon towards **Saragossa**, the fortified town of Belchite to the southeast became a key position behind the battlefront. Nationalist Generals Eduardo Buruaga and Fernando Barrón were driven off attempting to relieve the besieged garrison and the ruined town eventually fell by storm. It was retaken six months later (24 August–6 September 1937).

Belchite ❙ 1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

General Fidel Dávila started a Nationalist offensive on the Ebro by sending a large force with aircraft and tanks against the strategic town of Belchite, lost six months earlier. General José Solchaga retook Belchite after heavy fighting and the International Brigade withdrew towards the coast as the Nationalists advanced through Lerida and **Vinaroz** towards **Castellón de la Plana** (10 March 1938).

Belen ❙ 1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

When Egyptian forces under Ibrahim Pasha seized **Acre** in Turkish Syria and defeated the Pasha of Aleppo at **Homs** (8–9 July), Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II sent a fresh force under Aga Hussein Pasha. At Belen, south of Alexandretta on the Pass into Anatolia, the Ottoman army was routed. The Sultan then sent a further force against Ibrahim in Anatolia at **Konya** in December (29 July 1832).

Belfast ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a fresh offensive east from Pretoria, General Sir Redvers Buller advanced against Louis Botha defending the railway between Belfast and Machadodorp. After early action at Dalmanutha, General Neville Lyttleton attacked the salient at Bergendal, outside Belfast. Lyttleton breached the line in a bloody action and President Paul Kruger fled east to Delagoa Bay (22–28 August 1900).

Belfast ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

After attacks in eastern Transvaal in December at **Vryheid** and **Helvetia**, Boer commanders Louis Botha and Ben Viljoen led an ambitious attack on the Delagoa Railway defended by General Horace Smith-Dorrien. Heavy fighting at Belfast and neighbouring stations cost 100 British killed and 70 prisoners, but the Boers were repulsed and later invaded Natal (7 January 1901).

Belfort ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Mühlhausen**

Belfort (1st) ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Campaigning in eastern France, German General Karl August von Werder besieged Belfort, heroically defended by Colonel Pierre-Philippe Denfert-Rochereau. A French relief force under General Charles-Denis Bourbaki, which had won at **Villersexel**, was routed at nearby **Héricourt**. But Belfort held out until the war's end and capitulated with honour (3 November 1870–17 February 1871).

Belfort (2nd) ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Héricourt**

Belgium ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Faced by an overwhelming German invasion of Belgium, and loss of the key fortress at **Eben Emael**, Belgian forces fell back to the **Dyle Line**. Despite British and French aid, they were

driven back towards the coast and Brussels fell (17 May). King Leopold surrendered his army (about 225,000 troops) and capitulated, though a few thousand troops escaped through **Dunkirk** (10–28 May 1940).

Belgrade ❙ 1440 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad II led a fresh invasion of Serbia and seized most of the country, though Belgrade held out under Zovan Thallóczi, Hungarian Military Governor of Croatia. Although Murad laid siege by land and water, the fortress was well equipped with artillery, which caused heavy Turkish losses. The Sultan withdrew his army and flotilla after six months, returning 16 years later.

Belgrade ❙ 1456 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Having captured **Constantinople** in 1453, Sultan Mehmed II took 150,000 men against Belgrade, defended by Janos Hunyadi. A week after Hunyadi defeated a Turkish flotilla on the Danube (14 July), reinforcements raised by Giovanni de Capistrano helped defeat the Turks. Mehmed lifted his siege and Hungary was temporarily saved, though Hunyadi died a few days later (2–22 July 1456).

Belgrade ❙ 1521 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Determined to invade Hungary against Louis II, Sultan Suleiman I and Grand Vizier Mehmed Piri Pasha had first to seize the Balkan fortresses, and laid siege to Belgrade. When reinforcements arrived from the fall of **Sabac**, mining breached the walls and Belgrade fell by storm. However, the invasion of Hungary was delayed five years until the advance through **Mohacs** (July–29 August 1521).

Belgrade ❙ 1688 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Campaigning in Hungary after victory at **Vienna** (1683), Charles V of Lorraine won again at **Harkany** (1687) before Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, took command and marched against the Turkish stronghold of Belgrade, abandoned by General Yegen Osman. The citadel fell after a 21-day bombardment and most of Serbia and Transylvania fell to the Habsburg army (20 August 1688).

Belgrade ❙ 1690 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Despite Turkish defeats over five years at **Vienna**, **Harkany** and **Belgrade**, Grand Vizier Fazil Mustafa Pasha led a renewed Turkish offensive in Europe and, after recapturing **Nish** (1689), marched against the key city of Belgrade. At the end of a six-day siege, a Turkish shell destroyed the main Austrian powder magazine and the Serbian capital returned to Turkish hands (8–14 October 1690).

Belgrade ❙ 1717 ❙ Austro-Turkish War

A year after beating Turkey on the Danube at **Peterwardein**, Austrian Prince Eugène of Savoy marched into the Balkans and besieged Belgrade. When a huge relief army approached under Grand Vizier Khalil Pasha, it was defeated with massive losses (16 August). Belgrade's Turkish garrison of 30,000 quickly surrendered and Sultan Ahmed III soon sued for peace (July–21 August 1717).

Belgrade ❙ 1739 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

In a Turkish offensive on the Danube, Grand Vizier Al-Haji Mohammed routed Austrian Marshal Count Georg Oliver von Wallis at **Kroszka** (22 July), then besieged Belgrade, defended by General Jakob von Succow. Wallis manoeuvred outside the city, but after months of negotiation, Austria made peace, yielding Belgrade, Serbia and Wallachia to the Turks (26 July–18 September 1739).

Belgrade ❙ 1789 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Austrian Baron Gideon Ernst von Laudon supported Russia against Turkey by invading Bosnia to besiege Belgrade, which had been

seized by Turks. The city fell after three weeks, but Emperor Leopold, faced by threats in the west, eventually made a separate peace with Turkey and returned Belgrade in exchange for a small part of Bosnia (15 September–8 October 1789).

Belgrade ❙ 1807 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

When Belgrade fell to Serbian patriot George Kara in 1805, the citadel held out under the Turkish Governor Pasha Suleiman. The Pasha was abandoned by his own forces following the defeat at nearby **Misar** (August 1806) and finally surrendered the city on condition of free passage. He was however shamefully attacked and killed nearby, along with all his followers (7 March 1807).

Belgrade ❙ 1862 ❙ Serbo-Turkish Wars

Prince Michael III of Serbia attempted a rebellion against his Turkish overlords and led a revolt in the capital Belgrade. The Turkish garrison withdrew into the citadel but re-established control after bombarding the city for four hours. Michael was murdered a few years later, apparently at Turkish instigation, to be succeeded by his 14-year-old cousin Milan (15–16 June 1862).

Belgrade ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Kolubara**

Belgrade ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

With an Austrian advance into Serbia repulsed at **Kolubara** in December 1914, forces under General August von Mackensen led a fresh invasion and Austrian General Herman Kovess von Kovesshaza fought his way into Belgrade. The capital fell after bloody fighting and, despite an Anglo-French intervention at **Salonika**, the Serbians fell back south towards **Kossovo** (7–9 October 1915).

Belgrade ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

At the start of Germany's lightning campaign into the **Balkans**, Generals Maximilian von Weich and Ewald von Kleist stormed into Yugoslavia. Massive aerial bombing of Belgrade caused terrible casualties, and the capital fell within a week (12 April). With its airforce crushed and 300,000 troops captured, Yugoslavia capitulated and the Axis focussed on **Greece** (6–17 April 1941).

Belgrade ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

When Romania and Bulgaria defected to the Allies after **Jassy-Kishinev**, Soviet Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin invaded Yugoslavia, defended by General Maximilian von Weichs. Aided by Yugoslav partisans under Tito, the Russians liberated much of the country, then attacked Belgrade. The capital fell after heavy fighting and the Germans evacuated the **Balkans** (14–20 October 1944).

Belkesheim ❙ 983 ❙ Later German Imperial Wars

German Emperor Otto II was campaigning in Italy when heathen Bohemians and Slavs in his eastern territories rebelled against German authority and destroyed a number of churches. At Belkesheim, near the Elbe, Saxon Princes under the Margrave Dietrich defeated and drove back the heathen tribes. However, Christianity was virtually extinguished east of the Elbe.

Belle Alliance ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

See **Waterloo**

Belleau Wood ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Two days after the German offensive across the **Aisne** halted on the Marne at **Chateau-Thierry**, American General Omar Bundy launched a major counter-attack further west at Belleau Wood, which was seized by his Marine Brigade. The Americans fought off repeated

German attacks, before the area was secured at a cost of over 1,800 killed and another 7,000 wounded (6–26 June 1918).

Bellegarde ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A Spanish army under Don Antonio Ricardos invaded southeastern France, where he captured the powerful frontier fortress of Bellegarde (22 June 1793), before a counter-offensive the following year by General Jacques Dugommier. The Marquis Dominique de Perignon recaptured Bellegarde after a five-month siege, and Dugommier advanced into Spain (May–17 September 1794).

Belle Grove ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cedar Creek**

Belle Isle, Brittany ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

In a large-scale assault on the fortress at Belle Isle, off the coast of Brittany, Britain sent a naval squadron under Commodore Augustus Keppel, supported by 10,000 troops under Major General Studholme Hodgson. After an initial repulse (7 April), a fresh assault settled into an heroic siege before the citadel finally surrendered, securing the strategic island for the Allies (22 April–7 June 1761).

Belle Isle, Canada ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Admiral Sir Edward Boscawen attempted to interdict massive French reinforcements for Canada, capturing three transports near Belle Isle, off Newfoundland. However, the remaining ships—with Governor Pierre Rigaud Marquis de Vaudreuil and General Louis de Montcalm—arrived safely. Admiral Emmanuel de Cahideuc Comte Dubois de la Motte returned unscathed to Brest (10 June 1755).

Bellevue ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Determined to secure food for his besieged army at **Metz**, French Marshal Achille Bazaine sent a large-scale sortie north towards Bellevue, where the Moselle harvest was stored. Both sides lost over 1,000 casualties in heavy fighting near Maizières and the French were driven back to Metz empty-handed. Metz capitulated three weeks later (7 October 1870).

Bellewaarde (1st) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the final assault of the Second Battle of **Ypres**, Germans under Duke Albrecht, checked east of the city at **Frezenberg** (13 May), attacked further south around Bellewaarde. Advancing behind the largest gas attack to date, the Germans made progress in the north around Mouse Trap Farm, but the Allied line at Bellewaarde held firm and the great German offensive came to an end (24–25 May 1915).

Bellewaarde (2nd) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Coinciding with a British attack at **Givenchy** to support the French in **Artois**, further north British General Edmund Allenby led a smaller supporting attack north from Hooge against Bellewaarde Ridge, east of Ypres. Despite initial success, Allenby's assault stalled and the Second Battle of Artois soon came to an end (16 June 1915).

Belmont, Missouri ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union General Ulysses S. Grant advancing down the Mississippi towards Columbus, Kentucky, attacked the Confederate garrison under General Gideon T. Pillow across the river at Belmont, Missouri. The Confederates were driven out, but in the face of a counter-attack by General Leonidas Polk, Grant withdrew from Columbus for little tactical advantage (7 November 1861).

Belmont, South Africa ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Attempting to relieve besieged **Kimberley**, British General Lord Paul Methuen attacked a strong Boer position to the southwest at Belmont under Jacobus Prinsloo. The Boers were driven off with a disciplined frontal assault, which cost

about 300 British casualties and about 100 Boers. The Boers then fell back through **Graspan**, and across the **Modder** to **Magersfontien** (23 November 1899).

Belorussia ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

On a massive summer offensive against German Army Group Centre, four Soviet armies advanced into Belorussia. Decisive victories including **Vitebsk**, **Mogilev**, **Bobruysk**, **Minsk** and **Vilna** opened the way to East Prussia and the Baltic, while the fall of **Lublin** threatened **Warsaw**. The Germans suffered shocking losses and Marshal Ernst Busch was dismissed (22 June–24 July 1944).

Bemaru ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

More than two years after Amir Dost Muhammad of Afghanistan was deposed following defeat at **Ghazni**, his son Akbar Khan besieged the British in Kabul. Colonel John Shelton drove the Afghans from the nearby village of Bemaru, but on a second sortie ten days later, Shelton was routed with heavy losses, helping trigger the disastrous evacuation of **Kabul** (13 & 23 November 1841).

Bembesi ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War

Advancing into Matabeleland (in modern Zimbabwe) through victory at the **Shangani**, British Major Patrick Forbes was attacked days later at Bembesi, 30 miles northeast of Bulawayo, by an even larger force under Mjaan. The Matabele were again routed by cannon and Maxim guns and King Lobengula fled. His capital quickly fell and he died of fever while escaping north (1 November 1893).

Bemis Heights (1st) ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Saratoga, New York (1st)**

Bemis Heights (2nd) ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Saratoga, New York (2nd)**

Benavente ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French cavalry under General Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes pursuing Sir John Moore's British army towards Corunna in northwest Spain caught up with the Allied rearguard on the Esla at Benavente. General Henry Paget's cavalry turned to savage the French advance units, capturing Lefebvre-Desnouettes and permitting Moore to reach **Corunna** (26 December 1808).

Benavides ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

General Jean-Andre Valletaux advanced north from Benavente into Galicia, where he unwisely attacked Spanish commander José Maria Santocildes at Benavides, nine miles northeast of Astorga. The French were taken in the flank by fresh Spanish forces under General Frederico Castanon. In the resulting defeat Vellataux was killed, along with about 300 of his men (23 June 1811).

Benburb ❙ 1646 ❙ British Civil Wars

Renewing the rebellion of his uncle Hugh O'Neill (crushed at **Kinsale** in 1601), Owen Roe O'Neill faced an offensive by a Scottish Puritan army under Sir Robert Monroe, which landed to support the Protestant colonists of Ulster. O'Neill routed Monroe on the Blackwater at Benburb and Dublin later fell. The rising was eventually crushed as part of the British Civil Wars (5 June 1646).

Bender ❙ 1738 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Russian Marshal Count Burkhard Christoph von Münnich advanced into Turkish Moldavia and was heavily repulsed attempting to cross the Dniester at Bender (modern Bendery). Thwarted by poor supplies and lack of support he withdrew, with his army decimated by casualties, disease and starvation. The Count returned the following year for a decisive victory at **Stavuchany**.

Bender ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

While the invading Russian army under General Pyotr Rumyantsev established a strong

defensive position on the **Pruth**, General Pyotr Panin was sent east to the Dniester against the fortress of Bender (modern Bendery). The Turkish stronghold fell by storm after a three-month siege, followed by a bloody massacre of the garrison (28 July–16 September 1770).

Benevento ❙ 1266 ❙ Angevin Conquest of the Two Sicilies

Encouraged by successive Popes, Charles I of Anjou led a French army into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, held by Manfred, illegitimate son of Emperor Frederick II. On the Plain of Grandella, near Benevento northeast of Naples, Manfred's largely German and Saracen army was crushed and Manfred was killed. Charles then seized the twin throne for Anjou (26 February 1266).

Beneventum ❙ 275 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War

King Pyrrhus of Epirus returned to Italy from Sicily after failure at **Lilybaeum** and met Roman General Manius Curius Dentatus at Beneventum, where Pyrrhus was defeated and withdrew south to Tarentum (modern Taranto). Threatened by a reinforced Roman attack, he abandoned Italy, confirming Rome as the principal power, and returned to Greece, where he was killed in 272 BC at **Argos**.

Beneventum ❙ 214 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Marching north to join his brother Hannibal northeast of Naples near **Nola**, Carthaginian General Hanno was intercepted further east near Beneventum (modern Benevento) by a slightly larger force under Tiberius Gracchus. Hanno's army of 18,000, comprising mainly native Italian troops with some Numidian cavalry, suffered a terrible defeat and he was driven back to Bruttium (Calabria).

Beneventum ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Two years after a previous defeat at **Beneventum**, the Carthaginian General Hanno was attempting to escort supplies to Capua, when he was attacked in camp northeast of Naples near Beneventum (modern Benevento) by Roman Consul Quintus Fulvius Flaccus. Hanno was heavily defeated and Flaccus and Consul Appius Claudius then moved west to besiege **Capua**.

Benghazi ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

With **Tripoli** secured, Italy sent Admiral Augusto Aubry east against Benghazi, which refused to surrender to General Ottavio Briccola. General Giovanni Ameglio landed after an early morning bombardment and lost over 100 men to hot resistance before a second bombardment forced the surrender. Heavy fighting took place in March 1912 outside Benghazi at **Two Palms** (19 October 1911).

Beni Boo Ali ❙ 1821 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

See **Balad Bani Bu Ali**

Benin ❙ 1897 ❙ British Conquest of Nigeria

Avenging the massacre at **Ugbine** (4 January), a 1,200-strong British Punitive Expedition under Admiral Harry Rawson converged on King Oba at Benin City in modern Nigeria, whose army was destroyed by Maxim guns and artillery. King Oba's capital was razed and he was exiled. His son-in-law Ologbosheri was eventually captured and executed for the attack at Ugbine (18 February 1897).

Benin ❙ 1967 ❙ Biafran War

When Colonel Chukwuemeka Ojukwu declared independent Biafra in southeast Nigeria, his ally Colonel Victor Banjo launched a rash offensive across the Niger into Midwest State and seized the capital Benin. Further west at Ore, the Biafrans were checked by Federal Colonel Murtala Mohammed and driven back to **Onitsha**. Banjo was later executed for abandoning Benin (August–October 1967).

Bennington Raid ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Over-confident after victory at **Hubbardton**, British General John Burgoyne sent Colonels Friedrich Baum and Heinrich Breymann against Bennington, on the Vermont-New York border. The Brunswickers were routed after Baum was defeated and killed by General John Stark, and Breymann was defeated by Colonel Seth

Warner. Burgoyne soon lost again at **Saratoga** (16 August 1777).

Bensington ❙ 779 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

King Offa of Mercia determined to rebuild the power of Mercia, which had lost land north of the Thames after defeat at **Burford** in 752. Attacking the West Saxons in Oxfordshire at Bensington (modern Benson) near Wallingford, Offa inflicted a heavy defeat on King Cynewulf of Wessex. Mercia expanded to dominate southern England until the decisive battle in 825 at **Ellandun**.

Ben Suc ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Iron Triangle**

Bentonville ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman marched east across North Carolina, he was checked at **Averasborough**, then advanced three days later against the main Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston further east at Bentonville, near Goldsborough. Johnston suffered a costly defeat in the decisive action of the campaign and, a month later, he surrendered his army (19–21 March 1865).

Beorora ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Rajgarh**

Beranbyrg ❙ 556 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Consolidating his control in the area of modern Wiltshire following victory at **Searobyrg** in 522, King Cynric of the West Saxons attacked the Britons at Beranbyrg (Barbury Castle), just south of Swindon. Supported by his son Ceawlin, Cynric defeated the Britons and, a few years later, Ceawlin succeeded to the Saxon crown of Wessex.

Berat ❙ 1281 ❙ Neapolitan-Byzantine War

Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, entered an alliance with Venice to capture Constantinople, but before their full expedition could be assembled, a smaller Neapolitan force under Solimon Rossi attacked the Adriatic coast and besieged Berat, south of Tirana. A relief army sent by Emperor Michael VIII crushed Rossi's force, though a rising in Sicily aborted the great enterprise.

Berat ❙ 1455 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

George Kastriote Skanderbeg attempted to resume the initiative in central Albania and besieged Berat, south of Tirana, supported by about 1,000 men supplied by Alfonso V of Naples. However, he was surprised by a Turkish army under Isa Bey Evrenos and the Neapolitan troops were killed almost to a man. Skanderbeg had his revenge two years later at **Albulen** (26 July 1455).

Beraun ❙ 1394 ❙ German Towns War

When battle at **Doffingen** in 1388 settled war between the Princes and the cities, the weak German King Wenceslas faced continued opposition from dissident nobles, including his cousin Jobst, Margrave of Moravia and Brandenburg. Jobst defeated the Imperial army in battle at Beraun, southwest of Prague, and held Wenceslas prisoner until he agreed to make Jobst Regent of Bohemia.

Berea Mountain ❙ 1852 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

Determined to chastise Basutho Chief Moshoeshoe after defeat at **Viervoet** in 1851, Governor Sir George Cathcart led 2,500 British troops north into the Orange River Sovereignty. Outnumbered and surrounded at Berea Mountain, Cathcart narrowly escaped defeat by withdrawing west to the Caledon. Britain later yielded the territory to the Boers as the Orange Free State (20 December 1852).

Beresteczko ❙ 1651 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

On a fresh Ukraine offensive against Cossack leader Bogdan Chmielnicki, Polish General Stefan Czarniecki attacked a much larger rebel force at Beresteczko, on the Styr, northeast of Lvov. As at **Zborov**, Chmielnicki's Crimean Tatar allies deserted him and he was decisively

beaten. Another action at **Bila Tserkva** soon forced the Cossacks to accept a disadvantageous peace (28–30 June 1651).

Berezina ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Retreating from Moscow, Napoleon Bonaparte's army was attacked by Prince Mikhail Kutuzov and Admiral Paul Tchitchakov at the Berezina near Borisov. Despite the courage of Marshal Michel Ney, and a desperate rearguard action by Marshal Claude Victor, the French passage across the icy river was a disaster, with perhaps 25,000 killed or drowned (26–28 November 1812).

Berezina ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

With **Kiev** secured (7 May), Polish commander Josef Pilsudksi was preparing a fresh advance when Russian General Mikhail Tukhachevski struck in a brilliant offensive across the Berezina, supported in the south by 18,000 Cossack cavalry under Semyon Budenny. The Polish army was nearly destroyed west of Kiev around Zhitomir before retreating towards **Warsaw** (14 May–4 June 1920).

Bergamo ❙ 464 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

The Alan King Beorgor led a fresh invasion of northern Italy and marched his force onto the Plain of Lombardy. At Bergamo, northeast of Milan, Beorgor was met by troops under the Suevic-Roman kingmaker Ricimer. The King of the Alans was defeated and killed in fierce fighting and his invasion was repulsed (6 February 464).

Bergen, Hainault ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Mons**

Bergen, Hesse ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

On the offensive in Hesse after victory during 1758 at **Sandershausen** and **Lutterberg**, French Duke Victor-Francois of Broglie occupied Bergen, northeast of Frankfurt, and came under attack by Prussians, Brunswickers and British led by Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick. However, the Allies were repulsed with heavy losses and the French advanced through Westphalia to **Minden** (13 April 1759).

Bergen, Norway ❙ 1665 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

Following success in June off **Lowestoft**, Edward Montagu Earl of Sandwich sent Admiral Sir Thomas Teddeman to pursue a Dutch convoy under Commodore Pieter de Bitter into neutral Bergen, Norway. Shore batteries opened fire, and after two hours Teddeman was driven off. A month later after refit, Teddeman and Sandwich captured nine Dutch East Indiamen in just two days (13 August 1665).

Bergen-aan-Zee (1st) ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

After the British expedition to northern Holland repulsed the French at **Groote Keeten** and **Zuyper Sluys**, Frederick Augustus Duke of York arrived with the main force and joined General Ivan Hermann's Russians against General Guillaume Brune outside Bergen, near Alkmaar. The Allies were repulsed, with the Russian division suffering very heavy losses in men and guns (19 September 1799).

Bergen-aan-Zee (2nd) ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Castricum**

Bergendal ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Belfast**

Bergen-op-Zoom ❙ 1588 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Alexander Farnese Duke of Parma followed destruction of the **Spanish Armada** in July by besieging Bergen-op-Zoom, the last major town in Brabant still held for the United Provinces, defended by commander Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby. Parma was forced to abandon the siege after a brilliant counter-assault by Francis Vere, who won a knighthood (14 September–12 November 1588).

Bergen-op-Zoom ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

See **Fleurus**

Bergen-op-Zoom ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Ekeren**

Bergen-op-Zoom ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Two weeks after crushing the Anglo-Austrian army at **Lauffeld**, French Marshal Maurice de Saxe sent General Ulrich de Lowendahl against the powerful Dutch fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, held by 86-year-old Isaac Kock Baron Cronstrom. Bergen fell by storm after a bitter and very costly siege, and was subjected to a terrible pillage and destruction (15 July–18 September 1747).

Bergen-op-Zoom ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

While the European Allies were crumbling before a French offensive east of Paris, British General Sir Thomas Graham commanding in Holland launched an unwise night-time attack on the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom (in French hands since 1795). Having forced their way in, the British started plundering, and at dawn most of them were killed or captured (8 March 1814).

Bergfriede ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

At the start of Russia's mid-winter offensive against Napoleon Bonaparte in eastern Prussia, part of General Levin Bennigsen's army was attacked by Marshal Nicolas Soult at the Bergfriede crossing of the Alle, north of Ionkovo. Having withstood a large-scale assault, the Russians slipped away during the night north to Königsberg, ready for **Eylau** five days later (3 February 1807).

Beringia ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Encouraged by Turkey, Sultan Ali Dinar of Darfur, in western Sudan, raised rebellion and threatened Khartoum. Pursued by British and Egyptians under Colonel Philip Kelly, the Sultan's entrenched army was defeated at Beringia, north of El Fasher, which fell next day. Darfur was annexed to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Ali Dinar was pursued and killed in November at **Guiba** (22 May 1916).

Berlin ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

The British attacked Berlin as early as August 1940, but their first sustained air offensive on the German capital saw 16 major raids from November 1943 to March 1944, with more than 1,000 British bombers lost. American forces joined in and lost 200 bombers in just three raids in March–April 1944. While attacks continued into 1945, the Battle of Berlin proved the costliest air campaign of the war.

Berlin ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Soviet Marshals Georgi Zhukov and Ivan Konev drove deep into eastern Germany, advancing on Berlin itself against intense resistance. Russian losses are estimated at up to 100,000 dead, along with perhaps 150,000 German soldiers killed and maybe as many civilians. After Hitler shot himself, General Karl Weidling finally surrendered the shattered city (16 April–2 May 1945).

Bern ❙ 1339 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss Wars

See **Laupen**

Bern ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Facing threatened insurrection in Switzerland, Napoleon Bonaparte sent General Guillaume Brune with troops from Italy and the Rhine. Supported by General Alexis Schauenbourg, Brune defeated Swiss General Karl von Erlach at Bern, which was captured next day along with massive booty. Brune then proceeded to establish a single Swiss Republic (5 March 1798).

Berroea ❙ 250 ❙ 1st Gothic War

See **Philippopolis**

Berroea ❙ 1190 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

Byzantine Emperor Isaac II defeated rebel Serbs at the **Morava**, and later that year marched against Tsar Ivan Asen of Bulgaria and besieged Trnovo. Facing a large Kipchaq Turkish army, Isaac withdrew and was ambushed and routed in the Balkan Mountains near Berroea (modern Stara Zagora). Isaac had to concede Bulgaria and Wallachia and in 1194 he was defeated again at **Arcadiopolis**.

Berryville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Marching east from Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, Confederate General Richard H. Anderson was met near Berryville, Virginia, by part of Union commander Philip Sheridan's army under General George Crook. Confederate commander Jubal A. Early arrived to reinforce Anderson, but after inconclusive fighting they withdrew west behind the **Opequon** (3–4 September 1864).

Berwick ❙ 1296 ❙ English Invasion of Scotland

When Scotland allied herself with France and invaded Cumberland, Edward I advanced over the border and stormed the Scots-held city of Berwick-on-Tweed, followed by a terrible sack and massacre. Edward then sent his army further north to meet the Scots at **Dunbar**. Berwick remained in English hands for twenty years (28–30 March 1296).

Berwick ❙ 1318–1319 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

In the aftermath of **Bannockburn**, Robert the Bruce blockaded the remaining English stronghold at Berwick, which fell to Sir James Douglas in 1318. Facing a renewed invasion a year later by Edward II, the Scottish King's son-in-law Walter Stewart defended Berwick against a massive siege, until the English had to withdraw after defeat at **Myton** (28 March 1318 & 24 July–September 1319).

Berwick ❙ 1333 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Advancing into Scotland, Edward III joined his ally Edward Baliol besieging Berwick, held for young David II by Sir Alexander Seton, while the castle was defended by Patrick Dunbar Earl of March. Regent Sir Archibald Douglas approached to relieve the siege but was defeated and killed at nearby **Halidon Hill** (18 July), and both city and castle fell into English hands (June–July 1333).

Berwick ❙ 1482 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

Edward IV ordered a fresh invasion of Scotland, despatching his brother Richard of Gloucester and Alexander Duke of Albany, brother of James III of Scotland. The invaders captured the key fortress of Berwick and went on to seize Edinburgh but eventually withdrew, though Berwick remained permanently English. Duke Alexander was defeated two years later at **Lochmaben** (24 August 1482).

Besançon ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

On a renewed offensive against the Spanish Netherlands, Louis XIV of France and Marshal Sebastien Vauban returned to Franche-Comte, which they had conquered in 1668 and then conceded by treaty. Besançon, near the Swiss border, which previously capitulated without fighting, held out against siege for nine days. The entire province was captured in under six weeks (April–May 1674).

Bethel Church ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Big Bethel**

Beth Horon ❙ 166 BC ❙ Maccabean War

Hebrew rebel Judas Maccabeus defeated the Seleucid army of Apollonius in the mountains at **Gophna**, then faced a larger force later that year under General Seron, who avoided the dangerous hills by marching down the Mediterranean coast before turning towards Jerusalem. Coming under attack while crossing the low pass at Beth

Horon, Seron's army was routed and driven back towards the sea.

Beth Horon ❙ 66 ❙ Jewish Rising against Rome

When Zealots massacred the garrison in Jerusalem, Governor Cestius Gallus of Syria took a legion to Judea but was driven off trying to take the Temple in Jerusalem. Attacked in the northern suburb of Bezetha, Gallus retreated through Gabaon to Beth Horon, losing up to 6,000 men and his siege train. He withdrew to Syria, but fresh Roman troops soon arrived to storm **Jotapata** and later **Jerusalem**.

Beth Zachariah ❙ 164 BC ❙ Maccabean War

In a final attempt to suppress the Hebrew rebellion of Judas Maccabeus, Seleucid King Antiochus V Eupator and General Lysias took a huge army, supported by war-elephants, and besieged Beth Zur, south of Jerusalem. Maccabeus rashly accepted a set-piece battle at nearby Beth Zachariah and was badly defeated. Seleucid forces occupied Jerusalem, but civil war forced them to return home.

Beth Zur ❙ 166 BC ❙ Maccabean War

Soon after Seleucid defeats at **Beth Horon** and **Emmaus** at the hands of the Hebrew Judas Maccabeus, Seleucid Viceroy Lysias personally led a large army circling south of Judea to take the rebels in the rear. But he faced a greatly reinforced Maccabean army at Beth Zur, near modern Hebron, and after suffering severe losses was driven back towards the coast. Judas went on to capture Jerusalem.

Betio ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Tarawa**

Betwa ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

While besieging the great rebel stronghold at Jhansi, General Sir Hugh Rose turned west to meet a massive relief army of perhaps 20,000 under Tantia Topi. A brilliant action at the Betwa saw Rose and Brigadier Charles Stuart rout the much larger rebel force, which fled across the Betwa to Kalpi. Two days later, the British launched their final assault on **Jhansi** (1 April 1858).

Beverly Ford ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Brandy Station**

Beveziers ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

See **Beachy Head**

Bexar ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

See **San Antonio**

Beylan ❙ 1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

See **Belen**

Beymaroo ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Bemaru**

Bezetha ❙ 66 ❙ Jewish Rising against Rome

See **Beth Horon**

Beziers ❙ 1209 ❙ Albigensian Crusade

When Pope Innocent III proclaimed a Crusade against Albigensian heretics in southern France, the warrior Arnaud Amalric attacked the city of Beziers, defended by Raymond Roger Viscount of Beziers and Carcassonne. A major counter-attack by the garrison was routed, and the city fell, followed by large-scale massacre of the population. The Viscount then fled to **Carcassonne** (22 July 1209).

Bezzecca ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

Despite being wounded near Lake Garda at **Monte Suella** (3 July), Giuseppe Garibaldi sent his forces on a resumed offensive in the Tyrol against Austrian General Franz Kuhn. At Bezzecca, northeast of Storo, the Garibaldini under General Giuseppe Avezzano fought a fierce action before both sides withdrew with about 500

casualties. The war ended a few days later (21 July 1866).

Bhamo ❙ 1885 ❙ 3rd British-Burmese War

British General Sir Harry Prendergast defeated the Burmese at **Minhla** on the Irriwaddy (17 November) and captured Mandalay. King Thebaw then surrendered, ending Burmese independence. However, some troops and tribal groups continued the struggle. Prendergast eventually beat them near the Chinese border at Bhamo, though guerrilla war continued for some years (28 December 1885).

Bhamo ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

With **Myitkyina** secured in August, Chinese divisions under General Daniel Sultan advanced north and besieged about 1,200 Japanese at Bhamo. General Masaki Honda sent a large-scale relief column, but it was driven off (9 December), and the garrison later broke out. The capture of Bhamo, along with **Wanting** to the east, reopened the land route to China (14 November–15 December 1944).

Bhangani ❙ 1688 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

When Sikh Guru Gobind Singh was invited into the Nahan in northern Punjab, he found himself in conflict with the hill Rajas, including Raja Fateh Khan of Srinagar and Raja Bhim Chand of Kahlur. Despite the desertion of his Pathans, the greatly outnumbered Guru achieved a decisive victory in battle near Bhangani, seven miles east of Paonta on the Jumna (18 September 1688).

Bharatpur ❙ 1805 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Having captured **Dieg** (December 1804), British General Sir Gerard Lake besieged the Maratha fortress of Bharatpur, west of Agra, defended by a garrison and field army under Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore and Jat infantry. Lake had insufficient guns, and after four assaults cost him over 3,000 men, he withdrew, ending the war. The stronghold was finally taken 20 years later (7 January–10 April 1805).

Bharatpur ❙ 1825–1826 ❙ British-Maratha Wars

Twenty years after General Sir Gerard Lake was repulsed at the Jat fortress of Bharatpur, west of Agra, the siege was renewed by a much better equipped force under Stapleton Cotton Lord Combermere. The town fell by storm after heavy bombardment and destruction of part of the bastion by mines. The usurper Durgan Sal surrendered, ending the war (11 December 1825–18 January 1826).

Bhatavadi ❙ 1624 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

Emperor Jahangir resolved to prevent external involvement in a Mughal civil war and sent Prince Parwiz to join Adil Shah of Bijapur against Ahmadnagar. In a famous battle at Bhatavadi, 10 miles east of Ahmadnagar, Malik Ambar and General Shahji utterly routed the Imperial army, avenging the defeat in 1616 at **Roshangaon**. Ambar soon died, and Ahmadnagar was eclipsed (November 1624).

Bhatgiran ❙ 1947 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

Advancing north from Srinagar after victory at **Shalateng** (7 November), Indian regular forces repulsed the Pakistan-backed tribal invaders of southwest Kashmir and retook the key city of Uri. At nearby Bhatgiran, a large-scale Indian patrol was ambushed, and heavy fighting cost the Sikhs 63 killed and 60 wounded. India's advance stalled and the war dragged on for another year (12 December 1947).

Bhera ❙ 1006 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

As he crossed the Indus for the first time, the Muslim ruler Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Bhera on the Jhelum, northwest of Lahore. Raja Biji Rai withdrew into Bhera under siege after a four-day battle outside the fortress. But he was later cornered attempting to flee and killed himself to avoid capture. Bhera was annexed and Mahmud captured massive treasure, including 280 elephants.

Bhogniwala ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
See **Nagal**

Bhopal ❙ 1737–1738 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars
Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad invaded Malwa at the head of a large Imperial army, but allowed himself to be besieged at Bhopal by a massive army of about 80,000 Marathas under Baji Rao I. When a Mughal relief force under Safdar Jang was driven off by Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Nizam sued for peace and granted Baji Rao the whole of Malwa (14 December 1737–7 January 1738).

Bhorghat ❙ 1781 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War
Having captured **Bassein**, north of Bombay, General Thomas Goddard attempted to march southeast against the Marathas at Poona with about 6,000 European and Indian troops. After being harried and cut off at Bhorghat Pass by superior Maratha forces under Hari Pant Phadke, Goddard's advance was halted and he was forced to retreat with over 500 casualties (18 January–23 April 1781).

Bhupalgarh ❙ 1679 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars
Aided by Sambhuji, rebel son of Maratha King Shivaji, Mughal Viceroy Dilir Khan attacked Bhupalgarh (modern Banur), near Khanapur, south of Poona, defended by Phirangoji Narsala. After terrible fighting, the Mughals captured the fortress and its stores and enslaved the garrison. Dilir Khan then defeated Maratha reinforcements nearby and razed the fort to the ground (2 April 1679).

Bhurtpore ❙ 1805 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War
See **Bharatpur**

Bhutan ❙ 1865 ❙ British-Bhutanese War
See **Dewangiri**

Bi ❙ 597 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era
When King Zhuang of Chu attacked the small state of Zheng, just south of the Yellow River, Jin (Chin) sent a relief army under Xun Linfu. The Jin arrived too late to save Zheng, but Jin General Xiangu impulsively crossed the river and the main army had to follow. Caught unprepared by the Chu on the battlefield at Bi, the Jin were routed and the survivors fled in disorder back across the river.

Biak ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
A week after securing **Wakde**, off northern New Guinea, American General Horace Fuller leapfrogged west to seize Biak Island and its key airfield from Colonel Kuzume Naoyuki. In some of the hardest fighting of the war, the Americans lost 430 killed and 2,000 wounded for 7,000 Japanese killed. Fierce resistance dragged on for months and Fuller was dismissed (27 May–29 July 1944).

Biala Cerkiew ❙ 1651 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars
See **Bila Tserkva**

Bialy Kamien ❙ 1604 ❙ 1st Polish-Swedish War
See **Weissenstein**

Bialystok ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
Opening the German invasion of Russia, Army Group Centre under Marshal Fedor von Bock sent forces north through Grodno and from the south to surround the Russians at Bialystok and Volkovysk. Two entire Soviet armies were encircled and destroyed in the Bialystok Pocket, while an overlapping encirclement further east trapped more Russians at **Minsk** (22 June–3 July 1941).

Biar ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
During a new offensive in Valencia, Marshal Louis Suchet routed a Spanish force at **Yecla**, then next day attacked the rearguard of the withdrawing Allies in the pass at Biar, east of

Villena. British, Italian and German forces under General Frederick Adam held Suchet for five hours in a courageous defensive action, before falling back to the Allied position at **Castalla** (12 April 1813).

Bias Bay ❙ 1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Guangzhou**

Biberach ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Having defeated General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan's invasion of northern Germany, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria turned his counter-offensive south against General Jean Victor Moreau. On the Lahn at Biberach, south of Ulm, Moreau checked General Maximilian Latour but continued falling back before the Austrians and was defeated two weeks later at **Emmendingen** (2 October 1796).

Biberach ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Pursuing the Austrians after their twin defeats at **Engen** and **Stockach**, French General Jean Moreau continued his offensive across the Rhine by sending General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr pursuing the Austrians withdrawing east towards the River Riss. St-Cyr marched down-river after cutting up the Austrians at Oberndorf and defeated a counter-offensive at **Biberach** (9 May 1800).

Bibracte ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Julius Caesar defended Gaul against a massive Helvetian migration across the Jura, defeating the invaders at the **Arar**, then a month later renewed the attack near Bibracte, on Mount Beuvray near Autun. Caesar inflicted a crushing defeat—slaughtering perhaps 130,000 including warriors and their families—and forced the Helvetii back to their home in modern Switzerland (July 58 BC).

Bicocca ❙ 1522 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

Following defeat at **Marignano** in 1515, French Marshal Odet de Lautrec renewed the offensive in northern Italy after Milan was lost to Francesco Sforza. Lautrec's Swiss mercenaries insisted on attacking Spanish General Prospero Colonna at Bicocca, just outside Milan, and were repulsed with humiliating losses. Their defeat led to a complete French withdrawal from Lombardy (27 April 1522).

Bida ❙ 1897 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

In order to impose a British protectorate on northern Nigeria, Sir Charles Goldie of the Royal Niger Company took 500 African troops and 30 British officers against Emir Abubakr of Nupe. Some towns quickly fell, but outside Bida he faced a determined Nupe army. The ill-armed warriors were routed by Maxim guns and artillery, and Goldie then turned against **Ilorin** (27 January 1897).

Bidassoa ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington captured the vital northern Spanish port of **San Sebastian** in September, then began advancing against the French defences along the Bidassoa. A massive assault across the Bidassoa estuary saw Wellington defeat General Antoine-Louis Maucune to outflank the French lines, and Marshal Nicolas Soult began to fall back towards the **Nivelle** (7 October 1813).

Biddulphsberg ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On campaign northeast of Bloemfontein, General Sir Leslie Rundle occupied Senekal after a sharp skirmish (25 May), then led 4,000 men against Andries de Villiers at Biddulphsberg on the Senekal-Bethlehem road. Fighting in the midst of a bush fire, the British were driven off with about 180 casualties, while the Boers lost just two men killed, one of them de Villiers himself (29 May 1900).

Biderra ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)
See **Chinsura**

Biedenheafde ❙ 674 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

In a dispute over the Kingdom of Lindsey, Wulfhere of Mercia invaded Northumbria against Ecgfrith, son of Oswy (who killed Wulfhere's father Penda in 655 at **Winwaed**). Wulfhere was repulsed at Biedenheafde by the smaller Northumbrian army and was forced to yield Lindsey. However, his brother Aethelred defeated Ecgfrith on the **Trent** five years later and recovered the disputed kingdom.

Bien Hoa ❙ 1964 ❙ Vietnam War

When B-57 bombers arrived at Bien Hoa airbase, north of Saigon, the Viet Cong launched their first major attack on an American facility. The predawn assault saw six bombers destroyed and 20 aircraft damaged, with five Americans and two Vietnamese killed and nearly 100 injured. A further attack on the airbase at **Pleiku** led directly to US retaliation against North Vietnam (1 November 1964).

Big Bethel ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Supported by blockade in Chesapeake Bay, Union Generals Ebenezer Pierce and Benjamin F. Butler converged on Confederate Colonels John B. Magruder and Daniel H. Hill at Big Bethel, Virginia, northwest of Newport News. In the claimed first land battle of the war, the larger Union force was driven off with 80 casualties, including Major Theodore Winthrop killed (10 June 1861).

Big Black River ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In a failed offensive east from besieged Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, Confederate General John C. Pemberton fell back from **Champion Hill**, and his rearguard under General John S. Bowen attempted to defend the Big Black River, Mississippi. Overwhelmed by General John A. McClernand, who captured 1,800 men and 18 guns, the Confederates retreated to **Vicksburg** (17 May 1863).

Big Blue River ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Sterling Price crossed Missouri to reach **Independence**, then found himself between two Union armies southeast of Kansas City. While he attacked **Westport**, Generals Joseph O. Shelby and John S. Marmaduke failed in an attempt to hold the Big Blue River against Generals James G. Blunt and Alfred Pleasanton, and retreated south (22–23 October 1864).

Big Cypress Swamp ❙ 1855 ❙ 3rd Seminole Indian War

When a survey patrol under Lieutenant George L. Hartsuff entered the Big Cypress Swamp, in southwest Florida, there was a confused dispute with the Seminole leader Billy Bowlegs, and the troops were attacked. Four soldiers were killed and three wounded, including Hartsuff, before the survivors returned north to Fort Myers, triggering renewed war with the Seminole (19 December 1855).

Big Dry Wash ❙ 1882 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Refusing to surrender after defeat at **Cibecue** (August 1881), 60 Apache under Natiotish ambushed Captain Adna Chaffee in the Big Dry Wash, on the East Clear Creek near the Verde River in Arizona. Reinforced by Major Andrew Evans, the troops outflanked and defeated the Indians, killing Natiotish and about 25 others. The shattered survivors fled back to the reservation (17 July 1882).

Big Hole River ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War

Nez Percé Chief Joseph leading the epic retreat from the **Clearwater River** was attacked at the Big Hole River, near Wisdom, Montana, by General John Gibbon advancing from the east. Joseph boldly besieged Gibbon but, with almost 90 killed and General Oliver Howard's force approaching, the Indians continued east through Yellowstone Park towards **Canyon Creek** (9–11 August 1877).

Big Meadow ❙ 1856 ❙ Rogue River War

In an attempt to intervene between warring settlers and Indians on the Rogue River in southern Oregon, 350 troops under Captain Andrew Jackson Smith were ambushed by Takelma Chief Old John at Big Meadow. When Smith was reinforced next day by Captain Christopher Augur, the Indians were routed and sent to reservations. Old John was imprisoned on Alcatraz (27–29 May 1856).

Big Mound ❙ 1863 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Marching into central North Dakota after defeating the Santee Sioux at **Wood Lake**, General Henry Hastings Sibley repulsed an attack on his camp by a joint force of Santee and Teton under Inkpaduta, then counter-attacked at Big Mound in modern Kidder County. Driven out by artillery fire, the Indians withdrew and were beaten again two days later at **Dead Buffalo Lake** (24 July 1863).

Big Sandy ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Sandy Creek**

Bihac ❙ 1992–1995 ❙ Bosnian War

When Serbs attacked the largely Muslim Bihac Pocket in northwest Bosnia, a long siege saw massive shelling and costly fighting. In a perceived failure of international policy, much of the UN "safe haven" was over-run by Serbs and renegade Muslim Fikret Abdic. Bihac town held out under General Artif Dudakovic until relieved by Croatia's offensive towards **Knin** (21 April 1992–6 August 1995).

Bihar ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Suan**

Bijapur ❙ 1679 ❙ Mughal Conquest of the Deccan Sultanates

Having captured the Maratha fortress of **Bhupalgarh** in April, Mughal Viceroy Dilir Khan attacked Muslim Bijapur, held by his former ally Regent Sidi Mas'ud, who had joined forces with the Marathas. After a failed bombardment, and with Shivaji attacking the Mughal forces in the rear, Dilir Khan was forced to retire, ravaging the region as he withdrew (18 August–15 November 1679).

Bijapur ❙ 1685–1686 ❙ Mughal Conquest of the Deccan Sultanates

Imperial forces advancing against the Muslim sultanates of central India again besieged the powerful fortress of Bijapur, which had resisted them five years earlier. Sultan Sikander Adil Shah, who had hired Maratha auxiliaries, was finally forced to surrender after Emperor Aurangzeb himself arrived to take command, ending the independent kingdom of Bijapur (27 March 1685–12 September 1686).

Bijapur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

At war with rebel forces in Gwalior after victory at **Kankrauli** (14 August), Major George Robertson pursued Ajit Singh (uncle of Man Singh, Rajah of Narwar) to Bijapur, on the Parbati, 25 miles west of Guna. Roberston surprised the rebel camp after forced marches, and the force of about 600 mutineers was destroyed, with more than 400 reported killed or wounded (4 September 1858).

Bila Hora ❙ 1620 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

See **White Mountain**

Bila Tserkva ❙ 1651 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Just months after disaster at **Beresteczko**, Cossack leader Bogdan Chmielnicki gathered about 50,000 men for a fresh offensive in the Ukraine. After a bloody yet indecisive action against Poles led by Mikolaj Potocki just south of Kiev at Bila Tservka, both sides withdrew exhausted. Chmielnicki accepted an unfavorable truce until renewing the war in May 1652 at **Batoh** (24–25 September 1651).

Bilbao ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Bon Adrien de Moncey renewed the offensive in Spain, marching into the Province of Biscay against forces under General Joachim Crespo. A week of hard fighting,

culminating in victory at Irurzun, drove Crespo beyond the Ebro, and Bilbao fell on 17 July. A few days later, on 22 July, peace was concluded with Spain and the campaign ended (12–18 July 1795).

Bilbao ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Facing rebellion by Basques, Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bessières sent General Christophe-Antoine Merlin to Bilbao, where he drove off the rebels, with over 1,000 killed, while English ships in the harbour only just eluded capture. The sacked city was recovered by Spanish General Joachim Blake early in October, then promptly retaken by Marshal Francois Lefebvre (16 August 1808).

Bilbao ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Admiral Sir Home Popham campaigned in northern Spain to relieve pressure on the Allied campaign around **Salamanca**, attacking **Portugalete** and **Lequeitio**, while Spanish General Gabriel Mendizabal captured Bilbao from General Claude-Pierre Rouget. A French counter-attack by Generals Rouget and Louis Caffarelli two weeks later recaptured the town (13 & 27–29 August 1812).

Bilbao ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Over-confident after the capture of **Villafranca de Oria** in Navarre, Spanish pretender Don Carlos V sent Tomás Zumalacárregui against Bilbao, where he was badly wounded and died ten days later. The siege was continued by Juan Benito Eraso until he was driven off by approaching Liberals under General Jéronimo Valdés. The Carlists were soon routed at **Mendigorría** (13 June–1 July 1835).

Bilbao ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Leading a fresh Carlist siege of Bilbao in Navarre, Fernando Modet Count of Casa Eguía eventually came under attack at nearby Luchana by the new Liberal Commander-in-Chief General Baldomero Espartero. When the Carlists were routed and raised their siege, Espartero entered Bilbao next day. He was later created Count of Luchana (9 November–23 December 1836).

Bilbao ❙ 1873–1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

On campaign in Navarre, pretender Don Carlos VII and General Joaquín Elío besieged Bilbao, held by General Ignacio del Castillo. Despite defeat at nearby **Somorrostro**, Republican commander Marshal Francisco Serrano, supported by Generals Manuel de la Concha and Arsenio Martínez Campos, broke the siege and de la Concha marched on **Estella** (27 December 1873–2 May 1874).

Bilbao ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Having crushed a Basque offensive at **Villarreal de Alava** in late 1936, Nationalist forces under Generals Emilio Mola (killed in an air crash), and later Fidel Dávila, launched a massive attack on the Basque capital at Bilbao, held by General Francisco Llano de la Encomienda. With the defensive "Ring of Iron" broken, the city fell and Dávila turned west against **Santander** (1 April–19 June 1937).

Bilgram ❙ 1540 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Kanauj**

Bilin ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

As the Japanese swept into Burma, General Shozo Sakurai advanced from **Kuzeik** towards Yinon, on the Bilin, while General Hiroshi Takeuchi drove north from Moulmein. British General John Smythe sent in his last reserves to try and hold the river but, after delaying the invaders for four days, the badly outnumbered British fell back towards the **Sittang** (17–21 February 1942).

Binakayan ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Spanish Governor Ramon Blanco recovered from defeat at **Imus** (5 September), and personally led a large force against the outer defences of Cavite, held by Emilio Aguinaldo.

Despite a bold bayonet assault, Colonel José Marino was repulsed from the strong trenches at Binakayan and, after General Diego de los Rios was driven off at Noveleta, Blanco had to retire (9–11 November 1896).

Binh Gia ❙ 1964–1965 ❙ Vietnam War

After success at **Bien Hoa** in November, Viet Cong Colonel Ta Minh Kham turned to Binh Gia, 40 miles southeast of Saigon, where an undermanned assault was driven off. A larger attack took the village, and government reinforcements suffered very heavy losses before the Viet Cong withdrew. Actual losses on both sides remain hotly disputed (2–9 & 28–31 December 1964–3 January 1965).

Birch Coulee ❙ 1862 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Having relieved **Fort Ridgely**, Minnesota (22 August), Colonel Henry Hastings Sibley sent Major John Renshaw Brown to bury bodies at the nearby Sioux agency overrun by Santee Chief Little Crow. Camped at Birch Coulee, Brown was attacked by Big Eagle and Mankato. By the time Sibley arrived and drove the Indians off, the soldiers had suffered 24 dead and 76 wounded (2–3 September 1862).

Birch Creek ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

Soon after Buffalo Horn was killed at **Battle Creek, Idaho**, his Bannock people marched into Oregon and joined the Paiute under Chief Egan and medicine man Oytes. After action at **Silver Creek**, they were heavily defeated by General Oliver Howard and Captain Reuben Bernard north of the Blue Mountains at Birch Creek (Battle Mountain) and soon lost again near **Pendleton** (8 July 1878).

Bird Creek ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate Colonel Douglas H. Cooper pursued Chief Opothleyahola and his pro-Union Creeks and Seminoles after action at **Round Mountain** (19 November), and attacked again at Chusto-Talasah, on the Horsehoe bend of Bird Creek, eastern Oklahoma. Cooper finally drove Opothleyahola across the river, followed by a decisive action a few weeks later at **Shoal Creek** (9 December 1861).

Bir Gafgafa ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

With **Rafa** secured, General Israel Tal turned inland through **Jebel Libni** and advanced west on major Egyptian concentrations around Bir Gafgafa. Tal's small force intercepted and destroyed Arab tanks withdrawing from the Sinai, then faced fresh Egyptian armour arriving from Ismaili to counter-attack. The modern Russian tanks were also destroyed and Tal raced for the Suez Canal (7 June 1967).

Bir Hacheim ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As Axis commander Erwin Rommel launched a massive attack on the British line at **Gazala**, a powerful encircling movement swung inland around the desert flank at Bir Hacheim. A Free French brigade under General Marie-Pierre Koenig fought a bold defence before they were forced to withdraw and the Germans swept into the British rear to establish the **Cauldron** (28 May–11 June 1942).

Bir Lahfan ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

See **Jebel Libni**

Birpur ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Hajipur**

Birten ❙ 939 ❙ German Imperial Wars

See **Andernach**

Biskra ❙ 683 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

In the Arab conquest of North Africa, the Umayyad General Uqbah ibn Nafi conquered as far west as the Atlantic coast of Morocco. On his return, part of his army was ambushed south of Biskra at Tahuda, in northeastern Algeria, by the Berber "King" Kusayla, supported by Byzantine troops. Uqbah was defeated and killed and the Berbers expelled the Arabs from Ifrikiya (roughly modern Tunisia).

***Bismarck* ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)**

The German battleship *Bismarck* and heavy cruiser *Prince Eugen* sank the British battle-cruiser *Hood* and damaged the battleship *Prince of Wales* in the Denmark Strait. Subsequently damaged by a torpedo and heading for Brest, *Bismarck* was dramatically pursued by a large force under Admiral Sir John Tovey and sunk with heavy loss of life, including Admiral Günther Lütjens (23–27 May 1941).

Bismarck Sea ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Sailing from Rabaul to reinforce the garrison at **Lae** in **Papua**, 7,000 Japanese soldiers were intercepted in the Bismarck Sea by Australian and American aircraft under US Air Force General George Kenney and by American PT boats. The three-day action saw four destroyers and all eight transports sunk, with 3,000 troops drowned. Only 1,000 reached Lae (2–4 March 1942).

Bithur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Henry Havelock secured victory east of the Ganges at **Bashiratganj** and four days later had to march northwest from Cawnpore against a fresh rebel force of over 4,000 under Tantia Topi at Bithur. The rebels were driven from the field following very heavy fighting, and Havelock returned to Cawnpore to find he had been superseded by General Sir James Outram (16 August 1857).

Bitlis ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

While Russian General Nikolai Yudenich seized **Erzincan**, Ahmet Izzet Pasha's Second Army advanced against the Russian left flank, where his corps commander Mustafa Kemal seized Bitlis and Mus. Yudenich counter-attacked and, after prolonged combat west of Lake Van, he retook Bitlis and the Turks abandoned Mus before winter ended the fighting (2 & 23 August 1916).

Bitonto ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

In support of France against Austria, Don Carlos, son of Philip V of Spain, invaded Austrian-held southern Italy. Having seized Naples he advanced towards Bari, and at nearby Bitonto, General José Carrillo de Albornoz narrowly defeated Austrian forces under General Otto von Traun. Following the war, the Infanta received the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies as Charles III (25 May 1734).

Biyang ❙ 563 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

The small state of Biyang in southern Shandong, traditionally an ally of Chu, came under attack by Chu's enemy Jin (Chin), which attacked the capital to create it as a fief. After an unsuccessful siege by Jin commander Xun Ying, the feudal Lords of Jin's allies wanted to withdraw and return home. However, Xun Ying forced them to make a direct bloody assault, and Biyang fell by storm.

Bizani ❙ 1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

When Greek General Constantine Sapountzakis advanced into Turkish Macedonia to besiege **Jannina**, he was blocked by surrounding fortresses, including the key position, 10 miles away at Bizani. A costly assault saw the Greeks driven off with very heavy losses, but Prince Constantine later regrouped his forces for the subsequent successful assault on Jannina (20–23 January 1913).

Bizerte ❙ 1961 ❙ Franco-Tunisian Crisis

With France at war in Algeria, Tunisia demanded France abandon her last naval base, at Bizerte, and besieged the port. Over 10,000 paratroops, Legionnaires and marines, supported by naval bombardment, landed to break the blockade, and heavy fighting killed 1,370 Tunisians (including 700 civilians) and wounded over 2,000. France abandoned Bizerte in October 1963 (19–21 July 1961).

Bizerte-Tunis ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Despite heavy reinforcements from Sicily, Axis forces in **Tunisia** were cornered in the north by Allied armies converging under British General Harold Alexander. In the final costly fighting, American troops took Bizerte and the British captured nearby Tunis, effectively ending the campaign. General Jürgen von Arnim surrendered 120,000 Italians and 130,000 Germans (6–7 May 1943).

Blaauwberg ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Blueberg**

Black and Yellow Offensive ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Lutsk**

Blackburn's Ford ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Sent west from Washington, D.C., against the Confederates concentrating around Manassas, Union General Irvin McDowell led a reconnaissance in force attempting to cross the Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia, guarded by General Pierre G. T. Beaureguard. Despite superior numbers, McDowell was driven off in a prelude to his disaster three days later at **Bull Run** (18 July 1861).

Blackheath ❙ 1497 ❙ Flammock's Rebellion

In protest against taxes for a Scottish War, Cornish rebels led by Thomas Flammock and Michael Joseph marched towards London, later joined as leader by James Touchet Baron Audley. The Royal army under Giles Lord Daubeney and John de Vere Earl of Oxford crushed the rebels at Deptford Strand, near Blackheath, and Audley, Flammock and Joseph were executed (22 June 1497).

Black Mango Tree ❙ 1761 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

See **Panipat**

Black Mountain ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Figueras**

Black Point ❙ 1835 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

While convoying a wagon train south of Newnansville, Florida, Colonel John Warren of the Florida militia was attacked by Seminole Indians at Black Point near Hogtown (later Gainesville). After the troops were driven off, with eight killed and eight wounded, the Indians looted and burned the wagon train, helping trigger the **Dade Massacre** and the Second Seminole War (18 December 1835).

Black Rock (1st) ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

British Colonel Cecil Bisshop and 250 men raiding in force across the southern Niagara River into New York State attacked Black Rock, just north of **Buffalo**, on Lake Erie. They destroyed a barracks, a naval yard and a schooner, and captured valuable supplies. However, they suffered 40 casualties in a sharp American counter-attack and Bisshop was fatally wounded (11 July 1813).

Black Rock (2nd) ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Buffalo**

Black Sea ❙ 1993 ❙ Somalian Civil War

See **Mogadishu**

Blackstocks ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Pursuing General Thomas Sumter after his defeat at **Fishing Creek** and **Fishdam Ford**, Tory cavalry leader Colonel Banastre Tarleton attacked Sumter's guerrillas at Blackstock's Plantation, south of Spartanburg, near Enoree, South Carolina. Tarleton's outnumbered force was mauled with greater losses, but Sumter was badly wounded and his force temporarily dispersed (20 November 1780).

Blackwater ❙ 1598 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone renewed the rebellion of his uncle Shane O'Neill (crushed in 1567 at **Letterkenny**), and joined Hugh O'Donnell against the English at Yellow Ford on the Blackwater near Armargh. One of England's worst defeats in Ireland saw Lord Lieutenant Sir Henry Bagenal killed along with 2,000 of his

men. O'Neill was beaten in December 1601 at **Kinsale** (14 August 1598).

Bladensburg ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Advancing up the Patuxent River against Washington, D.C., British forces under General Robert Ross were met just outside the capital at Bladensburg by mainly American militia under the incompetent General William Winders. Despite a courageous defence by Commodore Joshua Barney, the British entered and burned Washington, then sailed against **Baltimore** (24 August 1814).

Blair's Landing ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Soon after action at **Pleasant Hill**, Louisiana, Confederate General Tom Green attacked the supporting Union flotilla to the east on the Red River at Blair's Landing. A well-managed defence by General Thomas Kilby Smith and Admiral David D. Porter saw the Confederates repulsed with Green killed. The Union army then withdrew through **Monett's Ferry** (12–13 April 1864).

Blakely ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On an expedition east from New Orleans, Union General Edward R. S. Canby led an assault on Mobile Bay and laid siege to Fort Blakely, Alabama, northeast of Mobile. With the fall of nearby **Spanish Fort**, Canby was able to concentrate his forces, and the following day garrison commander General St John R. Liddell surrendered 3,400 men and over 40 guns (2–9 April 1865).

Blanco Canyon ❙ 1871 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

In warfare against Comanche in West Texas after the massacre at **Salt Creek** (17 May), Colonel Ranald Mackenzie reached the Blanco Canyon, near modern Crosbyton, where a detachment was ambushed by Quanah Parker. Mackenzie arrived to save his men, but heavy snow prevented pursuit. He was later wounded in skirmish (15 October) and the expedition withdrew (10 October 1871).

Blar-na-Leine ❙ 1544 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

See **Shirts**

Bleichfeld ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The French rearguard under General Paul Grenier withdrawing towards the Rhine after defeat at **Würzburg** attempted to stall General Paul Kray's victorious Austrians just to the southeast at Bleichfeld. The French division escaped under cover of dark after heavy losses in casualties and prisoners and commander General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan sought an armistice (3 September 1796).

Blenau ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé, leading a rebellion against Cardinal Jules Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV, surprised and defeated part of the Royal army under Marshal Charles d'Hocquincourt at Blenau, near Gien on the Loire. However, Marshal Henri de Turenne rescued the Royal Court at Gien and within months defeated Condé at **Etampes** and **St Antoine** (7 April 1652).

Blenheim ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

After victory on the Danube at **Donauwörth** (2 July), Allied commander John Churchill Duke of Marlborough joined Prince Eugène of Savoy to attack Elector Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Count Camille de Tallard at nearby Blenheim, east of Höchstädt. The Franco-Bavarian army was shattered, Vienna was saved, and France withdrew behind the Rhine (13 August 1704).

Block Island ❙ 1636 ❙ Pequot Indian War

When Pequot Indians murdered John Oldham near Block Island, off southern New England, Massachusetts Governor Sir Henry Vane sent Captains John Endecott and John Underhill with a punitive expedition against Block Island. There they massacred every male and destroyed the village, which proved to be Narragansett. The Pequot were routed the next year at **Mystic** (24 August 1636).

Bloemfontein ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Driefontein**

Blood River ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

Boer leader Andries Pretorius recovered from loss at **Ethaleni** and **Tugela** and led 500 men against King Dingane. Intercepted at the Ncome, east of Dundee in northern Natal, the Boers inflicted a terrible and decisive defeat with perhaps 3,000 Zulus killed. The Ncome reportedly ran red and was renamed Blood River. Dingane was overthrown later two years at **Maqonqo** (16 December 1838).

Blood River Poort ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

A guerrilla raid into Natal by Louis Botha was met at Blood River Poort, near the junction with the Buffalo, by a column from nearby Dundee under Major Hubert Gough. Botha attacked and routed Gough, inflicting 50 casualties and taking 240 prisoners, 180 rifles, 30,000 rounds and 200 horses. He then continued into Natal to attack the British position a week later at **Fort Itala** (17 September 1901).

Bloody Angle ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Spotsylvania Court House**

Bloody Bay ❙ 1480 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion

John MacDonald Lord of the Isles made peace with the government and relinquished his Earldom of Ross, but his illegitimate son Angus Og declared war on his father and the King. At Bloody Bay, off Mull, Angus defeated and captured his father, then attempted to continue the rebellion. However, he was murdered in 1490 and the title and Kingdom of the Isles was soon forfeited.

Bloody Brook ❙ 1675 ❙ King Philip's War

See **Deerfield**

Bloody Meadow ❙ 1471 ❙ Wars of the Roses

See **Tewkesbury**

Bloody Nose Ridge ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Americans invaded **Peliliu**, brutal resistance at the Umurbrogol (Bloody Nose) Ridge cost Colonel Lewis "Chesty" Puller 56 percent of his marines in a week, America's highest ever regimental casualties. He was replaced by army units and the summit was seized, but Japanese Colonel Nunio Nagakawa fought on for months before committing suicide (15 September–25 November 1944).

Bloody Ridge, Guadalcanal ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Recovering from defeat at the **Tenaru**, Japanese forces on **Guadalcanal** were reinforced by General Kiyotake Kawaguchi, who attacked with 3,000 men south and east of Henderson Field, supported by heavy naval and aerial bombardment. Colonel Merritt Edson led a decisive defence on Bloody Ridge and Kawaguchi finally withdrew with 1,200 killed (12–14 September 1942).

Bloody Ridge, Korea ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

In the wake of failed truce talks, South Korean and United Nations forces launched a fresh offensive in the east, northeast of Yangu. Very heavy fighting around Bloody Ridge cost perhaps 3,000 Allied and 15,000 Communist casualties. The North Koreans eventually risked being outflanked and withdrew a few miles north to new positions on **Heartbreak Ridge** (18 August–5 September 1951).

Bloody River ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Rapido**

Bloody Run ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

Captain James Dalyell reached besieged **Detroit** with 280 men and 22 barges of supplies, then led an impulsive night attack on Ottawa Chief Pontiac's nearby camp. Ambushed at Parent's Creek, in the war's fiercest action, Dalyell and 19 others were killed and 40 were wounded. However, supplies still got through

and Pontiac later withdrew. The creek was renamed Bloody Run (31 July 1763).

Bloody Sunday ❙ 1920 ❙ Anglo-Irish War

One of the most notorious incidents of the largely guerrilla campaign against Britain in Ireland saw troops of the Royal Irish Constabulary (Black and Tans) open fire with machine-guns into a football crowd at Croke Park, Dublin (later claiming they were returning fire from Republicans). The incident left 12 dead and 60 wounded, and the bitter war continued until July 1921 (21 November 1920).

Bloody Swamp ❙ 1742 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Invading British colonial Georgia from Florida and Cuba, 3,000 Spanish troops under Antonio Anedondo and Governor de Montiano landed on St Simons Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha. The Spaniards were heavily repulsed in a fierce action at the nearby Bloody Swamp by James Oglethorpe, founder of the new colony, and re-embarked, securing the future of Georgia (June 1742).

Bloody Tanks ❙ 1864 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

When the Rancher King S. Woolsey set out with 30 Americans and 14 Maricopa and Pima Indians in pursuit of stolen cattle, he met about 250 Apache at Bloody Tanks, in the Aravaipa Canyon in southeast Arizona. With the Indians lured to a false parley, Woolsey opened fire and 24 died, including Chief Parramucca. Cyrus Lennon of Woolsey's party was also killed (24 January 1864).

Blore Heath ❙ 1459 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury was marching south from Yorkshire to join his son-in-law Richard Duke of York when he was intercepted in Shropshire by a larger Lancastrian force under James Baron Audley. At Blore Heath, three miles east of Market Drayton, Lord Audley was defeated and killed and his army was virtually destroyed, with perhaps 4,000 dead (3 September 1459).

Blouberg ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Blueberg**

Bloukranz ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

At war with the Boers in Natal after ordering the **Retief Massacre**, Zulu King Dingane sent his forces against Trekkers encamped near the Tugela. In a night attack at Bloukranz, the entire camp was killed, but the Zulus were eventually driven off at nearby Saailaager, outside modern Estcourt. An attempted Boer counter-offensive was routed two months later at **Ethaleni** (17–18 February 1838).

Blountsville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Campaigning in the far northeast of Tennessee, Union commander Ambrose Burnside sent Colonel John W. Foster, who captured Bristol, then attacked Blountsville on the Watauga, held by Colonel James E. Carter. After an artillery duel destroyed much of the town, Carter withdrew. The following month Foster supported an attack to the southwest at **Blue Springs** (22 September 1863).

Blueberg ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In response to renewed French occupation of Holland, Britain again sent a force to occupy the Dutch Cape of Good Hope, seized in 1795, and returned to Holland in 1803. General Sir David Baird landed a force on 5 January and, three days later at Blueberg, defeated Dutch General Jan Willem Janssens. Within ten days he had captured Capetown and the entire colony (8 January 1806).

Blue Licks ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Simon Girty led Canadians and Indians into Kentucky against Bryan's (Bryants') Station and nearby Fort Lexington before withdrawing before pursuing militia under Colonel Daniel Boone and Major Hugh McGary. Forty miles away on the Licking at Blue Licks, in the "last battle of the war," the outnumbered militia

rashly attacked and 70 died, including Boone's son Israel (19 August 1782).

Blue Mills Landing ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

With Confederate forces besieging **Lexington, Missouri**, "General" David R. Atchison moved south against a Union column under Colonel John Scott near the town of Liberty. Crossing the Missouri at Blue Mills Landing, Atchison marched towards Liberty and soon met Scott's approaching force, which was defeated and fled. Lexington surrendered three days later (17 September 1861).

Blue Mounds ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

See **Wisconsin Heights**

Blue Springs ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

While campaigning in northeast Tennessee, Union forces captured **Blountsville**, and General Samuel P. Carter later advanced on Greeneville against Confederate General John S. Williams. Williams suffered heavy losses in battle just to the west at Blue Springs (modern Mosheim) and, threatened in the rear by General John W. Foster, he withdrew into Virginia (10 October 1863).

Blue Water ❙ 1362 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

See **Syni Vody**

Blue Water Massacre ❙ 1855 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

See **Ash Hollow**

Blumenau ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia followed his great victory at **Königgratz** by sending Generals Eduard von Fransecky and Julius von Bose across the Main to prevent the Austrians reaching Vienna. Unaware an armistice was imminent, the Prussians attacked at Blumenau, northwest of Pressburg, and there was costly fighting before news of the armistice brought the battle to an end (22 July 1866).

Boadilla del Monte ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

As part of the major campaign against Madrid along the **Corunna Road**, severe fighting focussed on the small town of Boadilla del Monte, 20 miles west of the capital. Nationalists seized the town in heavy hand-to-hand fighting against International Brigades, lost it to Republican Regulars under Major Luis Barcelo, then took it again in a bloody counter-attack (14–19 December 1936).

Boa Ogoi Massacre ❙ 1863 ❙ Bear River Indian War

See **Bear River**

Bobe ❙ 1906 ❙ Bambatha Rebellion

Squeezed from their land, and with their crops and cattle decimated by pests, Zulus in Natal under the minor Chief Bambatha rebelled against a new poll tax and gathered in the Nkandla Forest. In the first major action of the rising, advancing government troops were ambushed near the Bobe Ridge by rebels under Sigananda. He was driven off and withdrew towards the **Mome** Gorge (5 May 1906).

Böblingen ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

After victory at **Leipheim** (4 April), Georg Truchsess von Waldburg fought across Würtemberg against a combined peasant force under Matem Feuerbacker, Theus Gerber and Jaecklein Rohrbach. On marshy ground at Böblingen, southwest of Stuttgart, the peasant army was utterly routed. Rohrbach, who had instigated the massacre at **Weinsberg** in April, was captured and roasted alive (12 May 1525).

Bobruysk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

General Konstanin Rokossovsky on the left of the Russian offensive into **Belorussia** rapidly encircled five divisions of the German Ninth Army at Bobruysk on the main railway to Minsk. Aided by devastating air support, Rokossovsky

rapidly crushed the pocket, with perhaps 30,000 Germans killed and 20,000 captured. The Russians then drove northwest towards **Minsk** (24–29 June 1944).

Bocairente ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Campaigning in Valenica, Spanish Republican General Valeriano Weyler was attacked at Bocairente, northwest of Alcoy, by a greatly superior Carlist force under General José Santés. Weyler was intially driven back, losing some of his guns. But a brilliant counter-attack turned defeat into victory. Santés was heavily repulsed and forced to withdraw (22 December 1873).

Bodegas ❙ 1860 ❙ Ecuadorian Civil Wars

In war between rival Presidents Guillermo Franco in Guayaquil and Gabriel García Moreno in Quito, the old hero General Juan José Flores returned from exile in Peru to support García Moreno and led his Conservative army to decisive victory at Bodegas on the Guayas. When Flores advanced on Guayaquil, Franco fled into exile and Ecuador was unified under García Moreno (7 August 1860).

Bodrum ❙ 1824 ❙ Greek War of Independence

As Turkish Admiral Khosrew Pasha and Egyptian Ibrahim Pasha assembled at Bodrum in Turkey, opposite Cos, Greek Admiral Andreas Miaoulis twice lured their fleet out to fight. After an initial indecisive action, the Greeks destroyed two Turkish vessels with fireships, forcing an Ottoman withdrawal. However, Miaoulis was unable to prevent the invasion of Crete (5 & 10 September 1824).

Boffalora ❙ 1636 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Tornavento**

Bogesund ❙ 1520 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

Opposed to the pro-Danish Stolle faction in Sweden, Regent Sten Sture the Younger repulsed Christian II of Denmark at **Brännkyrka** in 1518, but was defeated and mortally wounded at Bogesund near Lake Asunden in southeast Sweden by Danish General Otte Krumpen. The subsequent suppression of the Sture party in the "Stockholm Bloodbath" led to the rise of Gustav Vasa (20 January 1520).

Bogotá ❙ 1813 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **Santa Fé de Bogotá**

Bogotá ❙ 1814 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Entering Colombia to support the revolutionary government in Tunja, Simón Bolívar and a largely Venezuelan force besieged Bogotá, held by local Dictator Manuel Bernardo Alvarez and General José Ramón de Leiva against the new national union. The city fell by storm after two days, with much needless bloodshed, and Bolívar marched north against **Cartagena** (8–10 December 1814).

Bogotá ❙ 1854 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

When General José Maria Melo seized power in a coup (17 April 1854), his forces met with initial success. But after defeat at Pamplona, Palmira and Bosa Bridge, Melo was finally defeated at Bogotá by forces of the legitimate government under General Pedro Alcántara Herrán. Melo fled into exile and was later killed in a Mexican rebellion (4 December 1854).

Bogotá ❙ 1861 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Former President General Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera resumed war against the government of Mariano Ospina, eventually advancing on the Colombian capital to win at nearby **Subachoque**. Mosquera then defeated General Ramón Espina at Bogotá itself to overthrow acting President Bartolomé Calvo. In 1863 he defended his country against Ecuador at **Cuaspud** (18 July 1861).

Bogowonto ❙ 1751 ❙ Later Dutch Wars in the East Indies

See **Jenar**

Bogue Forts (1st) ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

In a fresh offensive against China, British Superintendent Captain Charles Elliot led an expeditionary force against the Bogue (Boca Tigris) Forts at the mouth of the Zhujiang River, supported by troops under Major Thomas Pratt. After Chuanbi and Taikok were captured in heavy fighting, Admiral Guan Tianpei was defeated and driven off in a naval action nearby (7 January 1841).

Bogue Forts (2nd) ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

British Superintendent Captain Charles Elliot renewed his offensive against the Bogue Forts guarding the Zhujiang River, leading a larger force of 26 warships against Chinese commander Qishan. Forty war junks were routed, with Admiral Guan Tianpei killed. Wangtong and Anunghoy (Weiyuan) were taken, opening the river to advance on **Guangzhou** three months later (26 February 1841).

Bois le Duc ❙ 1629 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Hertogenbosch**

Bois-le-Duc ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As a French Republican army under General Charles Pichegru advanced into southern Holland, British and Dutch forces led by Prince Frederick Augustus Duke of York were defeated at Bois-le-Duc (Hertogenbosch or Den Bosch). York was forced to abandon the position and, after a failed counter-attack at **Boxtel** next day, he retreated back across the Meuse (14 September 1794).

Boju ❙ 506 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

King He-lü built up the military power of Wu and, when Chu attacked the small state of Cai (Ts'ai), He-lü united with Cai and Tang to invade Chu. At Boju, on the Han, the Allies routed the Chu army of General Nang Wa and Marshal Shenyin Xu and advanced to briefly occupy the capital at Ying. But in the face of Qin (Ch'in) intervention and an attempted coup at home, He-lü withdrew to Wu.

Bokhara ❙ 1220 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Launching his western offensive against the Khwarezmian Empire, the Mongol Genghis Khan left his sons to besiege **Otrar** and continued west against Bokhara, defended by a Khwarezmian Turk garrison after Sultan Mohammad II fled. When Bokhara fell, it was destroyed. Thousands of prisoners were then used as a human shield for the advance east against **Samarkand** (February–March 1220).

Bokhara ❙ 1868 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

When Russian troops captured **Tashkent** in the Khanate of Bokhara, General Konstantin von Kaufmann took a fresh force against Bokhara itself, where Amir Muzaffar al Din's army was rapidly crushed. The Amir signed a peace treaty with von Kaufmann (18 June 1868), and within a few years the Russian commander turned his attention against the neighbouring Khanates of **Khiva** and **Khokand**.

Bolia ❙ 469 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Campaigning in Pannonia, a Roman and tribal coalition under the Suevic King Hunimond, supported by Gepids and others, met the Ostrogoth Theodimer at the River Bolia (probably the Ipel, north of Budapest). When the Goths secured a decisive victory, an approaching Roman army under Aspar turned back, and Emperor Leo made peace with Theodoric of the Thracian Goths.

Bolimov ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

German General August von Mackensen took the offensive in northern Poland with a winter advance southwest of Warsaw at Bolimov against General Vasili Gurko, including the first reported use of gas. While the German attack was driven off with about 20,000 casualties, it

created a diversion from the main advance further north at the **Masurian Lakes** (31 January–2 February 1915).

Bolingbroke ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars
See **Winceby**

Bolkhov ❙ 1608 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles
Supported by a Polish-Cossack army, a pretender claiming to be Dimitri—murdered son of former Tsar Ivan IV—marched from Orel to Bolkhov and met the army of Tsar Basil Shuiski under his brother Prince Dimitri Shuiski. Led by Prince Roman Rozynski, the army of the "Second False Dimitri" achieved a remarkable victory, then advanced towards **Khodynka** near Moscow (24 April 1608).

Bologna ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)
Assaulting the **Gothic Line** across northern Italy, Americans attacked from the **Apennines** and the British from **Rimini**. Heaviest fighting was south of Bologna, where American General Mark Clark was halted by a counter-offensive under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring. The British took Ravenna, but the advance stalled until the attack into the **Po Valley** in April 1945 (19 October–7 December 1944).

Bolshoi-Stakhov ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
After Napoleon Bonaparte's disaster crossing the **Berezina** on his retreat from Moscow, Russian Admiral Paul Tchitchakov and cavalry of General Sergei Lanskoi tried to cut off the defeated French west of the Berezina at Bolshoi-Stakhov. Troops under Marshals Michel Ney and Nicolas Oudinot managed to repulse the attack, and the terrible withdrawal continued (29 November 1812).

Bolton ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars
As a Parliamentary outpost in Royalist Lancashire, Bolton withstood attacks in February 1643 and January 1644, before Prince Rupert and James Stanley Earl of Derby led a third massive assault. Following a brief siege, Colonel Alexander Rigby escaped when the city fell by storm, with up to 1,500 Puritans killed. Derby was later executed for the so-called Bolton Massacre (28 May 1644).

Bomarsund ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War
An Anglo-French expedition under Admiral Sir Charles Napier (1786–1860) attacked Russia in the Baltic, where they bombarded Bomarsund on the Aland Islands, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia. French Marshal Achille Baraguay d'Hillier then landed a strong force, and the Russian garrison surrendered. Another Baltic diversion was attempted a year later at **Sveaborg** (7–16 August 1854).

Bombino ❙ 1822 ❙ Colombian War of Independence
See **Bomboná**

Bomboná ❙ 1822 ❙ Colombian War of Independence
Patriot leader Simón Bolívar marched into modern southwestern Colombia, advancing on Pasto, defended by Spanish Colonel Don Basilio García in mountains to the south at Bomboná. Bolívar lost very heavy casualties in a rash attack on entrenched positions and was forced to withdraw. However, Garcia surrendered Pasto after Patriot victory in Ecuador at **Pichincha** (7 April 1822).

Bomdila ❙ 1962 ❙ Sino-Indian War
Renewing their offensive in the border war in northeast India, Chinese forces took **Se La**, then drove south through Dirang Dzong towards the last major Indian position at Bomdila, where troops under General Anant Singh Pathania were badly beaten in a major defeat. China declared a unilateral ceasefire and partly withdrew, but retained some key strategic conquests (18–19 November 1962).

Bomischbrod ❙ 1434 ❙ Hussite Wars
See **Lipany**

Bone ❙ 430–431 ❙ Roman Vandal Wars
See **Hippo Regius**

Bonn ❙ 1673 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

After invading Alsace and Lorraine, Louis XIV of France faced increasingly united enemies, and Marshal Henri de Turenne was unable to prevent Imperial commander Count Raimondo Montecocculi marching from Bohemia to join William of Orange besieging Bonn. The city fell to overwhelming forces and France's German allies were forced out of the war (7–12 November 1673).

Bonsaso ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Ashanti War

Marching west of Accra, in Gold Coast (Ghana), to resist the Ashanti moving towards the coast, a small force of Royal African regulars and local militia led by General Sir Charles McCarthy crossed the Pra and were then surrounded at Bonsaso by a reputed 10,000 warriors. The British lost 178 men killed, including McCarthy, but the Ashanti were eventually repulsed in 1826 at **Dodowa** (21 January 1824).

Bon Son ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

Up to 20,000 Americans, South Vietnamese and South Koreans supported the coastal offensive at **Tuy Hoa** with a massive offensive further north in Bin Dinh to secure the rice bowl Bon Son Plain. The huge action—Operations Double Eagle and Masher (renamed White Wing)—saw severe losses on both sides before the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars withdrew (24 January–6 March 1966).

Boomah Pass ❙ 1850 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

In renewed war against the Xhosa Chief Sandile, Colonel George Mackinnon took 700 regulars and Colonials from Fort Cox across the Wolf River towards the Amatola Mountains. Ambushed at Boomah Pass, near the Keiskamma River, they lost 23 killed and 23 wounded and withdrew to **Fort White**. An outlying picket of 15 men was killed next day (24 December 1850).

Boomplaats ❙ 1848 ❙ Orange Free State War

Resisting British annexation of the Orange River Valley, Boers under Andries Pretorius took up arms. When they attacked Bloemfontein, British General Sir Harry Smith marched north from Cape Colony and at Boomplaats, south of Hopetown, the Boers were defeated. A few years later, after defeat at **Viervoet** and **Berea**, the British withdrew from north of the Orange (29 August 1848).

Boonsboro ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As General Robert E. Lee's defeated Confederate army fell back to the Potomac after defeat at **Gettysburg**, cavalry under General James "Jeb" Stuart attempted to delay the pursuing Union army of General George G. Meade at Boonsboro, Maryland, west of South Mountain. Stuart fell back after inconclusive action and, a week later, Lee crossed into Virginia at **Williamsport** (8 July 1863).

Boonville ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Determined to prevent Missouri joining the Confederacy, Union General Nathaniel Lyon secured Jefferson City, then pursued secessionist Governor Claiborne Price up the Missouri towards Boonville, where Lyon defeated Confederates led by Colonel John S. Marmaduke under General Sterling Price. Claiborne's forces were defeated again to the southwest at **Carthage** (17 June 1861).

Boquerón, Gran Chaco ❙ 1932 ❙ Chaco War

When war broke out between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco Boreal over the incident at **Carlos Antonio López** in June, 8,000 Paraguayans under Colonel Carlos José Fernández besieged Boquerón. Outnumbered Bolivian Colonel Manuel Marzana was forced to surrender after three weeks' heavy fighting, but Bolivia soon attacked further south at **Nanawa** and **Gondra** (9–29 September 1932).

Boquerón, Nhembucu ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

A week after action at **Yataití-Corá**, Paraguayan President Francisco Solano López attacked Argentine General Venancio Flores and Brazilian Marshal Polidoro to the southwest at Boquerón, at the junction of the Paraguay and the Upper Parana. The Allies broke off the action after about 5,000 casualties—twice the Paraguayan losses—and López claimed a great victory (16–18 July 1866).

Bordeaux ❙ 732 ❙ Muslim Invasion of France

Abd-ar-Rahman, Umayyad Muslim Governor of Spain, crossed the Pyrenees into France and invaded Aquitaine to avenge the Arab defeat at **Toulouse** ten years earlier at the hands of Duke Eudo of Aquitaine. At Bordeaux, Eudo once again confronted the invaders and was heavily defeated. He then made peace with Charles Martel of the Franks and joined him for the decisive battle at **Tours**.

Bordeaux ❙ 1453 ❙ Hundred Years War

After destroying an English army at the siege of **Castillon** in July, French Master of Artillery, General Jean Bureau, marched west to besiege the remaining English garrison at Bordeaux. Cut off by a naval blockade of the River Gironde, the starving garrison surrendered, bringing the war to an end and leaving Calais as England's only remaining foothold in France (19 October 1453).

Bordeaux ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington defeated Marshal Nicolas Soult at **Orthez**, then ordered General Sir William Beresford north to capture the great French port of Bordeaux. The Bonapartist garrison fled after a military demonstration rather than a battle, and local Royalists surrendered the city. Beresford then returned southeast to support Wellington in battle at **Tarbes** (12 March 1814).

Borghetto ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Two weeks after capturing Milan, Napoleon Bonaparte continued pursuing Austrian General Jean-Pierre de Beaulieu, who attempted to make a stand on the Mincio. Defending a partially demolished bridge at Borghetto, near Peschiera, the Austrians were again defeated and driven north into the Tyrol. Bonaparte meanwhile besieged the powerful fortified city of **Mantua** (30 May 1796).

Borghetto ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

In support of the campaign in France, Austrian forces in northern Italy under Count Heinrich von Bellegarde advanced from Borghetto across the Mincio. On the heights of nearby Vallegio, Prince Eugène de Beauharnais, supported by Generals Paul Grenier and Jean-Antoine Verdier, forced the Austrians back. He was later forced to sign an armistice, ending the war in Italy (8–10 February 1814).

Borgomanero ❙ 1449 ❙ Milanese War of Succession

Amid confusion following the death of Filippo Visconti Duke of Milan, his son-in-law Francesco Sforza secured Borgomanero, northwest of Milan, which was then attacked by his rival, Duke Ludovico of Savoy. In a famous defence by Bartolomeo Colleoni, the army of Savoy was badly beaten, and Ludovico had to withdraw. Sforza then besieged **Milan** and later became Duke (22 April 1449).

Borisov ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow approached the **Berezina**, Polish forces under General Jean Henri Dombrowski fell back to Borisov to secure a bridgehead for the retreating army. Russian forces under General Karl de Lambert drove Dombrowski across the bridge with heavy losses, and that night Admiral Paul Tchitchakov had reached Borisov (21 November 1812).

Borneo ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Overshadowed by major campaigns in **Okinawa** and the **Philippines**, Australian forces under General Leslie Morshead attacked Japanese troops isolated in northern Borneo. Landings at **Tarakan**, **Brunei Bay** and **Balikpapan** saw over 600 Australians and about 4,500 Japanese killed in a campaign regarded by some as wholly unnecessary in the twilight of the war (1 May–15 August 1945).

Bornholm ❙ 1535 ❙ Danish Counts' War

When Count Christopher of Oldenberg intervened in the Danish succession, his army was beaten at **Oksnebjerg**, and at the same time his Lubeck navy was decisively defeated off Bornholm by a combined Danish-Swedish fleet under Peder Skram. A few days later, Skram defeated a smaller squadron off Svendborg, on Funen, then sailed to support the siege of **Copenhagen** (9 & 14 June 1535).

Bornholm ❙ 1676 ❙ Scania War

See **Oland**

Bornholm ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

In war with Russia over Finland, Swedish naval forces withdrew to Sveaborg near Helsinki after battle near **Hogland** (July 1788). Swedish Admiral Karl Ehrensward broke Russia's blockade and met Admiral Paul Vasili Tchitchakov off southern Sweden near Bornholm. The Swedes were forced back to nearby Karlskrona, and a month later met the Russians again off **Oland** (26 June 1789).

Bornhoved ❙ 1227 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

Waldemar II of Denmark was ransomed from captivity in Schwerin and later took a large force to Schleswig Holstein to punish Heinrich of Schwerin and his allies Adolf of Holstein and Albert of Saxony. At Bornhoved, east of Neumunster, Waldemar lost heavily to the Germans, ending Danish dominance in northern Europe until 150 years later under Waldemar IV (22 July 1227).

Bornos ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marching out from Gibraltar, Spanish General Francisco Ballesteros surprised French forces under General Jean-Baptiste Semele, who had been campaigning northeast from Cadiz. Ballesteros attacked Semele near the Guadalete River at Bornos, but the outnumbered French cut their way through for the loss of about 100 prisoners and made it safely back to Cadiz (5 November 1811).

Bornos ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Francisco Ballesteros unwisely advanced from Gibraltar and took 8,000 men to attack General Baron Nicolas-Francois Conroux, who had occupied an entrenched position at Bornos, northeast of Cadiz. An unexpected sortie saw the French kill or capture 1,500 Spaniards, then drive Ballesteros back to San Roque (1 June 1812).

Borny ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Colombey**

Borodino ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Advancing into Russia past **Smolensk**, Napoleon Bonaparte met Prince Mikhail Kutuzov at Borodino on the Moskva, west of Moscow. In one of his bloodiest battles, Bonaparte inflicted over 40,000 Russian casualties—including Prince Pyotr Bagration fatally wounded—then seized Moscow. Loss of up to 20,000 French soldiers was however a critical blow to his campaign (7 September 1812).

Boroughbridge ❙ 1322 ❙ Rebellion of the Marches

Threatened by rebellion among northern Barons led by Thomas Earl of Lancaster and Humphry de Bohun Earl of Hereford, King Edward II sent an army into Yorkshire under Sir Andrew Harclay. At Boroughbridge, on the Ure southeast of Ripon, the Lancastrians were defeated, with Hereford killed. Lancaster was

captured and beheaded, while Harclay was created Earl of Carlisle (16 March 1322).

Borough Hill ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

When **Leicester** fell to Charles I (31 May), General Sir Thomas Fairfax abandoned the Parliamentary siege of Oxford and pursued the King into Northamptonshire. Fairfax routed outlying Royalists units in a preliminary action near Kislingbury at Borough Hill, east of Daventry. Two days later his Ironsides destroyed the King's main army at **Naseby** (12 June 1645).

Boroughmuir ❙ 1335 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Pro-English Flemish mercenaries under Count Guy of Namur, who landed at Berwick and advanced on Edinburgh, were attacked at nearby Boroughmuir by Scottish Royalists led by John Randolph Earl of Moray, Sir Alexander Ramsay and Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale. The Flemings were heavily defeated, then escorted across the border to England (August 1335).

Borovitsa ❙ 1625 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Polish commander Stanislas Koniecpolski beat Tatars in the southern Ukraine at **Martynow** (June 1624), then attacked unruly Cossacks further east at Borovitsa, near Chigirin, under Hetman Marko Zhmailo, but failed to secure victory. Poland made the compromise Peace of Kurukove with Zhmailo's successor Mikhail Doroshenko and Koniecpolski marched to Prussia to fight the Swedes.

Bor Pansky ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

Continuing war against Sigismund of Hungary after victory at **Vitkov** (14 July), the Hussite Jan Zizka besieged Bor Pansky (modern Bor Maly) west of Strakonice, held for the Royalist Baron Ulrich of Rosenberg, who arrived too late to save the town. Rosenberg was defeated in battle nearby after heavy losses on both sides and was thus unable to support Sigismund at **Vysehrad** (12 October 1420).

Boshof ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

While attacking Lord Paul Methuen's communications east of Kimberley, French commander Georges Henri Comte de Villebois-Mareuil and his pro-Boer foreign contingent were intercepted and surrounded by Methuen at Boshof near Tweefontein. Heavy shell-fire killed 10 (including Villebois-Mareuil) and wounded 11, and the 51 survivors surrendered (5 April 1900).

Bosra ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Soon after Khalid ibn al-Walid beat a Byzantine force east of Damascus at **Marj Rahit**, local Muslim commander Abu Ubayd sent Shurahbil against Bosra, south of Damascus. The garrison marched out, and fierce fighting ensued before Khalid arrived with reinforcements. The Byzantines withdrew under siege and Bosra soon surrendered, the first major Syrian town to fall to Islam (July 634).

Boston ❙ 1775–1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Withdrawing after skirmishes at **Lexington** and **Concord**, which triggered the war, British forces fell back on Boston, initially led by General Thomas Gage. After a long American siege, commanded by General Artemus Ward and later George Washington, and action at **Bunker Hill**, the British were eventually permitted to evacuate and sailed for Halifax (19 April 1775–17 May 1776).

Boston Harbour ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

The American frigate *Chesapeake* (Captain James Lawrence) emerging from Boston was met by the British frigate *Shannon* (Captain Philip Broke). After a brief ship-to-ship action, *Chesapeake* was captured with heavy casualties and entered British service. The last words of the mortally wounded Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship"—became a rallying cry for the American cause (1 June 1813).

Bosworth Field ❙ 1485 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Henry Tudor invaded England against the Yorkist usurper Richard III and gathered

Lancastrian support. He marched to meet the King at Bosworth, west of Leicester and, when Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland deserted and Lord Thomas and Sir William Stanley charged sides, Richard was defeated and killed. The war ended and Tudor was crowned as Henry VII (22 August 1485).

Boteler's Ford ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Shepherdstown**

Bothaville ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a remarkable coup, British General Charles Knox surprised a commando under General Christiaan de Wet at Bothaville, on the Valsch, west of Roodewal. Attacked at dawn, de Wet was routed and fled, along with Marthinus Steyn, President of the Orange Free State. A bloody rearguard action allowed the main force to escape, but the Boers lost all their field guns (6 November 1900).

Bothwell Bridge ❙ 1679 ❙ Scottish Covenanter Rebellion

Rising against Episcopalianism, non-conformist Covenanters repulsed a small government force at **Drumclog** (1 June), then soon faced an army under James Duke of Monmouth and John Graham of Claverhouse. At Bothwell Bridge, on the Clyde southeast of Glasgow, the rebels were crushed, with heavy losses. Two leaders were hanged and about 250 others were transported (22 June 1679).

Bou Denib ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Determined to avenge French losses on the western Algerian border at **El Menabba** in April, a punitive expedition under General Charles Vigy attacked more than 6,000 Moroccans further west at Bou Denib, just inside modern Morocco. Very heavy fighting saw the Moroccans defeated and a garrison was established. A Moroccan attack in September was repulsed at nearby **Djorf** (13 May 1908).

Boudicca ❙ 61 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

When King Prasutagus of the Iceni died, Rome tried to increase control, and his widow Queen Boudicca attacked Camulodunum (Colchester) and Londinium before her army was utterly defeated by Governor Suetonius Paulinus at an uncertain site, possibly near Verulamium (St Albans) or modern Towcester or perhaps Mancetter. Boudicca escaped the ensuing massacre and reputedly took poison.

Bougainville ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Allied forces secured **Guadalcanal**, then attacked Bougainville, held by 35,000 under General Haruyoshi Hyakutake. Landing at **Empress Augusta Bay**, the marines defended their perimeter at **Piva Forks**, followed by months of Japanese counter-attacks. The final Japanese assault (8–25 March) was driven off with up to 5,000 killed, but Japanese resistance continued (1 November 1943–March 1944).

Bougie ❙ 1510 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

A year after taking **Oran** in Algeria, Spanish commander Pedro Navarro led a fresh expedition against the once-powerful port of Bougie, 120 miles east of Algiers. The Spanish captured and fortified Bougie and held it against counter-attacks from Algiers by the Corsair Arudj in 1512 and 1515. In 1555, the port was retaken by Salah Rais, Pasha of Algiers, and soon fell into decay (January 1510).

Bougie ❙ 1671 ❙ Corsair Wars

Admiral Sir Edward Spragge continued war against the Barbary pirates, taking the English Mediterranean fleet against the Corsair anchorage at Bougie in northeast Algeria. Breaking the protective boom, he destroyed the entire pirate fleet, sinking seven ships and capturing three. The Algerians then killed their Dey and forced his successor to make peace (8 May 1671).

Boulay ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Withdrawing from **Mainz** on the Rhine, French under Louis de Nogaret Cardinal de la Valette and Bernard of Saxe-Weimar suffered heavy losses retreating southwest across the mountains, pursued by Imperial commander Count Matthias Gallas. Crossing the Saar at Wallerfangen, Bernard routed a rearguard attack at nearby Boulay and the French army safely reached Metz (September 1635).

Boulcott's Farm ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

With Maori war parties raiding settlements outside Wellington, about 200 men under Topine Te Mamaku attacked Lieutenant George Page's remote British garrison at Boulcott's Farm, in the Hutt Valley. The Europeans lost eight killed before Te Mamaku was driven off and withdrew to **Wanganui**. Another action at **Horokiri** soon ended fighting around Wellington (16 May 1846).

Boulogne ❙ 1544 ❙ French War of Henry VIII

Henry VIII of England took a huge force to Calais in support of Emperor Charles V against Francis II of France. He then marched against Boulogne to assist the siege of the city by John Dudley Lord Lisle. Boulogne fell after two months, but within days the Emperor made a separate peace. Six years later, England sold the city back to France (19 July–14 September 1544).

Boulogne ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

With France developing plans for a cross-channel invasion, English Admiral Horatio Nelson was sent to bombard the fleet of gunboats and barges assembling at Boulogne. Following a failed attempt (4 August), Nelson made a second larger-scale assault. With the port defended at sea by Admiral René La Touche-Treville, the attack was a complete failure (15–16 August 1801).

Boulogne ❙ 1804 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

In a night attack against up to 150 French craft at Boulogne, English Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone sent four fireships and five explosive-packed floating torpedoes—which all exploded with minimal damage. French commander Admiral Jean Raimond Lacrosse drove off the attack at the cost of just 14 killed and Elphinstone withdrew without loss, but with nothing achieved (1–2 October 1804).

Boulogne ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Leading a rapid Panzer advance through France from the **Ardennes**, General Heinz Guderian reached the coast at Abbeville (19 May), then raced north for the strategic port at Boulogne. After heavy fighting and German dive-bombing, some Allied troops were evacuated by sea before the citadel fell by storm. About 5,000 British and French surrendered and Guderian drove on for **Calais** (22–25 May 1940).

Boulou ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When Spanish forces invaded the Rousillon in southeastern France, General Jacques Dugommier attacked his enemy's rear at Boulou, south of Perpignan, while Spanish commander General Amarillas Comte de la Union attempted to hold the bridge on the Tech at Céret. The Spanish were crushed, losing over 1,500 men and 150 guns, and fled across the border (30 April–1 May 1794).

Bou Nouala ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Soon after indecisive actions east of Casablanca at **Wadi M'Koun** and **R'Fakha**, French General Albert d'Amade marched south to attack the Moroccan army in camp at Bou Nouala. Offering no quarter in a virtual massacre, the French slaughtered the Moroccans with artillery then killed every man they found, effectively ending resistance in the Chaouia region (15 March 1908).

Bourbon ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
See **Réunion**

Bourgtherolde ❙ 1126 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars
Facing rebellion in France against Henry I, Royal forces under Ralph of Bayeaux, supported by Odo Borleng, attacked the rebels led by Amaury de Montfort near Bourgtherolde, southwest of Rouen. In a well-executed action, Ralph attacked with dismounted knights, supported by archers and a reserve of mounted cavalry, and the rebels were utterly routed (26 March 1126).

Bouvines ❙ 1214 ❙ Anglo-French Wars
King John of England took an army to France to recapture lost land from Philip II Augustus, and won support from Count Ferdinand of Flanders and German Emperor Otto IV. But at Bouvines, near Lille, Otto fled, and his allies were overwhelmed. The battle secured the French monarchy and prompted John's Barons into rebellion, leading to the eventual signing of Magna Carta (26 July 1214).

Bov ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War
Encouraged by Prussia, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein rose against Frederick VII of Denmark, and Danish troops immediately marched into Schleswig. The poorly led rebels were heavily defeated just north of Flensburg at Bov, and Danish troops occupied Schleswig. Just weeks later they were driven out by Prussian intervention and defeat at the **Dannevirke** (9 April 1848).

Bovianum ❙ 305 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War
Despite Etruscan defeat at **Lake Vadimo**, the Samnites of central Italy sustained resistance against Rome for five years, until a large force under Marcus Fulvius Paetinus and Lucius Postumius Megellus was sent to besiege the principal rebel fortress at Bovianum (modern Boiano), north of Caserta. A Samnite relief force under Statius Gellius was routed and Bovianum fell, effectively ending the war.

Bowers Hill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Winchester, Virginia**

Bowling Alley ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War
See **Naktong Bulge (1st)**

Boxtel ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
As French General Charles Pichegru advanced into southern Holland, British and Dutch forces led by Prince Frederick Augustus Duke of York were driven out of **Bois le Duc**, east of Tilburg. An attempted counter-attack next day by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Wellesley was repulsed at nearby Boxtel. This is regarded as the later Duke of Wellington's first battle (15 September 1794).

Boyacá ❙ 1819 ❙ Colombian War of Independence
Republican leader Simón Bolívar advancing through western Colombia captured Tunja after action at **Pantano de Vargas**, then routed Spanish Colonel José María Barreiro at nearby Boyacá. Bolívar took 1,600 prisoners, including Barreiro and his staff (later executed). He then marched southwest to occupy Bogotá and establish a Republic with himself as President (7 August 1819).

Boydton Plank Road ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Hatcher's Run**

Boyne ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution
Invading Ireland to put down Catholic opposition, William III of England and Duke Friedrich of Schomberg led a 35,000-strong force towards Dublin and encountered the Jacobite army under James II and Comte Antonin de Lauson near Drogheda at the River Boyne. Although Schomberg was killed, William won a decisive victory and went on to capture Dublin and besiege **Limerick** (1 July 1690).

Boyuibé ❙ 1935 ❙ Chaco War

Paraguayan Colonel Eugenio Garay advanced north into the Chaco Boreal through victory at **Ybibobo** and crossed the Parapití to seize Charagua in southeastern Bolivia. But in a new Bolivian offensive, 15,000 men under General Arturo Guillén attacked and defeated the overextended Paraguayans at Boyuibé. A final action further east at **Ingavi** soon ended the war (17 April 1935).

Braddock Down ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Royalist commander Sir Ralph Hopton rallied local forces in Cornwall and marched against Parliamentary Colonel William Ruthin, who had advanced to occupy Liskeard. Supported by infantry under Sir Bevil Grenville at nearby Braddock Down, east of Lostwithiel, Hopton defeated Ruthin, who withdrew from Cornwall after losing 1,200 prisoners and all his guns (19 January 1643).

Braddock's Defeat ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Monongahela**

Bradford ❙ 652 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Attempting to expand the power of Wessex, King Cenwalh (Coenwalch), son of Cynegils, advanced west and defeated a force of Britons at Bradford on Avon, in Wiltshire, southeast of Bath. The victory secured land for Wessex as far as Malmesbury, and was followed by a further victory for Cenwalh over the Welsh in 658 at **Penselwood**.

Braga ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Nicolas Soult invaded Portugal from the north to capture **Chaves** (11 March), then advanced through Lanhozo to Braga, where he met a peasant army which had murdered its cowardly commander General Bernadim Freire. Fighting under Prussian Colonel Frederick Eben, the ill-armed Portuguese levies were destroyed, and Soult advanced towards **Oporto** (17–20 March 1809).

Bramham Moor ❙ 1408 ❙ Percy's Rebellion

Renewing rebellion against Henry IV after defeat at **Shrewsbury**, Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland marched into Yorkshire, aided by Scots under Lord Thomas Bardolph. On Bramham Moor near Tadcaster, they encountered a large force led by Sir Thomas Rokeby, Sheriff of Yorkshire, who defeated and killed both Percy and Bardolph, ending the rebellion (19 February 1408).

Bramham Moor ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Seacroft Moor**

Brandeis ❙ 1639 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Swedish commander Johan Banér advancing towards Prague after his victory at **Chemnitz** (14 April) found himself being pursued by an Imperial force under Count Raimondo Montecuccoli. Turning on the Imperials at Brandeis, on the Elbe, 10 miles northeast of Prague, Banér routed his pursuers. Montecuccoli was captured and held prisoner for almost three years (19 May 1639).

Brandenburg ❙ 928 ❙ German Imperial Wars

See **Brennaburg**

Brander ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce secured his position with victory at **Loudon Hill** in 1307, then marched into Argyle, where the Pass at Brander was held for Edward II by John MacDougall of Lorne (who had defeated Bruce in 1306 at **Dalry**). Aided by a flank attack from the heights of Cruachan by Sir James "Black" Douglas, Bruce routed MacDougall and seized nearby Dunstaffnage Castle (August 1308).

Brandy Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate commander Robert E. Lee began to march north towards **Gettysburg**,

Union General Alfred Pleasonton crossed the Rappahannock and attacked Lee's screening forces under General James "Jeb" Stuart. On the railway east of Culpeper at Brandy Station, Virginia, in the war's largest cavalry action, Pleasonton was driven off, though Union cavalry was finally proved (9 June 1863).

Brandywine ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

On a fresh offensive into Pennsylvania, British General Sir William Howe advanced through **Cooch's Bridge** to the Brandywine, where General George Washington made a stand. With Generals Charles Earl Cornwallis and Wilhelm von Kniphausen, Howe secured a decisive victory in a large-scale action, and continued through **Paoli** toward Philadelphia (11 September 1777).

Brännkyrka ❙ 1518 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

Campaigning against the rebellious Sten Sture the Younger, who had seized the Regency of Sweden from the pro-Danish Stolle faction, Christian II of Denmark landed near Stockholm. To the southwest at the Brännkyrka, he was heavily defeated by Sture and Gustav Vasa and was forced to withdraw. When Christian invaded again a year later, Sture was killed at **Bogesund** (22 July 1518).

Branxton ❙ 1513 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

See **Flodden**

Brasov ❙ 1603 ❙ Balkan National Wars

When Moise Székély seized part of Transylvania with the aid of Turkish and Tatar auxiliaries, Habsburg Emperor Rudolf II requested Radu Serban of Wallachia to put down the rebel. When Radu invaded Transylvania, many of the nobility sided with him against the excesses of the Ottoman-supported usurper, who was defeated in the northwest at Brasov (17 July 1603).

Bratislava ❙ 907 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

See **Pressburg**

Brattonville ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Williamson's Plantation**

Braunau ❙ 1743 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

As part of the Austrian invasion of Bavaria, Count Ludwig Khevenhuller marched north from Salzburg and met a Franco-Bavarian army under Marshals Francois de Broglie and Count Friedrich von Seckendorf on the Inn at Braunau. The Allies fell back when the Austrians stormed entrenchments outside the city and Elector Karl Albrecht of Bavaria fled from Munich (9 May 1743).

Bravalla ❙ 735 ❙ Danish War of Succession

The Viking King Harold Hildetand of Denmark secured victories in Britain and the Baltic, then sailed to the Swedish coast of Skane, where he faced a large army at Bravalla under his ambitious nephew Sigurd Ring. In a massive semi-legendary engagement, both at sea and on land near Norrköping, Harold was defeated and killed and Sigurd took the Danish throne.

Brazito ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

American Colonel Alexander Doniphan was marching south from Santa Fe when he was met on the Upper Rio Grande at Brazito, 30 miles from El Paso del Norte (Ciudad Juárez) by Mexican militia and Regular Lancers under Major Antonio Ponce de Léon, who was wounded. Captain Rafael Carabajal led the withdrawal, and Doniphan soon advanced to the **Sacramento** (25 December 1846).

Brechin ❙ 1452 ❙ Douglas Rebellion

After James II of Scotland murdered William Earl of Douglas, he sent Alexander Seton Earl of Huntly against the Douglas allies under Alexander Crawford Earl of Crawford. Huntly crushed the rebels on the South Esk at Brechin, though his brothers Sir William and Sir Henry Seton were killed. Crawford fled and Huntly devastated the Moray lands (18 May 1452).

Breda ❙ 1590 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

With Alexander Farnese Duke of Parma occupied in France, Prince Maurice of Orange began an offensive along the Dutch coast and sent Charles de Heraugière and just 70 men to capture Breda. Hidden in peat-barges on the Mark, the Netherlanders penetrated the city's defences and led to its capture. This was followed by further Dutch success at Deventer and **Zutphen** (3 March 1590).

Breda ❙ 1624–1625 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In renewed warfare after the Twelve Years Truce, Spanish commander Ambrogio de Spinola besieged the powerful Netherlands fortress of Breda, and Maurice of Orange died while raising a relief army. His brother Frederick Henry of Orange could make no impact and, after eleven months of siege, their natural brother—Justin of Nassau—was forced to capitulate (28 August 1624–2 June 1625).

Breda ❙ 1636–1637 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Twelve years after failing to prevent Spanish capture of Breda, Frederick Henry of Orange besieged the fortress-city, held by Gomar Fourdin, flooding the surrounding country and driving off a relief attempt by Spanish Governor Cardinal Infante Ferdinand. The Dutch captured starving Breda after more than a year and gave the defeated garrison free passage (20 July 1636–10 October 1637).

Breed's Hill ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Bunker Hill**

Bregalnica ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War

Angry over division of Macedonia, Bulgaria turned on her former allies, and General Mikhail Savoff suddenly attacked along the Macedonian frontier, where his forces were met on the Bregalnica by Serbian commander Radomir Putnik. Bloody fighting forced the invaders to withdraw. They were meantime also beaten by the Greeks around **Kilkis** to end the four-week war (30 June–9 July 1913).

Bregenz ❙ 1408 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

The people of Appenzell in northeast Switzerland rose against the Habsburg Abbot Cuno of St Gall and Duke Fredrick IV of Austria, and won valuable victories at **Speicher** (1403) and **Stoss** (1405). But when rebels attacked the loyal Imperial city of Bregenz, they were badly defeated. Appenzell was forced out of the Swiss League, although it remained a Confederate ally (13 January 1408).

Breisach ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After repulsing an Imperial army at **Wittenweier** in July, Bernard of Saxe-Weimar was joined by French forces under Jean-Baptiste Guébriant and Henri de Turenne besieging Breisach, on the Rhine near Freiburg. Another relief army was repulsed at **Sennheim**, and Baron Hans Heinrich von Reinach's starving garrison finally capitulated, giving Bernard all of Alsace (18 August–17 December 1638).

Breisach ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

As part of the French campaign to clear the Austrian and German allies from Bavaria, Marshal Count Camille de Tallard launched an offensive along the middle Rhine. The major fortified position on the east bank at Breisach was besieged by the great French engineer Marshal Sebastien Vauban, and its capture opened the way to Tallard's great victory in November at **Speyer** (6 September 1703).

Breisach ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Neu-Breisach**

Breitenfeld ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

When Imperial commander Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly invaded Saxony and occupied Leipzig, Elector John George of Saxony joined Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden against the

outnumbered Catholic army just north of Leipzig near Breitenfeld. Tilly and Gottfried zu Pappenheim were routed with massive losses and Gustavus occupied the Rhineland (17 September 1631).

Breitenfeld ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Swedish Marshal Lennart Torstensson withdrawing to Saxony from **Olmütz** in June besieged Leipzig, but was impetuously attacked at nearby Breitenfeld by the pursuing Imperial army of Archduke Leopold William and General Ottavio Piccolomini. Torstensson routed the Imperials in a brilliant action, inflicting up to 10,000 casualties, and the Archduke fled to Bohemia (2 November 1642).

Brema ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

In a fresh offensive against the French, the Spanish Governor of Milan, Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés, besieged the nearby fortress of Brema. French commander Marshal Charles de Crequi led a relief force from Turin, but while observing the Spanish siege lines, he was killed by a cannonball. His force withdrew in confusion and Brema capitulated (17 March 1638).

Bremberg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Katzbach**

Bremgarten ❙ 1712 ❙ 2nd Villmergen War

Almost 60 years after Catholic victory in the First Villmergen War, religious conflict in Switzerland resumed, and the Bernese army defeated a much smaller Catholic force from Lucerne in the "Battle of the Shrubs" (Staudenschlach) on a wooded area west of Zurich near Bremgarten. The Protestants then captured Baden after a brief bombardment and soon secured victory at **Villmergen**.

Bremule ❙ 1119 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

See **Brenneville**

Brennaburg ❙ 928 ❙ German Imperial Wars

A determined offensive against the Pagan Wends of northern Germany saw Emperor Henry I lead a brilliant mid-winter attack on the Hevelli, a sub-tribe living near the River Havel. Camping his army on the frozen river, Henry besieged Brennaburg (modern Brandenburg) and starved the garrison into submission. The combined Wend tribes were finally defeated the following year at **Lenzen**.

Brenneville ❙ 1119 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Henry I reunited England and Normandy with victory at **Tinchebrai** in 1106, then imprisoned his brother Robert, former Duke of Normandy. In support of Robert's disinherited son, William Clito, Louis VI of France took an army against Henry's Anglo-Norman knights at Brenneville, southeast of Rouen. Though casualties were light, Louis fled and abandoned Clito's cause (20 August 1119).

Brennkirk ❙ 1518 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

See **Brännkyrka**

Brenta ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Monte Grappa**

Brentford ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

Advancing towards London after the indecisive engagement at **Edgehill** (23 October), Charles I sent Prince Rupert's cavalry ahead to Brentford, on the Thames west of the capital, strongly defended by Parliamentary General Denzil Holles. Holles withdrew after bitter street fighting and next day the King was confronted by London militia at **Turnham Green** (12 November 1642).

Brentwood ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Three weeks after the Union rout south of Nashville, Tennessee, at **Thompson's Station**, Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest attacked

the railway closer to Nashville at Brentwood, where Colonel Edward Bloodgood was defeated and forced to surrender. General G. Clay Smith arrived to retake the station, but had to burn the recaptured wagons and fall back on **Franklin** (25 March 1863).

Brescia ❙ 1238 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars

Following his great victory at **Cortenuova** against the Lombard League of Northern Italy (November 1237), Emperor Frederick II turned his army of Germans and Italian Guelphs against Brescia, one of the few cities which remained an ally of Milan. Frederick was forced to admit failure after a three-month siege and withdrew from Brescia to regroup his forces (August–October 1238).

Brescia ❙ 1401 ❙ Florentine-Milanese Wars

The city of Florence was threatened by the growing power of Gian Galeazzo Visconti Duke of Milan and sought help from the newly elected Rupert III of Germany, who had replaced Visconti's former ally, the deposed King Wenceslas. Rupert marched into Italy, but near Brescia he was heavily defeated by the Milanese and was forced back to Germany (14 October 1401).

Brescia ❙ 1426 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

In renewed war by Venice and Florence against Milan, a major struggle developed around Brescia, defended by Francesco Sforza for Filippo Maria Duke of Milan. The former Milanese commander and soldier of fortune Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola led a brutal assault, gradually capturing strongholds around Brescia until the city fell to Venice (April–November 1426).

Brescia ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

On the same day that King Charles Albert of Sardinia was decisively defeated at **Novara**, the city of Brescia rose in support of the doomed Piedmontese revolt against Austria. A week later, Austrian Baron Julius von Haynau took Brescia by storm, crushing the revolt with hundreds of executions. Genoa then fell without a fight and the King abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emanuel II (31 March 1849).

Breskens ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

When Allied forces captured **Antwerp**, German General Gustav von Zangen was trapped against the coast. But Allied delay let more than 80,000 men and their equipment escape north through Breskens, downstream on the Scheldt. Another 10,000 under General Kurt Eberding then held Breskens against the intense Allied offensive on the **Scheldt Estuary** (6 October–2 November 1944).

Breslau ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

While Frederick II of Prussia was defeating the Allies at **Rossbach** in Saxony, an Austrian army under Prince Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Leopold von Daun advanced into Silesia and, after victory at **Moys** and **Schweidnitz**, routed and captured Duke August Wilhelm of Bevern near Breslau (modern Wroclaw). Breslau was retaken by Prussia two weeks later after **Leuthen** (22 November 1757).

Breslau ❙ 1806–1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte marched into Poland, his brother Jerome on the right flank advanced with an army from Saxony into Silesia, and General Dominique Vandamme besieged Breslau (modern Wroclaw). The Russian-held fortress on the Oder drove off a costly assault (22–23 December) but eventually fell, securing the French position in the south (10 December 1806–7 January 1807).

Breslau ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

The **Vistula-Oder** offensive across Poland bypassed the German city of Breslau (Wroclaw) on the Oder, which was encircled by Generals Vladimir Gluzdovksy and Aleksei Zhadov. A long siege saw very costly fighting and

two-thirds of Breslau destroyed. Four days after the fall of **Berlin**, General Hermann Niehoff surrendered the city and it later became part of Poland (8 February–6 May 1945).

Brest ❙ 1342 ❙ Hundred Years War

Soon after the relief of **Hennebont**, Countess Jeanne of Montfort withdrew to Brest, where she was besieged by Charles of Blois on land and by 14 Genoese galleys under Carlo Grimaldi. An English relief fleet under William Bohun Earl of Northampton surprised Grimaldi, and only three Genoese ships escaped. The others were driven ashore and burned and Blois had to raise the siege (18 August 1342).

Brest ❙ 1512 ❙ War of the Holy League

Admiral Sir Edward Howard supported the alliance between Henry VIII of England and Spain by attacking the coast of France, where he fought an indecisive engagement off Brest with the French fleet of Jean de Thenouenal. Despite losing his two largest ships and Sir Thomas Knyvet killed in the ship *Regent*, Howard still claimed victory. He was killed off **Brest** a year later (10 August 1512).

Brest ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League

A year after his bloody but indecisive battle against the French navy off **Brest**, English Admiral Sir Edward Howard attempted a cutting-out action against French Admiral Pregent de Bidoux at anchor in Brest Harbour. Sir Edward was killed and his force was repulsed, but his brother Sir Thomas Howard later returned to Brest and captured several prizes (25 April 1513).

Brest ❙ 1694 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

See **Camaret Bay**

Brest ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

When American forces seized **Avranches**, General Troy Middleton secured **St Malo**, then drove west into Brittany towards the great naval base at Brest, tenaciously held by General Hermann Ramcke. Brest fell after very heavy fighting, yielding 35,000 prisoners, but the Americans lost about 10,000 casualties. The port itself was completely wrecked (25 August–18 September 1944).

Brest-Litovsk ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

Polish Nationalist General Karol Sierakovski withdrew from **Kruptchitsa**, and days later attempted to hold the Russian counter-offensive of Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov on the Bug at Brest. In a one-sided disaster, the Poles lost 20 guns and were utterly overwhelmed with terrible casualties. Sierakovski and his survivors fled west to defend **Warsaw** (19 September 1794).

Brest-Litovsk ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As part of Germany's new **Triple Offensive**, Austro-German commander August von Mackensen campaigned north from **Lemberg** through Lublin (30 July) and Chelm (31 July), then advanced on the important city of Brest-Litovsk, east of **Warsaw**. A determined delaying action was crushed by Mackensen's siege guns and the Russians withdrew further east (25 August 1915).

Briar Creek ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Campaigning against Britain in Georgia, General Benjamin Lincoln sent Colonel John Ashe pursuing the British from Augusta, downstream towards **Savannah**. On Briar Creek, Ashe's militia were surprised by a much smaller British force under Colonel Mark Prevost and Major John McPherson. With 200 killed and 170 captured, the American counter-offensive failed (3 March 1779).

Brice's Cross Roads ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

After attacking **Fort Pillow**, Tennessee, and widespread destruction of Union railroads, Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest was finally intercepted in Mississippi by a Union force sent from Memphis under General Samuel B. Sturgis. Forrest utterly defeated the much larger Union

force at Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown, and continued south to **Tupelo** (10 June 1864).

Bridge ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Facing a Persian offensive in Mesopotamia to recover **Hira**, Muslim Generals Muthanna and Abu Ubayd won at **Babylon** and **Nimaraq**, then met Persian commander Bahman on the Euphrates. At the Battle of the Bridge, the Arabs were utterly routed with Abu Ubayd killed. Muthanna only just managed to extricate the survivors, then recovered to win in May 635 at **Buwayb** (26 November 634).

Bridge of Dee ❙ 1639 ❙ 1st Bishops' War

See **Dee**

Bridgewater, Florida ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

When an army patrol was attacked near Fort Micanopy, south of modern Gainesville, Florida, Lieutenant James Sanderson marched out with 18 men and was ambushed at nearby Bridgewater by Seminole under Halleck Tustenuggee. Sanderson and nine others were killed. Sergeant-Major Francis Carroll, who was wounded, later died in a similar ambush at nearby **Martin's Point** (19 May 1840).

Bridgnorth ❙ 1102 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Henry I of England faced renewed rebellion by Robert of Beleme Earl of Salisbury, and captured the Norman's castle at **Arundel**, then besieged his powerful fortress of Bridgnorth, on the Severn west of Wolverhampton. Earl Robert could not send aid to his captains, who had to surrender. Henry then marched on Shrewsbury, where the Earl himself surrendered and withdrew to Normandy.

Bridgwater, England ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Days after defeat at **Langport** in Somerset, Royalist General George Lord Goring withdrew into Devon and Sir Thomas Fairfax took his victorious Ironsides against Bridgwater, on the Parrett, northeast of **Taunton**, defended by Governor Sir Hugh Wyndham. Part of the burning town was taken by storm after a massive bombardment and Wyndham was forced to surrender (21–23 July 1645).

Brielle ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Supported by William of Orange, Dutch privateers known as "Sea Beggars" attacked Spanish shipping. Their Admiral, Willem van Lumey Count of Marck, then joined with William of Blois Seigneur of Treslong to surprise the town of Brielle, west of Rotterdam. Brielle fell in a severe blow to Spanish prestige, encouraging rebellion by other towns in the Netherlands (1 April 1572).

Brienne ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte marched east from Paris to prevent a junction of the invading Prussian and Austrian armies, moving first against General Gebhard von Blucher between the Aube and Marne at Brienne-le-Chateau. The Allies fell back after a bloody, indecisive struggle, and Bonaparte occupied Brienne and nearby **La Rothière**, where he faced a massive assault three days later (29 January 1814).

Brier Creek ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Briar Creek**

Brignais ❙ 1362 ❙ Hundred Years War

During the course of the war, undisciplined bands of English, French, German and Spanish soldiers known as "routiers" formed freebooting companies which roamed much of France. A small French Royal army attempted to block one such company marching north along the Rhone valley from the Languedoc, but was utterly defeated at Brignais, southwest of Lyons (6 April 1362).

Brihuega ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

After capturing Madrid, an Anglo-Austrian army was driven out by French troops under

Louis Duke de Vendôme. Pursuing the Allies towards Aragon, Vendôme attacked the separated rearguard at Brihuega, northeast of Guadalajara, and forced surrender, including General James Stanhope captured. Another Allied defeat next day at **Villaviciosa** virtually ended the campaign (9 December 1710).

Brihuega ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War
See **Guadalajara, Spain**

Bril ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence
See **Brielle**

Brimstone Hill ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **St Kitts**

Brindisi ❙ 1156 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Sicilian War

When Byzantine Emperor Manuel I invaded southern Italy with Papal support against William I of Sicily, naval victory off **Apulia** gave him a foothold. But the following year a Byzantine army under Alexius Comnenus was defeated at Brindisi. When William marched on Benevento, Pope Hadrian IV had to recognise him, and two years later Manuel made peace and withdrew from Italy.

Bristoe Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Manoeuvring in Virginia months after defeat at **Gettysburg**, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee sent General Ambrose P. Hill against General George G. Meade's army marching towards Manassas. Hill was heavily repulsed at nearby Bristoe Station by Union General Gouvernor K. Warren. Lee's army continued south through further defeat at **Rappahannock Station** (14 October 1863).

Bristol ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Prince Rupert followed the decisive Royalist victory at **Roundway Down** (13 July) by marching to besiege Bristol, defended by a largely Cornish garrison under the Governor Nathaniel Fiennes. With fresh reinforcements under his brother Prince Maurice, Rupert took Bristol by storm and the second most important port in England at the time was forced to capitulate (23–26 July 1643).

Bristol ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Within weeks of victory in the west at **Langport**, Parliamentary commander Sir Thomas Fairfax took **Bridgwater, England**, then turned to besiege Bristol, held by Prince Rupert. After preliminary bombardment and failed negotiations, Fairfax took the city by storm and Rupert withdrew to Bristol Castle. When the Prince surrendered, the King had him dismissed and exiled (21 August–11 September 1645).

Britain ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

When **France** fell, Marshal Herman Goering resolved to destroy the Royal Air Force before Hitler's planned invasion and was met by Air Vice Marshal Hugh Dowding's Fighter Command. The Battle of Britain over southern England saw perhaps 900 British and 1,600 German planes lost before the invasion was called off. Goering then turned to night bombing of cities (10 July–31 October 1940).

Brody ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

In the second phase of the **Brusilov Offensive**, Russian General Platon Lechitsky swung north from **Czernowitz** and joined Vladimir Sakharov northeast of Lemberg (Lvov). Heavy fighting around Brody saw General Eduard Böhm-Ermolli forced back to the Zlota Lipa, where the Russian offensive petered out around **Brzezany** and also further north in front of **Kovel** (16–28 July 1916).

Brody ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
See **Brzezany**

Brody ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
See **Lvov**

Brody-Dubno ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt was driving deep into the Ukraine on the southern flank of the German invasion when Russian General Mikhail Kirponos attempted a major counter-attack around Brody. A very large-scale tank action saw General Ewald von Kleist, with air support, break up the delaying forces. Kirponos was forced to fall back on **Kiev**, where he was later killed (25–29 June 1941).

Broken Staves ❙ 1743 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Dettingen**

Bronkhorstspruit ❙ 1880 ❙ 1st Anglo-Boer War

When Britain annexed the Transvaal in 1877, Boers under Paul Kruger rose in revolt, and the 94th British Regiment under Colonel Philip Anstruther was sent to march on Pretoria. Ambushed 38 miles east at Bronkhorstspruit by Boer commander Frans Joubert, the column lost 57 killed and 100 wounded out of 264 and the mortally wounded Anstruther surrendered (20 December 1880).

Bronnicy ❙ 1614 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars

See **Bronnitsa**

Bronnitsa ❙ 1614 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars

Determined to secure Novgorod, Tsar Michael sent Dimitri Trubetskoi, who captured Gdov and Tichvin, then was intercepted and besieged east of Novgorod at Bronnitsa by Swedes under Jakob de la Gardie. The defeated Russians withdrew after a confused defence and the Swedes besieged **Gdov**. Novgorod was ceded to Russia by treaty after the siege of **Pskov** in 1616 (July 1614).

Bron yr Erw ❙ 1075 ❙ Welsh Dynastic War

Fighting off usurpers following the death of his father Cynan, Gruffydd of Gwynnedd (North Wales) was heavily defeated by Trahaiarn ap Caradog at Bron yr Erw (modern Bron-y-aur near Dolgellau) and was driven into exile with the Danes of Ireland. In 1081 he returned to kill Trahaiarn in battle at **Mynydd Carn** and thus regain the throne.

Broodseinde ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In his third successive attack from **Ypres** against General Friedrich von Arnim, General Sir Herbert Plumer followed success on the **Menin Road** and at **Polygon Wood** with an advance north on Broodseinde. Despite German use of mustard gas, British troops seized the town to effectively secure the key ridges east of Ypres and open the way north to **Passchendaele** (4 October 1917).

Brooklyn ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Long Island**

Broomhouse ❙ 1513 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

James IV of Scotland resolved to avenge defeat off the **Goodwin Sands** and sent Alexander Lord Home raiding across the border. But while returning, Lord Alexander was ambushed by English cavalry at Broomhouse, near Alnwick, suffering about 500 dead and 400 prisoners, including his brother Sir George Home. A full Scottish invasion led to disaster a month later at **Flodden** (13 August 1513).

Brown's Ferry ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Wauhatchie Station**

Brownstown ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

Attempting to escort supplies to **Detroit** on Lake St Clair, Ohio militia under Major Thomas van Horne were attacked on the American side of the Detroit River at Brownstown by British Captain Adam Muir and Indians led by Tecumseh. The Americans were dispersed, losing vital military mail, and a further escort was defeated four days later at **Magagua** (5 August 1812).

Bruderholz ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons marched against the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League and advanced to the Upper Rhine. A month after victory at **Hard**, a small force met over 3,000 infantry and knights who had invaded from Alsace and, at Bruderholz, south of Basle, defeated the Germans. In April the Swiss secured further victory at **Schwaderloch** (22 March 1499).

Bruges ❙ 1302 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

The Flemish rising against France—crushed at **Furnes**—was renewed five years later when weaver Peter de Conync roused the people of Bruges to massacre the French garrison. In a reprise of the more famous "Sicilian Vespers" 20 years earlier, over 3,000 soldiers were killed during the so-called Matins of Bruges. The Flemish artisan army went on to victory in July at **Courtrai** (19 May 1302).

Bruges ❙ 1382 ❙ Hundred Years War

Renewing popular rebellion against Louis II Count of Flanders, workers and tradesmen in Bruges armed themselves against Royalist forces. Led by Philip van Arteveldt—whose father led a similar rising 80 years before—the Flemish popular army defeated the French Count's forces and seized Bruges. However, they were destroyed six months later at **Roosebeke** (3 May 1382).

Brunanburh ❙ 937 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Aethelstan of Wessex attempted to recover Viking Northumbria, provoking a massive counter-attack up the Humber by the Dane Olaf Guthfrithson of Dublin, Constantine II of the Scots and his father-in-law Owain of Strathclyde. At Brunanburh, an uncertain site in the Midlands, Aethelstan inflicted a terrible defeat, breaking up the alliance, and assumed the title King of England.

Brunei ❙ 1962 ❙ Brunei Rebellion

In a failed coup against the Sultan of Brunei, Indonesian-backed rebels loyal to Sheik Azahari, led by Yassin Affendi, attacked Brunei Town (modern Bandar Seri Begauan). British Gurkhas airlifted from Singapore under Major Tony Lloyd-Williams retook the capital after a sharp action, with 24 rebels killed. Fighting then moved southwest to **Seria** and east to **Limbang** (8–9 December 1962).

Brunei Bay ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Australian General George Wootten captured **Tarakan**, off northeast **Borneo** (14 June), then landed at Labuan Island and Brunei Bay in the northwest. Brunei Town fell in three days, but there was severe fighting and further landings before Wootten secured Beaufort and Kuala Belait in Brunei. The Australians lost 114 killed and Japanese General Masao Baba about 1,200 (10–24 June 1945).

Brunete ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

With the Nationalists checked around Madrid at **Corunna Road, Jarama** and **Guadalajara**, Republican Generals Juan Modesto and Enrique Jurado led a large counter-offensive west towards Brunete. After initial success, the Republicans were driven back by General José Varela with massive losses in men, tanks and aircraft. Another offensive was later contained at **Teruel** (6–26 July 1937).

Bruneval ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

One of the most famous British commando raids on occupied Europe saw 200 airborne Special Forces attack the German radar station at Bruneval, near Le Mans in Normandy, which was taken after sharp fighting at the cost of three killed and seven wounded. The parachutists seized vital parts of the Würzburg fighter-control radar, which were taken for examination by scientists (27–28 February 1942).

Brunkeberg ❙ 1471 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

Campaigning against Danish influence in Sweden, the nobleman Sten Sture marched against Christian I of Denmark, who was be-

sieging Stockholm with about 5,000 mainly Scottish and German mercenaries. In decisive action at nearby Brunkeberg—joined from Stockholm by Knut Posse—the King was defeated and fled. Sture ruled as Chancellor until defeat at **Rotebro** in 1497 (10 October 1471).

Brusa ❙ 1317–1326 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Osman I expanded his power south of the Sea of Marmara, where he besieged Byzantine Brusa, near Mount Olympus. Osman's son Orkhan Gazi led the final assault after a nine-year siege and carried news of Brusa's fall to his dying father. Orkhan defeated a Greek counter-offensive at **Pelacanon** and the city of Brusa became Ottoman capital until the fall of **Adrianople** in 1362 (1317–6 April 1326).

Brusa ❙ 1922 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

See **Bursa**

Brushy Creek ❙ 1839 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

During a broad offensive against Comanches in Williamson County, Texas, Captain Jacob Burleson and a small force attacked the Indians on Brushy Creek, near modern Taylor. Burleson was killed in a frontal attack before his outnumbered unit was rescued by his brother Edward. General Burleson then pursued the Comanche and drove them off with heavy losses (25 February 1839).

Brusilov Offensive ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Despite losses at **Lake Naroch**, Russian General Aleksei Brusilov led a stunning offensive to capture **Lutsk** and **Czernowitz**, then renewed his offensive towards **Baranovitchi** and **Brody**, and across the **Styr** and **Stochod**. German reinforcements finally checked the "Russian steamroller" around **Kovel** and **Brzezany** until the new **Kerensky Offensive** (4 June–20 September 1916).

Brussels ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Tirlement**

Brusthem ❙ 1467 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

Encouraged by Louis XI of France following the death of Philip Duke of Burgundy, the people of Liège renewed their revolt against Burgundy, defeated in 1465 at **Montenaeken**. In battle at Brusthem, near St Trond, they were routed by the new Duke, Charles the Bold, fresh from his sack of the city of **Dinant**. The following year Charles stormed and destroyed **Liège** itself (28 October 1467).

Bryansk ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Soon after the fall of **Kiev**, Panzer General Heinz Guderian resumed the offensive southwest of Moscow, where he took Orel, then encircled three Soviet armies near Bryansk. The Bryansk Pocket was crushed, and, with the **Vyazma** Pocket further north, yielded 630,000 prisoners, 1,200 tanks and 5,400 guns. The Russians later counter-attacked west from **Moscow** (30 September–20 October 1941).

Bryan's Station ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Blue Licks**

Bryn Derwyn ❙ 1255 ❙ War of Welsh Succession

The years of instability following the death of Welsh leader Llewellyn the Great in 1240 ended with a decisive battle between his grandsons David and Owain the Red on one side and Llewellyn ap Griffith. At Bryn Derwyn, near Caernarvon, Llewellyn defeated his brothers and led the last flowering of Welsh power. His eventual defeat at **Aber Edw** in 1282 saw the end of Welsh independence.

Brzezany ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Russian forces advanced around **Brody** in July, Austrian General Felix von Bothmer fell back and attempted to hold the Zlota Lipa near Brzezany, southeast of Lemberg (Lvov). Russian General Dimitri Shcherbachov seized nearby

heights, but was eventually repulsed by an Austrian counter-attack, effectively ending the **Brusilov Offensive** (29 August–4 September 1916).

Brzezany ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

At the start of the **Kerensky Offensive**, Russian commander Aleksei Brusilov launched his main attack through Brody and advanced on Lemberg (Lvov) against General Felix von Bothmer's Austro-German army. After very heavy fighting further south near Brzezany, German reinforcements counter-attacked through **Tarnopol** and Russia's last offensive was utterly crushed (1–6 July 1917).

Bubiyan ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

When Iraqi missile boats and amphibious ships left naval bases at az-Zubayr and Umm Qasr, possibly to support Iraq's offensive towards **Khafji**, they were attacked off Bubiyan Island by US, British and Saudi jets and helicopters. Within days, Iraq's navy in the Gulf was effectively destroyed and only two badly damaged vessels reached safety in Iranian waters (29 January–2 February 1991).

Bucharest ❙ 1771 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

Following success against the Turks on the **Pruth**, a northern tributary of the Danube (September 1770), Russian General Pyotr Rumyantsev launched a spring offensive west towards Bucharest, held by Turkish General Mousson Oglon. The city fell to Rumyantsev's troops after a sharp defence and was turned over to them for rape and destruction as the Turks fled south across the Danube.

Bucharest ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Arges**

Buck Head Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander William T. Sherman advanced through Georgia from Atlanta to **Savannah**, and General H. Judson Kilpatrick marched northeast against Confederate General Joseph Wheeler in the area around Waynesborough. Surprised at Buck Head Creek, Kilpatrick recovered to repulse Wheeler, and days later defeated him at nearby **Waynesborough** itself (28 November 1864).

Buckland Mills ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate commander Robert E. Lee withdrew through Virginia after defeat at **Bristoe Station** near Manassas, General James "Jeb" Stuart turned to meet a flank attack by cavalry from General George B. Meade's army under General H. Judson Kilpatrick. At Buckland Mills, Kilpatrick was routed, though Lee himself was defeated the next month at **Rappahannock Station** (19 October 1863).

Bucov ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars

After Prince Michael of Wallachia lost Transylvania at **Mirischlau** (18 September), the Poles restored Jeremiah Movila in Moldavia (seized by Michael after **Khotin**), then entered Wallachia. Polish Chancellor Jan Zamoyski defeated Michael at Bucov, on the Teleajan near Ploesti, and Simeon Movila was put on the throne of Wallachia. Michael was defeated the next year at **Goraslau** (20 October 1600).

Buda ❙ 1529 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

When Habsburg forces recovered Hungary after victory at **Mohacs**, Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I led a fresh invasion to support his vassal John Zapolya, who had been defeated at **Tokay**. Together they laid siege to regain Buda, defended by Imperial General Támas Nádasdy. The garrison capitulated on terms of safe passage but was massacred, and Suleiman marched on to **Vienna** (3–8 September 1529).

Buda ❙ 1540 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Following the death of John Zapolya of Hungary (July 1540), Ferdinand I of Austria soon made an attempt to recover Buda from nationalist supporters of the former King's infant son John Sigismund, led by Bishop Martinuzzi (Friar George Utiesenic). The ill-prepared

Habsburg army of General Lenart Fels was driven off and Martinuzzi sought Ottoman aid against the Emperor (October 1540).

Buda ❙ 1541 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

In a fresh attempt to recover Buda following the death of John Zapolya of Hungary, Ferdinand I of Austria sent Marshal Wilhelm Roggendorf against anti-Habsburg supporters of the infant John Sigismund, led by Bishop Martinuzzi (Friar George Utiesenic). Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I arrived to help defeat Roggendorf, then seized much of Hungary as a vassal state for his empire.

Buda ❙ 1686 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Invading Turkish Hungary after victory at **Vienna** (1683), Charles V of Lorraine and Louis of Baden were heavily repulsed at Buda (1684) but in a second siege drove off a relief army under Grand Vizier Kara Ibrahim. They retook the city after 78 days, slaughtering most of the garrison including the heroic commander Abdi Pasha, ending almost 150 years of Turkish rule (17 June–2 September 1686).

Buda ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Weeks after victory northwest of Budapest at **Nagy Sallo**, Hungarian Nationalist commander Artur Gorgey returned to the capital to besiege 4,000 Imperial troops under General Heinrich von Hentzi, holding out in the old fortress on the Danube at Buda. After several costly assaults, the fortress was taken by storm with heavy Austrian losses, including Hentzi mortally wounded (4–21 May 1849).

Budapest ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Romanian War

On a fresh offensive into Hungary, the Romanian army crossed the **Tisza** in July, then advanced on Budapest. Facing white counter-revolution, Hungary's Red Army declined to fight and Dictator Béla Kun fled to Vienna (he was later executed in a Stalinist Purge). Romanian forces captured Budapest to overthrow the Soviet Republic and pillaged the capital before withdrawing (4 August 1919).

Budapest ❙ 1921 ❙ Hungarian Civil War

Former Austrian Emperor and King of Hungary Charles attempted to reclaim Hungary from Regent Miklos Horthy and advanced on Budapest. In the suburbs at Buda-Ors, Royalist Colonel Gyula Ostenburg was attacked and repulsed by Captain Gyula Gombos (later Prime Minister). Charles was arrested and exiled in Madeira, ending Habsburg claims on Hungary (23 October 1921).

Budapest ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Soviet Marshals Rodion Malinovsky and Fedor Tolbukhin drove north from the **Balkans** and advanced on Budapest against strong resistance. Pest fell (18 January) with 35,000 Germans killed and 62,000 captured, and Buda a month later with 30,000 captured. A final breakout was crushed and SS General Karl von Pfeffer-Wildenbruch surrendered (26 December 1944–13 February 1945).

Bud Bagsak ❙ 1913 ❙ American-Moro Wars

Attempting to disarm the Muslim Moros of the southern Philippines, Colonel John Pershing attacked rebels on Jolo, who fortified the crater of the extinct volcano Bud Bagsak, near Bun Bun. Artillery bombardment and bayonet charges killed over 500 Moros, including their leader Amil and many women and children. Within months, resistance was crushed at **Mount Talipao** (11–15 June 1913).

Bud Dajo ❙ 1906 ❙ American-Moro Wars

Two years after Muslim Moros were routed at **Pangpang**, on Jolo in the southern Philippines, about 600 rebels took refuge in the crater of the extinct volcano of Bud Dajo. Attacked by Colonel Joseph Duncan, the ill-armed men, women and children were slaughtered, provoking public outrage in America. A similar massacre followed seven years later at **Bud Bagsak** (5–6 March 1906).

Budhayan ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Campaigning in Oudh, General Thomas Franks seized **Chanda, Uttar Pradesh**, southeast of Sultanpur, when rebel leader Mehndi Husain arrived too late to save his key base. Later that day, Husain tried to block Franks at Hamirpur, near the fortress at Budhayan, but was heavily defeated and fled. Budhayan was occupied two days later, with Husain subsequently defeated again at **Badshahganj** (19 February 1858).

Budlee-ke-Serai ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Badli-ki-Serai**

Budweis ❙ 1742 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Sahay**

Buenavista, Colombia ❙ 1840 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

See **Culebrera**

Buenavista, Mexico ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Zachary Taylor faced a counter-offensive in northern Mexico, where he chose to defend the mountain pass at Angostura, south of Saltillo near Buenavista, against Mexican General Antonio de Santa Anna. Taylor eventually won a difficult victory after a complex two-day action and Santa Anna fled to Mexico City with 500 killed and 1,000 wounded (22–23 February 1847).

Buenos Aires ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

When Britain received exaggerated reports of local dissatisfaction with Spanish rule in Argentina, an expedition under Admiral Sir Home Popham and General William Beresford took Buenos Aires by surprise with just 1,200 men. However, after Popham left, a local force under French General Jacques Liniers Bremont retook the city (12 August) and captured Beresford (27 June 1806).

Buenos Aires ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

After British forces seized **Montevideo** in February, command passed to Sir John Whitelock, who led an ill-prepared expedition to recapture Spanish-held Buenos Aires, defended by French General Jacques Liniers Bremont. Following heavy losses, Whitelock surrendered, agreeing to evacuate not only Buenos Aires but also Montevideo. He was later court-martialled and cashiered (2–5 July 1807).

Buenza ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Despite winning at **Lizasso**, French General Jean Baptiste d'Erlon had to retreat from the "Battles of the Pyrenees," and later the same day, General Sir Rowland Hill met his rearguard under General Louis Abbé in the Ulzema Valley near Buenza. Fighting along the ridge at Venta de Urroz, Hill's outnumbered force was driven off, opening d'Erlon's route to **Dona Maria** (30 July 1813).

Buerat ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

British General Sir Bernard Montgomery pursued Field Marshal Erwin Rommel across Libya from **El Alamein** and broke the defensive line at **El Agheila**, then advanced on a strong rearguard at Buerta. In two days' fighting, the British outflanked the Axis position, then raced to occupy the capital Tripoli before entering Tunisia to defeat the Axis at **Médenine** and **Mareth Line** (15–16 January 1943).

Buesaco ❙ 1839 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

When rebellion arose in southwest Colombia against the closing of four minor convents near Pasto, the government sent a force under General Pedro Alcántara Herrán, who met and defeated the rebels northeast of Pasto at Buesaco. Herrán eventually negotiated an armistice, but rebellion was renewed a year later as part of the War of the Supreme Commanders (31 August 1839).

Buesaco ❙ 1851 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Facing Conservative rebellion in southern Colombia, President José Hilario López sent

General Manuel María Franco against General Julio Arboleda, who had established a junta in Popayán. Northeast of Pasto at Buesaco, Arboleda was defeated and, in September, the government won again in the north at **Rionegro**. Arboleda fled into exile but returned ten years later as President (10 July 1851).

Buffalo ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

On a large-scale raid across the Niagara River under General Sir Phineas Riall, 1,000 British regulars and militia and 400 Indians attacked the American city of Buffalo, defended by General Amos Hall. A spirited defence cost over 100 British casualties before Hall was forced to withdraw. Riall looted and torched Buffalo and also burned nearby Black Rock (30 December 1813).

Buffalo ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Con Thien (1st)**

Buffalo Mountain ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Camp Allegheny**

Buffalo Wallow ❙ 1874 ❙ Red River Indian War

Sent to locate **Lyman's Wagon Train**, bringing supplies to Colonel A. Nelson in western Oklahoma, scouts Billy Dixon and Amos Chapman and four soldiers were surrounded by over 100 Kiowa in a shallow Buffalo Wallow near the Washita. After repulsing the Indians all day, they were relieved by Major William R. Price. The incident grew greatly in legend (12 September 1874).

Buffington Island ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On a raid into Kentucky and Ohio, Confederate General John H. Morgan captured **Corydon**, but was pursued by General Edward H. Hobson and attempted to cross the Ohio into West Virginia at Portland. Attacking at nearby Buffington Island, Union Generals Augustus V. Kautz and Henry M. Judah took about 500 prisoners. Morgan escaped north through **Salineville** (19 July 1863).

Bug ❙ 1018 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Driven from the Kievan throne by his stepbrother Yaroslav after defeat at **Liubech** in 1016, Russian Prince Sviatopolk fled to his father-in-law Boleslaw of Poland, who led a large Polish army to help him regain the throne. Yaroslav was defeated in battle on the Bug, north of Lvov, and withdrew to Novgorod, while Sviatopolk secured Kiev. Yaroslav soon counterattacked at the **Alta** (August 1018).

Builth ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

See **Aber Edw**

Bukairiya ❙ 1904 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Following bloody battle at **Unayzah** in June, the Rashid and their Turkish allies were routed in actions around Bukairiya by Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh. When the Turks abandoned the Rashid, Abd al-Aziz submitted to the Ottoman Sultan, who recognised him as ruler of the Nejd. He killed the Rashidi leader two years later at **Rawdhat al Muhanna** (August–September 1904).

Bukittingi ❙ 1958 ❙ Indonesian Civil Wars

Concerned by growing Javanese influence in government, dissident Indonesian politicians and army officers declared a rebel authority in Sumatra under Sjafruddin Prawiranegara. Following naval bombardment, government Colonel Ahmad Yanu landed at Padang (17 April) and advanced 45 miles north to take Bukittingi, the rebel capital, which was then moved to **Manado** in Sulawesi (5 May 1958).

Bukowa ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars

See **Bucov**

Bulandshahr ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Colonel Edward Greathed marched from **Delhi** towards besieged **Agra**, advancing through Sikandarabad to Bulandshahr, where Walidad Khan took a strong defensive position. Having endured heavy gunfire, the rebels were taken in

the rear by cavalry and fled, abandoning nearby Malaghur. Greathed destroyed its fortifications, then advanced on **Aligarh** (28 September 1857).

Bulawayo ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War
See **Bembesi**

Buleleng ❙ 1846 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali
See **Singaraja**

Bulge ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)
See **Ardennes**

Bulgnéville ❙ 1431 ❙ Hundred Years War
On the death of Charles of Lorraine, his son-in-law René of Anjou claimed the dukedom, but he was defeated and captured in battle at Bulgnéville by Antoine de Vaudement, nephew of Charles and an ally of Phillip of Burgundy. After his eventual release, René was defeated pursuing his claim to **Naples**. Burgundy was not finally repulsed from Lorraine until 1477 at **Nancy** (30 June 1431).

Bulla Regia ❙ 533 ❙ Vandal War in Africa
See **Tricameron**

Bull Run ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
Sent to meet the Confederate army concentrating near Manassas to threaten Washington, D.C., General Irvin McDowell led about 30,000 men against Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Pierre G. T. Beaureguard. McDowell lost perhaps 3,000 men in a bloody battle on the Bull Run and fled east towards the capital. He was quickly replaced by General George B. McClellan (21 July 1861).

Bull Run ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
In the decisive battle of his northern Virginia offensive, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee, with Generals Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and James Longstreet, smashed into General John Pope's Union army at Bull Run. After initial success, Pope was destroyed by a massive counter-attack. He fled towards Washington, D.C., via **Chantilly** and was relieved of command (29–30 August 1862).

Bull Run Bridge ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Kettle Run**

Bull's Gap ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
General John C. Breckinridge led a Confederate expedition into eastern Tennessee, where he attacked Union General Alvan C. Gillem at Bull's Gap, just northeast of Morristown. Continuous assaults and a threat in the rear by General John C. Vaughan forced Gillem to withdraw. Terrible winter weather later made Breckinridge retire into Virginia (11–13 November 1864).

Buluan ❙ 1905 ❙ American-Moro Wars
See **Malala**

Bu Meliana ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish Wars
See **Sidi Mesri**

Buna ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
Having driven the Japanese back to the north coast of **Papua**, Australian General George Vasey took **Gona**, then joined American General Robert Eichelberger against nearby Buna. After costly attacks, more tanks and artillery arrived and the well-defended village fell, with heavy losses on both sides. Attention then turned to **Sanananda** (19 November 1942–2 January 1943).

Bundelkhand ❙ 800 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars
Govinda III of Rashtrakuta consolidated power in southern India, then took an expedition north against Nagabhata II of Pratihara, who had just won a decisive battle at **Monghyr**. At an uncertain site in Bundelkhand, Govinda crushed Nagabhata, who fled to Rajputana, his dreams of empire shattered. The rulers of Pala and Kanauj submitted to Govinda before he returned south (disputed date c 800).

Bunker Hill ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When American Colonel William Prescott was sent to secure Bunker Hill, overlooking Boston harbour, he dug in instead on nearby Breed's Hill and was counter-attacked from besieged **Boston** by British General William Howe. Howe was reinforced by General Henry Clinton after two costly assaults and the Americans were driven off, but only after heavy British losses (17 June 1775).

Burdwan ❙ 1747 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

When Marathas under Janoji Bhonsle invaded Orissa, Governor Mir Ja'far retreated before being reinforced to check the Marathas at Burdwan, northwest of Calcutta. Mughal Nawab Ali Vardi Khan dismissed Mir Ja'far and, with a much larger force, heavily defeated Janoji at Burdwan. However, four more years of war finally persuaded the Emperor to cede Orissa to the Marathas (January 1747).

Burford ❙ 752 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

In an attempt to throw off the overlordship of Mercia, King Cuthred of Wessex defeated Aethelbald of Mercia at Burford, in Oxfordshire. The victory was due in part to the valour of the West Saxon Aethelhun the Proud, who is claimed to have defeated Aethelbald in single combat. Aethelbald fled and the independence of Wessex was secured.

Burgidiah ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Pursuing Nana Sahib across the Gaghara, British commander Sir Colin Campbell and General Sir William Mansfield advanced through Bahraich and Napara towards the village of Burgidiah, held by about 4,000 men. Opening artillery fire at long range, Campbell sent his cavalry on a flanking movement and the rebels fled for the nearby fortress at **Musjidiah** (26 December 1858).

Burgos ❙ 1589 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

A year after destruction of the **Spanish Armada**, English General Sir John Norris invaded northern Spain and burned part of Corunna. Marching east, he was eventually attacked by Rodrigo Conde de Altamira near Burgos, on the Arlanzon. Norris drove off the attack but withdrew and, after an abortive landing near Lisbon in Spanish-held Portugal, he returned to England with nothing achieved.

Burgos ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Gamonal**

Burgos ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advanced north from Madrid and attacked Burgos on the Arlanzon, defended by French General Jean Dubretonand. The outer defences quickly fell, but after a month of unsuccessful bombardment and costly assaults, a relief army under General Joseph Souham appeared and Wellington withdrew towards Portugal (19 September–21 October 1812).

Burkersdorf ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With Russia out of the war, Frederick II of Prussia turned against Austrian Marshal Leopold von Daun in Silesia. At Burkersdorf, southwest of Breslau—in a battle of manoeuvre with few casualties—the Austrians were driven from the field, helping secure Frederick's hold on Silesia when the war ended a few months later after further victories at **Reichenbach** and **Freiberg** (21 July 1762).

Burkersdorf ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Soor**

Burlington Heights ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Dudley's Defeat**

Burma ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

As Japanese forces invaded Burma through **Kawkareik**, **Moulmein** and **Kuzeik**, the British

began their longest retreat, across the **Bilin** and **Sittang** Rivers and through **Pegu** to Rangoon, which was abandoned on 7 March. They then withdrew north through **Prome**, **Yenangyaung** and **Shwegyin** to India, while the Chinese fell back through **Toungoo** and **Lashio** (20 January–11 May 1942).

Burmi ❙ 1903 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

With his capital at **Sokoto** destroyed in March, Sultan Attahiru withdrew north to Burmi, near Gombe, and later came under attack by 30 officers and 500 Africans of the Royal West African Frontier Force. Very heavy fighting saw commander Major Francis Marsh killed, but the Sultan and hundreds of his followers fell. With them died the once great Fulani Empire of northern Nigeria (27 July 1903).

Burnham ❙ 848 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Five years after a second Saxon defeat at **Carhampton** in West Somerset, Ealdorman Earnwulf of Somerset and Ealdorman Osric of Dorset fought a Danish force about 20 miles further east at the mouth of the River Parrett near modern Burnham. The Vikings were driven off with heavy losses, but they continued to raid the southwestern coast of England.

Burnshill ❙ 1846 ❙ 7th Cape Frontier War

Determined to capture the Xhosa Chief Sandile, threatening Cape Colony, Colonel Henry Somerset led a large force towards the Amatolas, only to find Sandile's "Great Place" abandoned. The Xhosa meantime attacked Somerset's camp at nearby Burnshill, largely destroying his cumbersome supply train. The humiliated British had to retreat back across the Keiskamma (16–17 April 1846).

Burnt Corn ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

With Creek Indians threatening to take advantage of America's war with Britain, 180 Mississippi militia under Colonel James Caller attacked Chief Jim Boy at Burnt Corn Creek, Escambia County, Alabama. The Indians lost trade goods and about ten killed, but drove the Americans from the field. While only a skirmish, it led directly to the Indian attack on **Fort Mims** in August (27 July 1813).

Bursa ❙ 1317–1326 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

See **Brusa**

Bursa ❙ 1922 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

Determined to drive the Greek invaders out of Anatolia, Turkish commander Mustafa Kemal won at **Afyon** (30 August), then detached a large force north to recover Bursa (previously Brusa), which had fallen during the initial Greek offensive in July 1919. Heavy fighting saw the city near the Sea of Marmara fall to the Turks, who then rejoined the pursuit west towards **Smyrna** (5 September 1922).

Burtinah ❙ 1839 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Russian Baron Pavel Grabbe marched into Dagestan, west of the Caspian, where he was met on the Aghdash River at Burtinah by Imam Shamil of Dagestan. Although threatened by a flank attack, Grabbe immediately fell on the Muslims and inflicted a heavy defeat. He was checked a few days later at the village of Irghun, then continued his advance against Shamil at **Akhulgo** (5 June 1839).

Bushire ❙ 1856 ❙ Anglo-Persian War

In response to Persia's capture of **Herat** in Afghanistan in October, British Colonel Foster Stalker captured **Reshire** in the Persian Gulf, then drove the survivors north along the coast towards Bushire (modern Bushehr). Harried by British and Indian troops and shelled by warships, the Persians were heavily defeated next day and the Governor of Bushire surrendered the town (10 December 1856).

Bushy Run ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

Advancing from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to relieve besieged **Fort Pitt** (modern Pittsburgh), Scottish regulars under Swiss-born Colonel

Henry Bouquet were ambushed by Delaware and Shawnee, about 26 miles east near Edge Hill. Despite costly losses the following day at Bushy Run, a bloody bayonet charge secured victory and Fort Pitt was relieved four days later (5–6 August 1763).

Bussaco ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshals André Masséna and Michel Ney drove across central Portugal after capturing **Almeida** and attacked a strong Anglo-Portuguese position at Bussaco, north of Lisbon, held by Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. A bloody engagement saw Masséna driven back with four times the Allied losses, but he circled around Wellington and forced him back to **Torres Vedras** (27 September 1810).

Busta Gallorum ❙ 552 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Taginae**

Buttar Dograndi ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

Following success at **Phillora**, north of Chawinda, Indian forces fatally delayed four days before resuming the offensive further west at Buttar Dograndi. The town changed hands several times, but in the face of heavy Pakistani artillery, the Indians were forced to withdraw with heavy losses, contributing to the subsequent failed final assault on **Chawinda** (16–17 September 1965).

Buttington ❙ 894 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Despite Viking defeat at **Farnham** in 893, Danish King Haesten took a large force up the Thames and Severn. But he was driven off and besieged on a Severn island at Buttington by Aethelred of Mercia and the West Saxon Ealdormen, Aethelhelm of Wiltshire and Aethelnoth of Somerset. The starving Danes counter-attacked after weeks of costly hard fighting and broke through to Essex.

Butui ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Mbutuy**

Buwayb ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Following Arab disaster in battle at the **Bridge** (November 634), Caliph Omar sent more troops to support Muthanna of the Bakr ibn Wail against Sassanian Persians on the Euphrates. The reinforced Arabs defeated the advancing Persian army at Buwayb, near Kufa, killing General Mirhan. However, it was only a tactical victory until fresh Arab forces soon resumed the offensive at **Qadisiyya** (April 635).

Buxar ❙ 1539 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Chausa**

Buxar ❙ 1764 ❙ Bengal War

Mir Kassim, deposed Nawab of Bengal, secured an alliance with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam and Shuja-ud-Daula, Nawab of Oudh, against Britain's East India Company. Following British victory at **Patna** (3 May), a greatly outnumbered force under Major Hector Munro crushed the Indian allies at Buxar, west of Patna. The Emperor submitted next day and Britain secured Bengal (23 October 1764).

Buzakha ❙ 632 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

After establishing his authority in Medina following the death of the Prophet Mohammed, the new Caliph Abu Bekr sent the warrior Khalid ibn al-Walid east through the Nejeb to spread the message. At Buzakha, Tulaiha of the powerful Beni Asad was routed when abandoned by his ally, the Ghatafan leader Uyaina. Tulaiha and the neighbouring tribes quickly rallied to Islam (September 632).

Buzancy ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

As French Marshal Marie MacMahon manoeuvred west of the Meuse, elements of his cavalry encountered the advance guard of a Saxon cavalry division under General Friedrich Senfft von Pilsach at Buzancy, on the road west from Stenay to Vouziers. The French were dispersed after a costly action and MacMahon turned north through **Beaumont** and **Bazeilles** towards **Sedan** (27 August 1870).

Buzenval ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Mont Valerian**

Byczyna ❙ 1588 ❙ Habsburg-Polish War
When Stephen Bathory of Poland died, Habsburg Duke Maximilian (brother of Emperor Rudolf II) invaded to claim the crown, but was repulsed at Cracow by Jan Zamoyski, who brilliantly defended the city. The following year at Byczyna, east of Wroclaw, Maximilian was defeated by Zamoyski and was held prisoner until Austria abandoned its claim on Poland (24 January 1588).

Bydgoszcz ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition
During the long siege of **Warsaw** by King Frederick William III of Prussia, Polish General Jan Henryk Dabrowski took a force from the capital to support Polish rebels in the western province of Wielkopolska. He defeated the Russians in northwest Poland at Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), then marched into Prussian Poznania to threaten Frederick's communications (July 1794).

Byland ❙ 1322 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce
Edward II of England was preparing for yet another invasion of Scotland when he was surprised at Byland, near Newburgh in North Yorkshire, by Robert the Bruce, who routed the English and drove them back towards York. Edward only narrowly escaped capture and sought a truce which eventually led to formal recognition of Bruce as King of independent Scotland (14 October 1322).

Byram's Ford ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
See **Big Blue River**

Bytham ❙ 1221 ❙ 1st English Barons' War
Despite the end of the Barons' rebellion after **Lincoln** in 1217, the King's Justiciar Hubert de Burgh faced continued opposition by the "Foreign Party" of Earl William of Aumale and Falke de Breaute. De Burgh besieged and defeated Aumale in his castle at Bytham, Lincolnshire, forcing him to acknowledge Henry III, though rebellion flared again three years later at **Bedford** (8 February 1221).

Byzantium ❙ 340 BC ❙ 4th Sacred War
See **Perinthus**

Byzantium ❙ 193–196 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus
When Emperor Septimius Severus marched east against Pescennius Niger, he left Marius Maximus to continue a siege of rebel Byzantium and pursued Niger into Asia. Following Niger's defeat at **Issus**, his severed head was sent to the besieged people of Byzantium as a warning, but resistance continued. When Byzantium fell by storm, public buildings and defences were destroyed as punishment.

Byzantium ❙ 324 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession
See **Hellespont**

Bzura ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
See **Warsaw (2nd)**

Bzura ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)
As German forces swept deep into **Poland**, General Tadeusz Kutrzeba counter-attacked into the exposed left flank of General Johannes Blaskowitz's Eighth Army. Very heavy fighting west of Warsaw along the Bzura saw initial Polish success, but the Poznan Army was eventually surrounded and forced to surrender. Some survivors broke out to help defend **Warsaw** (9–20 September 1939).

C

Caaguazú ❙ 1841 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Having taken Entre Rios after victory at **Sauce Grande** in 1840, Federalist Governor Pascual Echague invaded Corrientes for Dictator Manuel de Rosas. South of Corrientes at Caaguazú, he was brilliantly defeated by Unitarist commander José María Paz. The victory avenged defeat at **Pago Largo** and secured Corrientes against Rosas until defeat in 1847 at **Rincón de Vences** (28 November 1841).

Caaibaté ❙ 1756 ❙ Guarani War

See **Caibaté**

Cabala ❙ 383 BC ❙ 3rd Dionysian War

When Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse, renewed his attempts to drive Carthage out of Sicily, Carthaginian leader Mago launched a fresh offensive to secure his Sicilian possessions. At Cabala, in the west near Palermo, the Syracusans achieved an overwhelming victory, and Mago was killed, along with much of his army. However, the Carthaginians were quickly avenged at **Cronium**.

Cabeira ❙ 72 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

See **Cabira**

Cabezon ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

At the start of Bonaparte's campaign in Spain, Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bessières sent General Antoine Lasalle against Spanish General Gregorio de la Cuesta, defending the bridge at Cabezon on the Pisuerga in the northwest. French cavalry routed the raw infantry and Bessières captured nearby Valladolid before inflicting an even worse defeat on Cuesta at **Medina del Rio Seco** (12 June 1808).

Cabin Creek ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

As Union Colonel James M. Williams led a supply train south through Indian Territory towards Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, he was met at Cabin Creek by Texans and American Indians under the Cherokee Colonel Stand Watie. With Confederate General William C. Cabell delayed by flooded rivers, Watie was driven off and the Union took the offensive days later at **Honey Springs** (1–2 July 1863).

Cabira ❙ 72 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

Roman General Lucius Licinius Lucullus defeated Mithridates VI of Pontus at **Cyzicus** (73 BC), then pursued him east to the Lycus (Kelkit) River in northern Turkey, where Mithridates was routed at Cabira (modern Sivas) and fled to his son-in-law, Tigranes of Armenia. Victory brought a temporary pause until Rome invaded Armenia itself for victory within four years at **Tigranocerta** and **Artaxata**.

Cabo de Gata ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

When Spain sent Admiral Martin de Mencos and Flemish commander Josse Pieters with 25 ships to reinforce Cartagena, they were met off Cabo de Gata, near Almeria, by French Admiral Jean-Armande de Maillé-Brézé. After fierce

fighting the Spanish flagship sank and others were damaged and driven ashore. The French suffered heavy damage but lost no ships (3 September 1643).

Cabo de Gata ❙ 1815 ❙ Algerine War

The United States was determined to finally defeat the Barbary pirates and declared war, then sent Captain Stephen Decatur, whose flagship *Guerrière* was supported by *Constellation* and *Epervier*. Off Cabo de Gata, the southeastern tip of Spain, Decatur captured the Algerine flagship *Mashuda* and 486 prisoners. The Dey of Algiers sued for peace and Tunis and Tripoli followed suit (17 June 1815).

Cabra ❙ 1079 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Amid the confused alliances of the Spanish War, the Muslim ruler Abd-allah of Granada, supported by Christian knights, marched against his Muslim rival al-Mutamid of Seville, whose army was led by Spaniard Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid. Southeast of Cordova at Cabra, El Cid defeated the Granadans and took many prisoners, including the powerful Count Garcia Ordonez.

Cabrillas ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Bon Adrien Moncey was sent to suppress insurrection in Catalonia, where he met a large Spanish force at the Cabrillas in southern Guadalajara, led by Brigadier Marimón serving under General Pedro Adorno. A bold flank assault by General Jean Harispe secured victory, but Moncey was repulsed a few days later outside the walls of **Valencia** and withdrew to Madrid (23 June 1808).

Cabrita Point ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Marbella**

Cacabellos ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Sir John Moore's British army retreated from **Benavente** towards **Corunna** in northwest Spain, General Edward Paget made a stand at the bridge over the Coa at Cacabellos, just east of Villafranca. An impetuous attack by French cavalry General Jean-Baptise Colbert was repulsed, with Colbert killed, and Paget withdrew during the night towards Villafranca (3 January 1809).

Cacarajicara ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

After taking command in Cuba, Spanish commander Valeriano Weyler sent General Julián Suárez Inclán southwest of Havana against insurgent leader Antonio Maceo. At Cacarajicara, Maceo and a small force attacked the Spanish column and took costly losses until Cuban reinforcements arrived under Colonel Juan E. Ducasse. Suárez Inclán then suffered a decisive defeat (30 April 1896).

Cache River ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Hill's Plantation**

Cacheuta ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

See **Potrerillos**

Cachirí ❙ 1816 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Spanish Colonel Sebastián Calzada advanced through **Balaga** in Norte de Santander, marching against Patriot General Custodio García Rovira and Colonel Francisco Santander at Cachirí. A two-day action saw heavy losses before a Spanish attack with bayonet and cavalry secured decisive victory. The Patriots withdrew to Socorro and Calzada threatened Bogotá (21–22 February 1816).

Cadesia ❙ 636 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Qadisiyya**

Cadiz ❙ 1587 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

Sent to cruise off Spain, Sir Francis Drake took about 30 ships into the key port of Cadiz, where he destroyed a large number of Spanish

vessels before escaping without loss. On the way home he captured the treasure galleon *St Philip*. Drake claimed to have "singed the King of Spain's beard" and the action reportedly delayed the Spanish **Armada** by up to a year (19 April 1587).

Cadiz ❙ 1596 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

In a large-scale raid, Lord Howard of Effingham attacked Cadiz harbour, supported by Lord Thomas Howard, Robert Devereux Earl of Essex and Dutch Admiral Johan Duivenoorde. The Spanish fleet was destroyed and Essex took a landing force which captured and sacked Cadiz. Essex wanted to march into Andalusia, but the fleet returned home with its massive booty (21–22 June 1596).

Cadiz ❙ 1625 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

Charles I of England resolved to make war on Catholic Spain and sent an ill-equipped fleet of 80 ships to Cadiz under the inexperienced Edward Cecil Lord Wimbledon. While troops under Sir John Burgh captured Fort Puntales, they later got drunk and were heavily repulsed. Wimbledon withdrew and, after the West Indies treasure fleet eluded him, he returned home in disgrace (23–29 October 1625).

Cadiz ❙ 1656 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

English Admiral Richard Stayner intercepted a West Indies treasure fleet off Cadiz, attacking with just six frigates. A brilliant action saw only two Spanish ships escape while Stayner sank or burned two others, drove two ashore and captured two. He was knighted for his success, which yielded 600,000 sterling. He destroyed another fleet a year later at **Santa Cruz de Tenerife** (8 September 1656).

Cadiz ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Leading a large Anglo-Dutch force, Admiral Sir George Rooke and James Butler Duke of Ormonde landed near Cadiz after a heavy bombardment. Although Ormonde captured Rota and Santa Maria, the siege failed and the fleet withdrew. On the return home, Rooke redeemed himself at **Vigo Bay** and was cleared by a Parliamentary inquiry into the fiasco at Cadiz (15 August–15 September 1702).

Cadiz ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In the wake of the French attack on Spain at the beginning of the Peninsular Campaign, Spain turned against the French fleet under Admiral Francois Rosily, which had been blockaded at Cadiz since the rout at **Trafalgar** in 1805. Rosily was forced to surrender after the Spanish blocked the harbour entrance and opened fire from shore batteries (14–15 June 1808).

Cadiz ❙ 1810–1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With France occupying Andalusia after victory at **Ocaña** in late 1809, Spanish forces withdrew to the fortified port of Cadiz, later reinforced by Anglo-Portuguese under General Thomas Graham. After more than two years tying down much of Marshal Nicolas Soult's available army, the siege was lifted when the French withdrew following defeat at **Salamanca** (5 February 1810–21 August 1812).

Cadiz ❙ 1823 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

See **Trocadera**

Cadore ❙ 1508 ❙ War of the League of Cambrai

As part of the League of Cambrai between Germany, France, Spain and the Papal states, Emperor Maximilian invaded Italy to capture Milan. His army under the Duke of Brunswick was routed in the Cadore by Venetian General Bartolomeo d'Alviano, and the Emperor withdrew across the Alps. He returned to attack **Padua** after the French beat d'Alviano in 1509 at **Agnadello** (2 March 1508).

Cadsand ❙ 1337 ❙ Hundred Years War

In support of a popular rising against Count Louis I of Flanders, led by Jacob van Artevelde of Ghent, Edward III of England sent Sir Walter Manny to raise the blockade by French and

Flemish nobles of the island of Cadsand, near Walcheren. The English expedition was victorious and Edward proclaimed himself King of France, triggering the Hundred Years War (10 November 1337).

Caen ❙ 1346 ❙ Hundred Years War

When French forces invaded Gascony, Edward III of England took a large army against Caen in Normandy, defended by Raoul II de Brienne Comte d'Eu and Jean de Melun Comte de Tancarville. Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick took the city by storm, and Eu and Tancarville were among the 300 prisoners sent to England for ransom. Edward marched on to meet the French at **Crecy** (26 July 1346).

Caen ❙ 1417 ❙ Hundred Years War

During a fresh invasion of France after victory at **Agincourt** in 1415, Henry V of England and his brother Thomas Duke of Clarence marched to besiege Caen. Attacking after heavy bombardment, the King's troops were repulsed, but Clarence succeeded in forcing a breach and the city fell (4 September). The citadel held out for another two weeks before surrendering (14 August–20 September 1417).

Caen ❙ 1450 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following the English rout at **Formigny** in April, the incompetent Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset withdrew under siege to Caen. With no hope of relief, Somerset surrendered after three weeks to the huge French army of Count Arthur of Richemont and Count Charles of Clermont. The fall of Caen, followed by Cherbourg, ended English presence in Normandy (1 July 1450).

Caen ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

British commander Sir Bernard Montgomery successfully invaded **Normandy**, then faced a heavy counter-attack by German armour, which blocked repeated attempts to advance on Caen. After the costly Operation **Epsom**, a large-scale assault finally took Caen, following massive aerial bombardment. After Operation **Goodwood**, Montgomery stalled until the advance on **Falaise** (6 June–8 July 1944).

Caer Caradoc ❙ 50 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

In the aftermath of defeat at the **Medway** in Kent in 43, Caratacus of the Catuvellauni was driven into Wales, where he fought on against the Romans until Governor Ostorius Scapula mounted a major expedition to defeat him, traditionally at Caer Caradoc on the Clun and Teme in Shropshire. Caratacus was betrayed by Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes, and was taken in chains to Rome.

Caffa ❙ 1296 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

See **Kaffa**

Caffa ❙ 1475 ❙ Genoese-Turkish War

See **Kaffa**

Cagancha ❙ 1839 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

After losing to forces opposed to Dictator Manuel de Rosas in northern Argentine at **Yerua**, Federalist General Pascual Echague, Governor of Entre Rios, invaded Uruguay against Fructuoso Rivera. At Cagancha in San José, aided by French volunteers and anti-Rosas Argentine forces, Rivera defeated Echague, who returned to Entre Rios for victory at **Sauce Grande** (29 December 1839).

Cagancha ❙ 1858 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Uruguay

A Conservative rising against President Gabriel Periera saw General César Diaz fail in a siege of Montevideo before meeting a larger government force under Colonel Lucas Moreno at Cagancha. Although Diaz secured a decisive victory, he was pursued by General Anacleto Medina north to Paso de Quinteros and surrendered. Diaz and many others were shot on Pereira's orders (15 January 1858).

Cahul ❙ 1574 ❙ Moldavian Rebellion

See **Kagul Lagoon**

Caia ❙ 1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Val Gudina**

Caibaté ❙ 1756 ❙ Guarani War

When Spain ceded Portugal an area east of the Uruguay River in the south of modern Brazil, local Guarani Indians in Jesuit missions rose in rebellion. But in the decisive action at Caibaté, west of Santo Angelo, they were routed by the Portuguese, reportedly losing 1,300 dead for just four Europeans killed. Although the battle ended the war, Spain soon resumed control of the area (10 February 1756).

Cairo ❙ 1517 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Ridanieh**

Cairo ❙ 1772 ❙ Mamluk Wars

Mamluk General Abu'l-Dhahab captured Mecca and Jeddah in Arabia, and much of Ottoman Syria including **Damascus**, then returned to Egypt to attack his master, Sultan Ali Bey. Ali Bey was defeated in battle near Cairo and fled to Shayk Zahir al-Umar of Acre, supporting his siege of Ottoman **Jaffa**, before returning to Egypt and final defeat in May 1773 at **Salihiyya** (April 1772).

Cairo ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Ottoman Vizier Yusuf Pasha supported the Allies at **Alexandria**, then advanced alone on Cairo, where French General Auguste Belliard marched out to meet him at El Hanka. The Turkish cavalry managed to repulse Belliard and, as General Sir John Hely-Hutchinson approached with the main force supported by Capitan Pasha, the French withdrew to the city and soon capitulated (27 June 1801).

Caishi ❙ 1161 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

Leading a massive assault on the Southern Song, Jin Emperor Wanyan Liang took a huge army to the Yangzi, southwest of Nanjing. Just days after his navy was routed at sea off **Chenjia**, he tried to cross the river at Caishi, where his ships and army were destroyed by Song General Yu Yun Wen. The Emperor was soon assassinated by his generals, who made peace and withdrew (25–27 November 1161).

Caister Castle ❙ 1469 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Amid anarchy caused by war, private feuds flared and John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk besieged Caister Castle, just north of Yarmouth, where John Paston the Younger was forced to capitulate after a heavy bombardment. While Paston regained the castle during the brief Lancastrian restoration, he lost it again after **Barnet** (April 1471) and Norfolk held it until his death in 1476 (September 1469).

Caizhou ❙ 817 ❙ Later Tang Imperial Wars

In the face of recalcitrance by ambitious provincial military leaders, Chinese Emperor Xianzong determined to make an example of Huaixi in southern Henan. The largely volunteer and militia army of Huaixi fought on for more than two years until Imperial General Li Su led a bold surprise advance on the capital, Caizhou (Ts'ai-chou). Li won a decisive victory and Huaixi was dismembered.

Cajamarca ❙ 1532 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Peru

With the Inca Empire weakened by a bloody civil war at **Cuzco**, the Spanish Conquistador Francisco Pizarro met the new Emperor Atahualpa at nearby Cajamarca, where he seized the Inca and slaughtered his mainly unarmed supporters. Atahualpa paid a massive ransom, but he was executed in August 1533. An Inca revolt failed in 1535–1536 and the empire was effectively destroyed.

Cakranegara ❙ 1894 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

To support Sasak Muslims against the Balinese rulers of Lombok, Dutch General Jacobus Vetter advanced on Cakranegara, where he was surprised and routed. The "Lombok Treachery" cost the Dutch almost 100 killed (including

General Petrus Van Ham) and 300 wounded. However, Vetter soon returned to burn Cakrenegara and defeat the Balinese outside nearby **Mataram** (26 August 1894).

Calabar ❙ 1967 ❙ Biafran War

While Nigerian Federal forces advanced on the Biafran capital at **Enugu**, further south the dynamic Colonel Benjamin Adekunle prepared an ambitious amphibious assault at Calabar. Attacking after a massive naval and aerial bombardment, 3,000 Federals stormed the city, which fell after vicious street fighting. Six months later, Adekunle advanced west towards **Port Harcourt** (17–19 October 1967).

Calabee Creek ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War

Soon after defeat at **Holy Ground**, Creeks led by Red Eagle (William Weatherford) ambushed 1,500 Georgia militia and 500 Indians under General John Floyd at Calabee Creek, near Tuskegee, Alabama. Floyd withdrew after losing about 20 killed and 150 wounded. Following Creek defeat at **Horseshoe Bend** in March, Weatherford surrendered to General Andrew Jackson (27 January 1814).

Calabozo ❙ 1818 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar renewed his advance from **Angostura** through **La Hogaza** (December 1817), attacking Spanish commander Pablo Morillo in camp on the Guárico near Calabozo. The outnumbered Royalists lost 300 killed and withdrew into the city, then escaped through Republican negligence towards Valencia, and checked Bolívar's pursuit at **Sombrero** (12 February 1818).

Calabria ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

The largest naval action in the Mediterranean took place off Calabria when British Admiral John Cunningham (one carrier, three battleships, five cruisers and 16 destroyers) met Italian Admiral Inigo Campioni (two battleships, 14 cruisers and 24 destroyers). Air support on both sides failed and the action was broken off after damage to both fleets, though Britain claimed victory (9 July 1940).

Calafat ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

Just weeks after a check at **Citate**, Russian forces on the Danube resumed their advance on Calafat, opposite Vidna, held by Ahmed Pasha. After a four-month siege, with heavy losses from disease and costly assaults, Russian General Iosif Romanovich Anrep withdrew his forces. At the same time, Russia's main army remained stalled on the lower Danube at **Silistria** (28 January–May 1854).

Calagurris ❙ 74 BC ❙ Sertorian War

See **Calahorra**

Calahorra ❙ 74 BC ❙ Sertorian War

Defeated at **Murviedro** in 75 BC, Rome's commander in Spain, Gnaeus Pompey, withdrew up the Ebro with Quintus Metellus Pius, and was later attacked and badly beaten at Calahorra, southeast of Logroño, by the rebel Quintus Sertorius. However, Sertorius began to lose support and was later killed by his lieutenant Marcus Perpenna. Pompey quickly defeated and executed Perpenna to end the war.

Calais ❙ 1346–1347 ❙ Hundred Years War

Edward III of England followed his decisive victory at **Crecy** (26 August) by marching north to invest Calais. When it became clear after almost a year under siege that Philip VI of France could not send relief, the starving city surrendered. England held Calais until 1558, by which time it was her last possession in France (4 September 1346–4 August 1347).

Calais ❙ 1558 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War

When England supported a Spanish invasion of France, Henry II of France sent Francis Duke of Guise against English-held Calais, defended by Lord Thomas Wentworth. Following failure in mid-1557, a renewed attack captured the outlying forts of Nieullay and Rysbank and Calais was besieged. When the city capitulated, England lost her last territory in France (1–8 January 1558).

Calais ❙ 1596 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

During intermittent war between Henry IV of France and Phillip II of Spain, Spanish troops from the Netherlands marched into northwest France and captured a considerable amount of territory. A key action was the surprise attack and capture of Calais by Archduke Albert of Austria. The city was returned to France in 1598 by the treaty which ended the war (9 April 1596).

Calais ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

During the German advance on the **Channel Ports**, Panzer General Heinz Guderian seized **Boulogne**, then drove north to attack Calais, tenaciously held by French and British under Brigadier Claude Nicholson. With evacuation by sea ruled out, Nicholson refused to surrender. The port finally fell by storm, but its resistance is claimed to have bought time for the defence of **Dunkirk** (24–27 May 1940).

Calakmul ❙ 695 ❙ "Star" Wars

Succeeding his father, killed at **Dos Pilas** (679), the energetic King Jasaw Chan K'awiil of Tikal determined to restore his Mayan Kingdom, in modern Guatemala. In a campaign planned by the position of the stars, he marched north against his arch-rival, the city of Calakmul. King Yich'ak K'ak of Calakmul was decisively defeated and executed and Tikal regained its preeminence (August 695).

Calama ❙ 109 BC ❙ Jugurthine War

See **Suthul**

Calatafimi ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

After landing with "The Thousand" in western Sicily, Giuseppe Garibaldi rallied the local population to rise against the Bourbon Kingdom of Naples. Neapolitan Major Antonio Landi was decisively defeated in action at Calatafimi, near Alcamo, which cost over 100 lost on either side. It opened the way to Garibaldi's capture of **Palermo** and final victory in July at **Milazzo** (15 May 1860).

Calatanazar ❙ 1002 ❙ Later Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

Muslim Chief Minister Ibn Abi Amir al-Mansour advanced into Castile to meet the combined Christian armies of King Sancho III of Navarre, Count Sancho of Castile and Alfonso V of Leon. In a battle near Calatanazar, west of Soria in central Spain, the great Muslim warrior was routed and fatally wounded, leading directly to the fall of the Caliphate of Cordova.

Calatayud ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

To divert French attention from the Allied offensive in Valencia, Spanish guerrilla leaders Juan Martin Diaz and José Duran captured Calatayud, southwest of Saragossa, and besieged the convent of La Merced. While explosive mines forced the garrison to surrender, the Spanish withdrew with their prisoners before a French relief force arrived next day (26 September–4 October 1811).

Calavryta ❙ 1079 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Succession

When Nicephorus III Botaniates seized Constantinople's throne following victory at **Nicaea**, he sent General Alexius Comnenus against the rival Imperial claimant Nicephorus Briennes, Governor of Dyrrhachium. A cavalry action in Achaea at Calavryta (modern Kalavryta, Greece) saw Briennus defeated, then blinded, but Comnenus himself soon revolted and seized the throne as Alexius I.

Calcinato ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

French commander Louis Duke de Vendôme launched a fresh offensive in northern Italy, where he defeated Austrian General Count Christian Reventlau at Calcinato, southeast of Brescia, driving the Imperial forces out of central Lombardy and forcing a withdrawal up the Trentino Valley. French troops then besieged **Turin**, but they were decisively defeated by Prince Eugène of Savoy (19 April 1706).

Calcutta ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

In a pre-emptive move against the British in Bengal, the French-supported Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula attacked Calcutta, where most Europeans fled, leaving fewer than 200 to defend Fort William. The garrison surrendered after four days and only 23 of 146 survived overnight imprisonment in the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The city was retaken the following January (16–20 June 1756).

Calcutta ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

At war with the French-supported Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal, British Colonel Robert Clive recaptured Calcutta (taken the previous June), then a month later repulsed a massive counter-attack by a reputed 40,000 Indians. When Clive defeated the French at **Chandernagore** (24 March), Siraj made peace and withdrew until the decisive battle at **Plassey** in June (2 January & 5 February 1757).

Caldera Bay ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

Although war between Chile's Congress and President José Manuel Balmaceda was fought mainly on land, two government gunboats attacked the Congressional squadron in Caldera Bay. In a confused night action, the gunboat *Almirante Lynch* (Commander Alberto Funtes) sank the battleship *Blanco Encalada*, the first ironclad warship lost to a self-propelled torpedo (23 April 1891).

Calderón ❙ 1811 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Two months after victory at **Guanajuato**, Mexican Royalist commander Félix María Calleja advanced on the main rebel army of Miguel Hidalgo at Guadalajara. Marching out to meet Calleja at the Bridge of Calderón, Hidalgo and his Generals Ignacio Allende and Juan Aldama suffered a terrible and decisive defeat. They were eventually captured and shot, and the rising was crushed (17 January 1811).

Calderón ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Reversing previous Liberal defeats, new commander Jesús González Ortega captured **Guadalajara**, then met an approaching government relief force under General Leonardo Márquez at nearby Calderón. Márquez was heavily defeated, losing all his ammunition and baggage and more than 2,000 prisoners. Ortega soon also won the decisive battle at **Calpulalpam** (10 November 1860).

Caldiero ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In yet another Austrian attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, Baron Josef Alvinzi forced Napoleon Bonaparte to split his forces between the siege and covering Verona. On the nearby heights of Caldiero, Bonaparte was repulsed attacking a strong Austrian position. He was forced back to Verona, but reversed his loss with a bloody victory a few days later at **Arcola** (12 November 1796).

Caldiero ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

While Napoleon Bonaparte was campaigning in Austria, the Austrians in northern Italy under Archduke Charles were attacked in a strong defensive position at Caldiero, east of Verona, by French Marshal André Masséna. Although Masséna was repulsed, both sides suffered heavy casualties and, following battle at the **Tagliamento**, Charles began his withdrawal across the Alps (30 October 1805).

Caliano ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Calliano**

Calibee Creek ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

See **Talladega**

Calibio ❙ 1814 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

When Spanish Royalists under Juan de Samano invaded southern Colombia, Republican General Antonio Nariño marched south from

Bogotá, and two weeks after victory at **Palacé**, he attacked Generals Juan de Samano and Ignacio Asín at Calibio, northeast of Popayán. Heavy fighting saw the Royalists repulsed at bayonet point with Asín killed. Nariño then retook Popayán (15 January 1814).

Calicut ❙ 1500 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

Following the explorer Vasco da Gama, Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral was sent to establish a depot at Calicut, in southwest India. When Muslims induced local Indians to attack the depot, Cabral destroyed the Arab fleet, then bombarded Calicut and burned it. In 1502, the Raja of Calicut refused to expel the Muslims, and the city was burned again (16 December 1500).

Calicut ❙ 1790 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain, Colonel James Hartley advanced into southeast India to attack the port of Calicut, defended by Mysorean General Hussein Ali. Hartley inflicted heavy casualties in a one-sided rout and took many prisoners. Sir Robert Abercromby's main force then arrived and secured the whole province of Malabar (10 December 1790).

Callao ❙ 1819 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

While privateers attacked Spanish ships off Chile, Lord Thomas Cochrane took the Chilean squadron from Valparaiso against Callao, the port outside Lima in Spanish Peru. With an inadequate force of just 400 marines under Major William Miller (who was badly wounded), and failure of his Congreve rockets, Cochrane was driven off, though succeeded against **Valdivia** (29 September 1819).

Callao ❙ 1820–1821 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Despite previous failure, Chilean Admiral Lord Thomas Cochrane and General José de San Martin blockaded Callao outside Lima. In a brilliant coup, Cochrane entered the harbour in boats and captured the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda* (5 November 1820). Lima later fell (6 July 1821), but garrison commander Colonel José de Lamar held out in the fortress (8 October 1820–21 September 1821).

Callao ❙ 1824–1826 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

When Peru was liberated by victory at **Ayacucho**, Spanish General José Rodil held out in the fortress port of Callao, outside Lima, against Generals Simón Bolívar and Bartolomé Salóm. After 14 months, and heavy losses from starvation and disease, Rodil surrendered with the honours of war and Spain finally lost its last garrison on the South American continent (10 December 1824–23 January 1826).

Callao ❙ 1866 ❙ Peruvian-Spanish War

Commodore Casto Mendez-Nuñez attempting to recover Spanish influence in South America bombarded **Valparaiso** in Chile in March, then sailed against Calloa, near Lima, defended by Peruvian President Mariano Ignacio Prado. In a courageous action, with costly losses on both sides, shore batteries damaged and repulsed the Spanish ships. Hostilities ceased a week later (2 May 1866).

Calliano ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A month after losing at **Castiglione**, Austrian General Dagobert Wurmser renewed his effort to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, again ill-advisedly splitting his force. Having repulsed Austrian General Paul Davidovich at **Roveredo** in the Adige Valley, Napoleon Bonaparte smashed him next day at nearby Calliano. Bonaparte then turned to defeat Wurmser days later at **Bassano** (5 September 1796).

Callicinus ❙ 171 BC ❙ 3rd Macedonian War

The ambitious young King Perseus of Macedon was determined to attack Rome in Greece and led a force into Thessaly. At Callicinus, near Larissa, he defeated a large Roman army under Lucius Portius Licinius, supported by Licinius Crassus on the right wing. However, Perseus failed to follow up his victory and, two years

later, his empire was destroyed by a Roman counter-offensive at **Pydna**.

Callinicum ❙ 297 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

When Shah Narses of Persia invaded Roman Syria, Emperor Diocletian sent his son-in-law Galerius Maximus, who crossed the Euphrates, but was forced to withdraw towards Carrhae. Ambushed to the south at Callinicum (modern Rakka), Galerius suffered a terrible defeat, effectively losing Mesopotamia to Persia. The following year he defeated Narses at **Erzurum** and regained lost territory.

Callinicum ❙ 531 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

A year after defeating the Sassanian Persians at **Dara** in northern Mesopotamia, Byzantine General Belisarius harassed a Persian army under Azareth, retreating down the west bank of the Euphrates. Belisarius attacked near the frontier at Callinicum (Rakka), but was heavily defeated and withdrew north of the river. Azareth also suffered heavy losses and the Persians decided to make peace.

Caloocan ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

At the start of the war, American commander Arthur MacArthur advanced a few miles north of **Manila** against the key railway terminus at Caloocan. General Henry W. Lawton took the town by assault after a heavy naval bombardment in the first full-scale action of the war. However, Philippine General Antonio Luna eluded defeat and withdrew north through **Polo** to **Malolos** (10 February 1899).

Caloosahatchee ❙ 1839 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

The so-called "Spanish" Seminole under Chakaika launched a night attack on the army camp at Caloosahatchee, in southwest Florida, east of Fort Myers, killing nine regulars and three civilians and looting the nearby trading post before Colonel William Harney rallied the survivors. Chakaika escaped with captured arms and other booty and a year later he attacked peaceful **Indian Key** (23 July 1839).

Calpulalpam ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

In the wake of the terrible government defeat at **Calderón** (10 November), President Miguel Miramón took 8,000 troops northeast from Mexico City to meet Liberal commander Jesús González Ortega and perhaps 15,000 men on the heights of San Miguel Calpulalpam. Miramón was crushed and fled to Europe. The war ended, and Benito Juarez was installed as President (22 December 1860).

Calugareni ❙ 1595 ❙ Wallachian-Turkish War

Ottoman Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha advanced into Romania against Prince Michael the Brave of Wallachia and suffered a terrible defeat in the marshes of Calugareni, north of the Danube. However, the Turks went on to attack Bucharest and **Tirgovist** before being forced to withdraw. In October Sinan suffered another heavy loss on the Danube at **Giurgiu** (23 August 1595).

Calumpit ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Marching north from **Malolos** across the **Bagbag**, American commander Arthur MacArthur attacked Philippine General Antonio Luna at Calumpit on the Rio Grande. When General Frederick Funston's Kansans boldly swam the river under heavy fire to draw the boats across, MacArthur captured Calumpit. He later continued north to secure San Fernando (27 April 1899).

Calven ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons defeated the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League at **Schwaderloch** and **Frastenz**, then about 8,000 Swiss under Benedict Fontana attacked German entrenchments at Calven Gorge in the Munstertal. While Fontana was killed in the first assault, the position was taken at the cost of a reported 5,000 Habsburg casualties (22 May 1499).

Calvi ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With Britain's navy forced out of **Toulon** (December 1793), Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) invaded Corsica and, after capturing **Bastia**, moved General Sir Charles Stuart west to besiege Calvi (where Captain Horatio Nelson lost his right eye). General Raphael de Casabianco surrendered after two months and British forces held Corsica until December 1796 (19 June–10 August 1794).

Camaret Bay ❙ 1694 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

English Admiral Peregrine Osborne Marquis of Carmarthen led a misconceived expedition against Brest, where he bombarded nearby Fort Camaret while General Thomas Talmach tried to land about 800 troops. The bombardment failed, with one English ship sunk, and Talmach lost more than half his men killed or captured before being driven off. He died of wounds four days later (8 June 1694).

Camargo ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

See **Santa Gertrudis**

Cambodia ❙ 1970 ❙ Vietnam War

When 20,000 American and South Vietnamese invaded Cambodia to destroy Communist bases, they captured massive quantities of weapons and food. While the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attempted to avoid major battles, there was some intense fighting, with over 350 Americans and perhaps 4,000 Communists killed, before the controversial "incursion" came to an end (1 May–30 June 1970).

Cambrai ❙ 1657 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

Following an alliance between France and Cromwell's England against Spain in northern France, French Marshal Henri de Turenne besieged Spanish-held Cambrai. Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé, in Spanish service, inflicted a heavy defeat and drove off the siege, as at **Valenciennes** in 1656. His subsequent defeat at the **Dunes** in June 1658 effectively ended the war (30 May 1657).

Cambrai ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Villers-en-Cauchies**

Cambrai ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

General Julian Byng was determined to pierce the **Hindenburg Line**, sending 340 tanks against General Georg von de Marwitz, south of Cambrai. Advancing without bombardment, the first mass tank attack surprised and smashed through the defences. However, the tanks lacked infantry support, and a German counter-attack soon retook most of the lost ground (20 November–3 December 1917).

Cambrai-St Quentin ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

While Allied forces attacked on the **Meuse** and advanced in **Flanders**, British commander Sir Douglas Haig launched his offensive between Cambrai and St Quentin against General Max von Boehn. Initial action at **Canal du Nord** and the **St Quentin Canal** broke through the **Hindenburg Line**, leading to the capture of Cambrai (9 October) and **Le Cateau** (27 September–10 October 1918).

Cambuskenneth ❙ 1297 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

See **Stirling**

Camden ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When rebel militia attacked British outposts at **Rocky Mount** and **Hanging Rock** in early August, American General Horatia Gates advanced on the main British base at Camden, South Carolina, held by Colonel Lord Francis Rawdon, later reinforced by General Charles Earl Cornwallis. Gates was routed with terrible losses in a decisive defeat and fled to Hillsboro, North Carolina (16 August 1780).

Camden ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Poison Spring**

Camel, England ❙ 721 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

King Ine of Wessex was beaten by Mercia in the north at **Wodnesbeorg** in 715, and later tried to extend Saxon territory west into Cornwall, where he was heavily defeated near the Camel River. A few years later, he resigned the Kingship of the West Saxons, leaving the fierce Britons of Cornwall to maintain their independence from Wessex until defeat after a hundred years at nearby **Gafulford**.

Camel, Iraq ❙ 656 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Following the murder of Caliph Omar, Mohammed's son-in-law Ali was opposed by Omar's widow, Aisha, and the Generals Talha and Zubair. At Khoraiba, near Basra in Mesopotamia, the rebels were defeated and killed, securing Ali's caliphate. From the bloody battlefield defence of the camel pavilion carrying Aisha, this became known as the Battle of the Camel (9 December 656).

Camelodunum ❙ 43 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

See **Medway**

Camerinum ❙ 295 BC ❙ 3rd Samnite War

Determined on a final attempt to resist Rome in central Italy, Samnites under Gellius Egnatius, supported by Gauls, attacked advance Roman legions defending a pass near Camerinum, in the Apennines, 90 miles northeast of Rome. Although Roman commander Lucius Cornelius Scipio suffered a costly defeat, the main Roman force soon arrived and was avenged at nearby **Sentinum**.

Camerone ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

In a celebrated French Foreign Legion episode, three officers and 62 men led by Captain Jean Danjou, sent to escort supplies from Veracruz to the siege of **Puebla**, were attacked by overwhelming Mexican forces, and determined to defend a farmhouse at Camerone. Swearing to fight to the death, Danjou and 21 others were killed, with all the remainder wounded or captured (30 April 1863).

Camerontown ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

As General Duncan Cameron advanced south from Auckland, about 100 Ngati Maniapoto attacked his lines at Camerontown, where five Europeans were killed and stores destroyed. When reinforcements arrived from Tuakau, the officers were killed and Sergeant Edward McKenna won the Victoria Cross for saving the survivors. Another attack followed at **Pukekohe East** (7 September 1863).

Camlann ❙ 515 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

About twenty years after victory over the Saxons at **Mons Badonicus**, the semi-mythical King Arthur of Britain found himself in conflict with his rebellious nephew Mordred. The two traditionally met in battle at Camlann, the location of which is shrouded in legend and greatly disputed, but possibly on Salisbury Plain. Mordred and Arthur were both killed (trad date c 515).

Campaldino ❙ 1289 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

Amid continuing factional war in northern Italy, Guelf forces from Florence led by Amerigo di Nerbona, aided by Pistoians and Luchesse under Corso Donati, marched against the Ghibelline city of Arezzo. At Campaldino, near Poppi, Count Guido Novello of Arezzo fled and the warrior-Bishop Guiglielmino of Arezzo was routed and killed. Florence secured much of Tuscany (11 June 1289).

Camp Allegheny ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Robert H. Milroy resumed the offensive in West Virginia after the costly action at **Greenbrier River** (3 October) and advanced southeast from Cheat Summit against Confederate Camp Allegheny on the Staunton turnpike, held by Colonel Edward "Allegheny" Johnson. Both sides lost about 140 men in inconclusive fighting and Milroy retreated to **Cheat Summit** (13 December 1861).

Camp Baldwin ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Camp Allegheny**

Campbell's Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
While attempting to intercept Union General Ambrose E. Burnside south of Knoxville, Tennessee, Confederate General James Longstreet found himself blocked near the important railway junction at Campbell's Station. Burnside held off the Confederate attack in heavy fighting, then withdrew into Knoxville, securing a decisive victory two weeks later at **Fort Sanders** (16 November 1863).

Camperdown ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)
Off the Dutch coast near Texel at Camperdown (Kamperduijn), British Admiral Adam Duncan attacked Dutch Admiral Jan de Winter attempting to take 13,000 Dutch troops and rebels under Wolfe Tone to join a French landing in Ireland. During a hard-fought engagement, with heavy casualties on both sides, Duncan took or destroyed nine Dutch vessels (11 October 1797).

Camp Grant ❙ 1871 ❙ Apache Indian Wars
When Apache under Eskiminzin approached Camp Grant, north of Tucson, Arizona, to seek peace, their camp was attacked at night while the warriors were away hunting, by about 150 whites, Mexicans and Indians under William S. Oury and Jesus Elias. About 140 Apache were killed in cold blood, mainly women and children, helping to escalate war with the Apache (30 April 1871).

Campi Cannini ❙ 457 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Northern Italy
Taking advantage of confusion following the defeat of Emperor Avitus at **Placentia** (16 October 456), an invading army of Alemanni crossed the Rhaetian Alps from Switzerland into Italy and reached Lake Maggiore. At nearby Campi Cannini, they were defeated and repulsed by the Roman General Majorian, who was later established as Emperor with the aid of his Suevic ally Ricimer.

Campi Raudii ❙ 101 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars
See **Vercellae**

Camp Izard ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War
See **Withlacoochee**

Campo Grande, Boquerón ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War
See **Pampa Grande**

Campo Grande, Cordillera ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
See **Acosta-Ñu**

Campo Mayor ❙ 1644 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars
See **Montijo**

Campo Mayor (1st) ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
French Marshal Édouard Mortier set out from **Badajoz** and crossed the Portuguese border to besiege the fortress at Campo Mayor, held by a scratch force of militia and a handful of regulars under the Portuguese Major Jose Joaquim Talaya. The fortress surrendered after an heroic defence against heavy bombardment and was later held against the Allies (14–21 March 1811).

Campo Mayor (2nd) ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
In a prelude to the Allied siege of **Badajoz**, an Anglo-Portuguese force under General Sir William Beresford attacked Campo Mayor, just inside Portugal. Withdrawing south in good order, General Marie Latour-Maubourg repulsed a badly handled Allied attack, and a sortie across the Guadiana from Badajoz by Marshal Édouard Mortier completed the French victory (25 March 1811).

Camposanto ❙ 1743 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Campaigning in northern Italy, Spanish commander Count Juan de Gages marched northwest from Bologna in an attempt to join forces with French Prince Louis-François of Conti. Crossing the Panaro, he attacked the Austro-Sardinian army of Marshal Otto von Traun at Camposanto, northwest of Modena. While both sides claimed victory, the Spanish withdrew towards Naples (8 February 1743).

Campo Vía ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

Days after being driven back from **Alihuatá** in the Chaco Boreal, Bolivian commander General Hans Kundt was surrounded and defeated at Campo Vía, just west of Gondra, by Paraguayan Brigadier José Félix Estigarribia. Colonels Carlos Banzer and Emilio González Quint surrendered 8,000 men and Kundt was promptly dismissed, but Paraguay unwisely agreed to a truce (11 December 1933).

Campus Ardiensis ❙ 317 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Despite bloody action at **Cibalae** (October 316), Eastern Emperor Valerius Licinius continued the war against his rival Constantine, who took his army into Thrace and attacked at Campus Ardiensis near the Hebrus. Licinius lost half his troops and sued for peace, agreeing to give up Illyria and Greece though retaining his Asian possessions. Eight years later war resumed at **Adrianople** (January 317).

Campus Castorum ❙ 69 ❙ Vitellian Civil War

See **Bedriacum**

Campus Mardiensis ❙ 317 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Campus Ardiensis**

Campus Vocladensis ❙ 507 ❙ Visigothic-Frankish Wars

See **Vouillé**

Camp Wild Cat ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General Felix K. Zollicoffer advanced into southeastern Kentucky through **Barbourville**, and was blocked to the northwest on the Rockcastle River at Camp Wild Cat by Union forces under General Albin F. Schoepf and Colonel Theophilus T. Garrard. The Confederate attacks were repulsed in heavy fighting and Zollicoffer withdrew to Cumberland Ford (21 October 1861).

Cañada ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **La Cañada**

Cañada el Carmen ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

Despite a check at **Villazón**, Paraguayan commander General José Félix Estigarribia continued west towards the Bolivian Andes, and days later at Cañada el Carmen, Colonel Carlos José Fernández routed Bolivian Colonel Walter Méndez. Over 7,000 prisoners and massive military materials were captured and Paraguayan forces advanced on the nearby fortress of **Ballivian** (11–16 November 1934).

Cañada-Strongest ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

Resuming the offensive in the Chaco Boreal five months after victory at **Campo Vía**, General José Félix Estigarribia's Paraguayans advanced west towards the Andes. Four of his regiments were attacked at Cañada-Strongest, near Cochabamba, where Bolivian Colonel Enrique Peñaranda captured 1,500 men and their arms. Bolivia was routed six months later at **Cañada el Carmen** (24 May 1934).

Cañada Tarija ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

When Bolivian forces in the disputed Chaco Boreal concentrated near Picuiba under Colonel Francisco Peña, Paraguayan Colonel Frederico Smith advanced northwest from Camacho and encircled Colonel Angel Bavía at Cañada Tarija. Almost 1,200 Bolivians were forced to surrender, after which Bavía committed suicide and Peña was dismissed from command (26–27 March 1934).

Canal du Nord ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Near the start of the assault on the **Hindenburg Line**, British Generals Julian Byng and Henry Horne attacked across the heavily defended Canal du Nord, just west of **Cambrai**. Supported by artillery fire, Canadian forces stormed through the German defences, while two days later the offensive continued further south on the **St Quentin Canal** (27 September–1 October 1918).

Cancale ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Admiral Sir Edward Hawke and Commodore Richard Howe attacked the Brittany coast, where they landed 13,000 men under Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough and Lord George Sackville in Cancale Bay, east of St Malo. The raiders damaged the small harbour of Servan, but realised they had insufficient forces to take St Malo and returned home with little achieved (2–12 June 1758).

Cancha Rayada ❙ 1813 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

While marching south from Santiago with 1,000 men against Talca, the Argentine Patriot Manuel Blanco Encalada was intercepted at Cancha Rayada by guerrilla leader Ildefonso Elorreaga. Although Encalada was heavily defeated, the Patriots recovered to repulse an advance on Santiago a week later by Spanish General Gabino Gainza, who retired to Talca (29 March 1813).

Cancha Rayada ❙ 1818 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Attempting to restore Spanish authority in Chile after rebel victory at **Chacabuco** (13 February 1817), General Manuel Osorio invaded from Peru and surprised Patriot General José de San Martin at Cancha Rayada, near Talca. San Martin was defeated, losing 120 killed and all his guns, but Osorio also suffered heavy losses and was beaten the following month at the **Maipú** (19 March 1818).

Candelaria, Cuba ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Insurgent leader Antonio Maceo recovered from the bloody action in western Cuba at **Paso Real**, and soon attacked the fortified town of Candelaria on the railway southwest of Havana, held by Cuban negros supporting the Spanish. Threatened with death as traitors if captured, the defenders fought bravely for 24 hours until reinforced from **Artemisa**, and Maceo had to withdraw (January 1896).

Candelaria, Mexico ❙ 1864 ❙ Mexican-French War

On campaign southwest of Guadalajara in Jalisco, Liberal General Ignacio Ugalde tried to trap a larger French force under Colonel Jean-Francois Tourre in the defile at La Candelaria. Despite the superior Mexican position and almost 50 casualties, the French troops fought back courageously in intense heat, repulsing the attack. They then marched northwest to occupy Ayutla (1 August 1864).

Candia ❙ 1648–1669 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Supposedly responding to attacks by pirates, Sultan Ibrahim I sent a massive army against Venetian-held Crete, where the capital, Candia, held out under Captain-General Francesco Morosoni against one of history's longest sieges. Vizier Ahmed Fazili Koprulu forced the surrender after 21 years and massive casualties on both sides. He then seized most of Crete (1648–27 September 1669).

Candorcanqui ❙ 1824 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

See **Ayacucho**

Canea ❙ 1645 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Khania**

Canea ❙ 1692 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Khania**

Cane Hill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

A month after victory at **Old Fort Wayne**, Union commander James G. Blunt marched east into northern Arkansas to intercept approaching Confederates under General John S. Marmaduke. The Confederate rearguard under General Joseph O. Shelby fought a bloody holding action at Cane Hill, southwest of Fayetteville, before withdrawing northeast to **Prairie Grove** (28 November 1862).

Cangallo ❙ 1814 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

See **Apacheta**

Canglor ❙ 1488 ❙ Scottish Barons' Rebellion

See **Sauchieburn**

Cannae ❙ 216 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Facing crisis after defeat by Hannibal at **Lake Trasimene** (April 217 BC), fresh Roman legions met the Carthaginian invaders on the Plain of Cannae, at the Aufidus River, north of modern Bari. In the classic double-encirclement, the Romans were surrounded and massacred, with General Aemilius Paulus killed. Cannae is regarded as the most brilliant and brutal victory in ancient history (2 August 216 BC).

Cannae ❙ 1018 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

At the start of Norman military operations in Italy, Rainulf joined with Lombard noble Melo who had been exiled from Byzantine Bari. On the famous battlefield north of Bari at Cannae the Lombard-Norman force was routed by Byzantine General Basil Boioannes. Twenty years later, Rainulf (eventually Count of Aversa) supported Byzantium against Muslim Sicily at **Rometta** (October 1018).

Canne ❙ 1018 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

See **Cannae**

Cañón de Ugalde ❙ 1790 ❙ Mexican-Apache Wars

General Juan de Ugalde, Spanish Governor of Coahuila, had campaigned for several years against Indians in West Texas before taking a large force of troops and Indian allies against about 300 Apache at the Arroyo de la Soledad (Sabinal River Canyon), near the modern town of Utopia. The Apache suffered a decisive defeat and the battlefield was renamed Cañón de Ugalde (9 January 1790).

Cantigny ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

When American forces rushed to reinforce the French against the German offensive across the **Aisne**, General Robert Lee Bullard attacked the village of Cantigny, near Montdidier. Driving out Germans under General Oscar von Hutier, he then repulsed repeated counter-attacks, losing over 1,000 men. While only a limited action, it was the first American attack of the war (28 May 1918).

Canton ❙ 879 ❙ Huang Chao Rebellion

See **Guangzhou**

Canton ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Guangzhou**

Canton ❙ 1857 ❙ 2nd Opium War

See **Guangzhou**

Canton ❙ 1927 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Guangzhou**

Canton ❙ 1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Guangzhou**

Canusium ❙ 209 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Asculum, Apulia**

Canyon Creek ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War

Nez Percé Chief Joseph was leading his people's epic retreat across Montana from the **Big Hole River** when he was intercepted at Canyon

Creek by Colonel Samuel Sturgis and 350 troopers. Sturgis was heavily repulsed in a brilliant defensive action, but Joseph also suffered costly losses in men and horses and continued north across the Missouri to the **Bear Paw Mountains** (13 September 1877).

Canyon de Chelly ❙ 1864 ❙ Navajo Indian War

Colonel Kit Carson and New Mexico cavalry were sent against the Navajo in northeast Arizona, and eventually defeated them at their stronghold in Canyon de Chelly, north of Fort Defiance. Sixty warriors surrendered and, by the end of the year, 8,000 Navajo were removed to the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico. One quarter had died by the time they returned home in 1868 (January 1864).

Canyon of the Dead Sheep ❙ 1857 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Supporting Colonel Benjamin Bonneville's expedition on the **Gila River**, Colonel William Wing Loring marched from Fort Union, New Mexico, against Mimbreno Apache under Cuchilla Negro stealing sheep along the Rio Grande. In the Canyon of the Dead Sheep, near the Arizona border, the Mimbreno Chief and several others were killed, temporarily halting these raids (25 May 1857).

Cao-Bang ❙ 1950 ❙ French Indo-China War

On a large offensive in northern Vietnam, General Vo Nguyen Giap overwhelmed **Dong-Khé**, isolating the garrison to the northwest at Cao-Bang, which withdrew towards a column advancing from That-Khé. Both French forces were destroyed with 4,000 men lost (mainly captured) plus huge quantities of equipment. Lang Son was abandoned and the French had lost northern Tonkin (3–7 October 1950).

Caohekou ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese Marshal Aritomo Yamagata crossed the **Yalu** into southern Manchuria, where he advanced to secure Caohekou (Ts'ao-ho-kou), commanding the road between Motien Pass and Saimachi. Attacked by the Amur army of Tatar General Yiketang'a, Yamagata secured a bloody victory before extreme cold and over-extended supply lines made him retire on **Fenghuang-cheng** (25 November 1894).

Cape Bon ❙ 468 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

Leading a combined offensive against the Vandals in Carthage, Western Emperor Anthemius sent Marcellinus against Sardinia and Sicily, while Eastern Emperor Leo sent Heraclius of Edessa through Tripoli and Basiliscus commanded the combined fleet. After Gaiseric surprised and destroyed the fleet off Cape Bon in Tunisia, and Marcellinus was murdered, Leo agreed to make peace.

Cape Bon ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

With Axis forces in North Africa desperately short of fuel, Italian Admiral Antonio Toscano took the supply-laden light cruisers *Alberico da Barbiano* and *Alberto di Giussano* from Palermo. Tracked by ULTRA intelligence, he was ambushed off Cape Bon by four destroyers under Commander Graham Stokes. Both cruisers were sunk, with Toscano among over 900 men lost (13 December 1941).

Cape Carmel ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

While Napoleon Bonaparte besieged **Acre**, north of modern Haifa, British Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, providing support at sea, intercepted French Admiral Jean-Baptiste Perrée arriving with a siege train. In a sharp action off Cape Carmel, Smith captured all nine enemy ships, effectively ending French hopes of taking Acre. Within days Bonaparte abandoned the siege (18 May 1799).

Cape Cherchell ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

During the Nationalist blockade of southeastern Spain, the new cruiser *Balaeres* intercepted four freighters escorted by two Republican cruisers and seven destroyers off Cape Cherchell, west of Algiers. During heavy action

in the morning, resumed that afternoon, *Balaeres* and the Republican cruiser *Libertad* were both hit, but the convoy was forced to divert to Port Cherchell (7 September 1937).

Cape Colony ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When France invaded Holland, British General James Craig and Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone went to occupy the Dutch Cape of Good Hope. Craig repulsed Dutch regulars and militia at Wynberg (14 September), and a Dutch naval force was beaten a year later at **Saldanha Bay**. Britain held Cape Colony until it was returned to Holland in 1803 (12 June–17 September 1795).

Cape Colony ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Blueberg**

Cape Ecnomus ❙ 256 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

See **Ecnomus**

Cape Engaño ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Wrongly thinking he had repulsed the Japanese in the **Sibuyan Sea**, Admiral William Halsey raced north against a decoy force under Admiral Jizaburo Ozawa. Next day off Cape Engaño, the northeastern point of Luzon, American forces sank all four Japanese carriers and five other ships, but Halsey's action had left an under-strength force off **Samar** to defend **Leyte Gulf** (25 October 1944).

Cape Espartel ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Captain Francisco Moreno was determined to break the Republican blockade of Morocco, and took two cruisers south from **El Ferrol** to surprise his opponents off Cape Espartel. A vital strategic action cost the Republicans one destroyer sunk and another damaged and the Nationalists won control of the Straits of Gibraltar. The Army of Africa was then able to cross into Spain (29 September 1936).

Cape Esperance ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Admiral Aritomo Goto sailed for **Guadalcanal**, he was met by Admiral Norman Scott off Cape Esperance, where a confused night action saw a Japanese cruiser and two destroyers sunk while Scott had a destroyer sunk and two cruisers damaged. While Goto himself was killed, his ships bombarded Henderson Field and landed vitally needed troops and supplies (11–12 October 1942).

Cape Finisterre (1st) ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

British Admirals George Anson and Peter Warren led a brilliant action off northwest Spain, intercepting a French troop convoy near Cape Finisterre, escorted by Admiral Clement de Taffanel Marquis de la Jonquière. Without any loss, Anson captured all nine French warships and seized six merchantmen, yielding 3,000 prisoners. He was created a Peer and Warren was knighted (3 May 1747).

Cape Finisterre (2nd) ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

While escorting a large French convoy, Admiral Henri-Francois des Herbiers de l'Étenduère, with just eight warships, was intercepted off Cape Finisterre, in northwest Spain, by a much larger English fleet under Admiral Edward Hawke. In a courageous defence, l'Étenduère lost six ships and 2,500 prisoners, but his convoy escaped unscathed. Hawke received a knighthood (14 October 1747).

Cape Finisterre ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Sailing from Plymouth with a large fleet to relieve besieged **Gibraltar**, British Admiral George Rodney encountered a small squadron under Spanish Admiral Don Juan de Yadri escorting a convoy to Cadiz. Rodney captured the entire convoy in a decisive action off Cape Finisterre, in northwest Spain. A week later he met a much larger Spanish force off **Cape St Vincent** (8 January 1780).

Cape Finisterre ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

The Franco-Spanish fleet of Admiral Pierre Villeneuve was driven back across the Atlantic from the West Indies and was met off Ferrol, near Cape Finisterre, the northwestern tip of Spain, by a British squadron under Admiral Sir Robert Calder. Villeneuve lost two ships captured before escaping to Cadiz. Three months later he was utterly defeated at **Trafalgar** (22 July 1805).

Cape Girardeau ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On a second expedition into Missouri after his previous repulse in January at **Hartville**, Confederate General John S. Marmaduke attacked the important supply depot at Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi, recently reinforced by General John McNeil from Bloomington. After a costly assault and over 300 casualties, Marmaduke withdrew south across the St Francis at **Chalk Bluff** (26 April 1863).

Cape Gloucester ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Aided by a diversionary landing at **Arawe**, Marine General William Rupertus landed at Cape Gloucester in western **New Britain**, fiercely defended by General Iwao Matsuda. The key airfield was quickly taken, though there was costly fighting and a further landing at Talasea (6 March) before the western end of the island was secured to isolate **Rabaul** (26 December 1943–April 1944).

Cape Henry ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Chesapeake Capes**

Cape Kaliakra ❙ 1791 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

A few weeks after the great Russian land victory near the mouths of the Danube at **Matchin**, Russian Admiral Fedor Fedorovich Ushakov surprised a Turkish fleet under Algerian Admiral Seit-Ali off Cape Kaliakra, north of Varna, on the western shore of the Black Sea. The Turkish ships were driven off and an armistice between Russia and Turkey was agreed the same day (31 July 1791).

Cape Matapan ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Pursuing an Allied convoy, Italian Admiral Angelo Iachino, with a battleship, eight cruisers and destroyers, was surprised at night off Cape Matapan in southern Greece by Admiral John Cunningham, with three battleships, an aircraft carrier and destroyers. Attacking with torpedo aircraft and heavy guns, Cunningham sank three cruisers and two destroyers before the Italians withdrew (29 March 1941).

Cape of Good Hope ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Cape Colony**

Cape Ortegal ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Cape Finisterre (2nd)**

Cape Palos ❙ 1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

A rare Republican success at sea saw two cruisers and five destroyers under Admiral González de Ubieta attack three Nationalist cruisers escorting a convoy off Cape Palos, in the Mediterranean, east of Cartagena. The new Nationalist cruiser *Balaeres* was sunk with over 700 men killed, including Admiral Manuel de Vierna, but the Republicans failed to follow up their victory (6 March 1938).

Cape Passaro ❙ 1718 ❙ War of the Quadruple Alliance

Spain was determined to regain losses from the War of the Spanish Succession and sent forces to reoccupy Sardinia and later Sicily, where English Admiral Sir George Byng met Admiral Antonio Castaneta off Cape Passaro, near Syracuse. Sixteen Spanish warships were taken or sunk in a disastrous defeat, with Castaneta fatally wounded. A year later, Byng blockaded **Messina** (11 August 1718).

Cape Passaro ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Britain's Mediterranean fleet had escorted a convoy to **Malta**, when the cruiser *Ajax* (Captain Desmond McCarthy) was attacked off Cape Passaro, in southeast Sicily, by four Italian destroyers and three torpedo boats. Despite Italian numbers and aggression, *Ajax* sank two torpedo boats, and a damaged destroyer was sunk next day when the main British fleet arrived (11 October 1940).

Capes ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Chesapeake Capes**

Cape Sarych ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

After the attack on **Sevastopol** by the German-manned Turkish cruisers *Goeben* (Yavuz) and *Breslau* (Midilli), Russian Admiral Andrei Ebergard took his obsolescent battle fleet and met the Turkish squadron off Cape Sarych, on the southern tip of the Crimea. Despite inflicting considerable damage, Admiral Wilhelm Souchon on *Goeben* was hit and broke off the action (18 November 1914).

Cape Spada ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

When two Italian light cruisers (Admiral Ferdinando Casardi) sailed from Tripoli for Leros, they were intercepted off Cape Spada, between Crete and Cerrigotto, by a British destroyer flotilla and the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. Intense gunfire saw the cruiser *Bartolomeo Colleone* sunk with 120 killed (including Captain Umberto Novaro) and the other cruiser fled to Benghazi (19 July 1940).

Cape Spartivento ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Two weeks after success at **Taranto**, Admiral John Cunningham, on convoy escort, led a large fleet (including an aircraft carrier, a battleship and eight cruisers) against the main Italian battle fleet (Admiral Inigo Campioni) off Cape Spartivento in southern Sardinia. Both sides suffered damage before the Italians broke off. Cunningham was criticised for failure to pursue (27 November 1940).

Cape St George ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As Allied forces fought to secure **Bougainville**, an American destroyer squadron led by Captain Arleigh Burke intercepted Japanese destroyers under Captain Kiyoto Kagawa, off Cape St George, returning from Buka to Rabaul. The last surface action in the **Solomons** campaign saw three out of five Japanese destroyers sunk without American loss (25 November 1943).

Cape St Mathieu ❙ 1293 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

When a quarrel between crews of English and Norman ships in Brittany escalated into large-scale battle, Gascon forces supported the English and helped defeat 200 Norman and French ships off Cape St Mathieu near Brest. Philip IV of France then instigated full-scale war against Edward I of England, who invaded Gascony but was repulsed in 1297 at **Furnes** (15 May 1293).

Cape St Vincent ❙ 1606 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Dutch Admiral Willem Hultain was attempting to intercept the homeward bound Spanish silver fleet when he found himself heavily outnumbered in a clash off Cape St Vincent, the southwestern tip of Portugal. The Dutch were defeated and fled before the larger Spanish fleet, except for Vice Admiral Reinier Klaazoon, who fought to the last, then blew up his ship, along with his crew and himself.

Cape St Vincent ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

See **Lagos Bay**

Cape St Vincent ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When he sailed from Plymouth with a large fleet to relieve besieged **Gibraltar**, British Ad-

miral George Rodney met a much smaller Spanish force under Admiral Don Juan de Langara off Cape St Vincent, the southwestern point of Portugal. Rodney sank one Spanish ship and captured six others in a hard-fought night action before continuing on to Gibraltar (16 January 1780).

Cape St Vincent ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Intercepting Admiral José de Cordova sailing from the Mediterranean to Brest, outnumbered British Admiral Sir John Jervis attacked the Spanish fleet off southern Portugal near Cape St Vincent. Cordova was routed in a brilliant one-sided victory—which marked out Commodore Horatio Nelson. The Spanish fleet ceased to be a threat, and Jervis was created Earl St Vincent (14 February 1797).

Cape St Vincent ❙ 1833 ❙ Miguelite Wars

In support of Maria da Gloria, legitimate heir to the throne of Portugal, England sent a fleet under Captain (later Admiral Sir) Charles Napier to assist the Regent Don Pedro against his brother, the usurper Miguel. Napier routed Miguel's fleet off Cape St Vincent, in southwestern Portugal and, three weeks later, the constitutional army seized Lisbon for the young Queen (5 July 1833).

Cape Styrsudden ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Kronstadt Bay**

Cape Teulada ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Cape Spartivento**

Capetown ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Cape Colony**

Capetown ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Blueberg**

Cape Trafalgar ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Trafalgar**

Cap Francais ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

A British naval squadron under Captain Arthur Forrest attempting to intercept a French convoy off northern Santo Domingo was attacked by Admiral Guy-Francois de Kersaint near Cap Francais (modern Cap Haitien). Both sides suffered heavy damage in a severe action and, when Forrest withdrew to Jamaica for repairs, the French convoy sailed safely for France (21 October 1757).

Cap Francais ❙ 1803 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

See **Vertieres**

Capharsalma ❙ 161 BC ❙ Maccabean War

The Seleucid General Nicanor, who had been defeated at **Emmaus** five years earlier, was sent to renew the campaign against the Hebrew Judas Maccabeus, and pursued the rebels into hills north of Jerusalem. Nicanor stumbled into an ambush at Capharsalma (modern Kfar Shalem) and was driven back to Jerusalem with heavy losses. He soon fought again and was killed at **Adasa**.

Caporetto ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

With Austrian resistance failing on the **Isonzo**, Germany sent reinforcements and General Otto von Below attacked in the north through Caporetto. Massive bombardment helped an Austro-German breakthrough, and Italian General Luigi Cadorna retreated to the **Piave** with shocking losses. He was dismissed and a year later Italy struck back at **Vittorio Veneto** (24 October–7 November 1917).

Cappel ❙ 1531 ❙ Swiss Religious Wars

See **Kappel**

Capua ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Having defeated Carthaginian General Hanno at **Beneventum** (212 BC), Roman Consuls Quintus Fulvius Flaccus and Appius Claudius moved west to besiege Capua, where Hanno's brother Hannibal arrived to defend the town. After fierce fighting, fresh Roman cavalry reinforcements forced Hannibal to withdraw. Later that year he defeated a Roman blocking force at the **Silarus**.

Capua ❙ 211 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Carthaginian General Hannibal launched a renewed attempt to relieve the Roman siege of Capua, approaching from Mt Tifata, while the garrison under Hanno attempted a massive sortie. Appius Claudius held the Capuans and Quintus Fulvius Flaccus turned on Hannibal, inflicting a decisive defeat. Hannibal then led a diversionary advance on Rome, but Capua was starved into surrender.

Capua ❙ 554 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Casilinum**

Carabobo ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

When Patriot leader Simón Bolívar withdrew west from **San Mateo** in northern Venezuela to Valencia, he gathered reinforcements under Colonel José Félix Ribas, then met approaching Royalists led by General Juan Manuel Cagigal outside Valencia on the Plain of Carabobo. Cagigal was defeated and fled south towards El Pao, but Bolívar was crushed two weeks later at **La Puerta** (28 May 1814).

Carabobo ❙ 1821 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Having liberated Colombia in 1819 after **Boyacá**, Patriot Simón Bolívar returned to Venezuela and joined José Antonio Páez advancing on **Caracas**. On the Plain of Carabobo, east of Valencia, he was blocked by Royalist Generals Miguel de La Torre and Tomás Morales, who were routed and fled to Puerto Cabello. Bolívar then entered Caracas to assure Venezuelan independence (24 June 1821).

Caracas ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Taguanes**

Caracas ❙ 1821 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

While Patriot leader Simón Bolívar advanced through western Venezuela against Spanish commander Miguel de La Torre, other rebels under General José Bermúdez attacked from the east and seized Caracas. De La Torre had to send a large force under General Tomás Morales, who retook the city. However, the diversion contributed to the Royalist defeat at **Carabobo** (14 and 24 May 1821).

Caraguatay ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Piribebuy**

Carandayty ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

See **Yrendagüe**

Caravaggio ❙ 1448 ❙ Milanese War of Succession

Amid confusion after the death of Filippo Visconti Duke of Milan, his son-in-law Francesco Sforza met a Venetian offensive east of Milan at Caravaggio. Supported by Roberto Sanseverino, and Jacopo and Francesco Piccinino (sons of the famous Niccolo), Sforza won a decisive victory, which consolidated his position. He succeeded as Duke in 1450 after besieging **Milan** (15 September 1448).

Carberry Hill ❙ 1567 ❙ Uprising against Mary Queen of Scots

Led by Alexander Lord Home, Scottish nobles who objected to Mary Queen of Scots' marriage to James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell defeated and took her prisoner at Carberry Hill, near Musselburgh, east of Edinburgh. The Queen was forced to dismiss Bothwell, and abdicated in favour of her infant son James VI. Her attempt to regain the throne was defeated the following year at **Langside** (15 June 1567).

Carbiesdale ❙ 1650 ❙ British Civil Wars

Following the execution of Charles I, James Graham Marquis of Montrose returned from the Continent with Scottish and mercenary forces to support Charles II, and was opposed by Presbyterian extremist Remonstrants under Colonel Archibald Strachan. Montrose was heavily defeated in northern Scotland at Carbiesdale and fled abroad. On his return he was betrayed and executed (27 April 1650).

Carcassonne ❙ 589 ❙ Frankish Imperial Wars

In a decisive success over the Franks, Recared I, Gothic King of Spain, defeated an invasion of southern Gaul by Guntram, Frankish King of Burgundy. The massive victory at Carcassonne, just north of the Pyrenees, secured Recared's northern border for most of his reign, which was noted for his historic declaration of Catholicism as the Spanish religion of state.

Carcassonne ❙ 1209 ❙ Albigensian Crusade

Soon after the massacre of Albigensian heretics at **Beziers** in southern France, Anglo-Norman knight Simon de Montfort besieged nearby Carcassonne, where he offered safe conduct to Raymond Roger Viscount of Beziers and Caracassonne, and his supporters. However, he promptly seized them and the Viscount died in prison. De Montfort was granted Beziers and Carcassonne (1–15 August 1209).

Carchemish ❙ 605 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

Driven out of **Harran** in 610 BC, the remnants of the Assyrian army joined with Necho II of Egypt on the Euphrates at Carchemish, where they were attacked by Prince Nebuchadrezzar of Babylon, son of Nabopolassar. In a decisive action, the Babylonians won a brilliant victory, driving Egypt out of Syria and Palestine. The battle also represented the last death throes of the once-great Assyrian empire.

Cardedeu ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr advancing to relieve the siege of French-held Barcelona broke through at **Rosas**, then two weeks later smashed into a Spanish force under Generals Francois Vives and Teodoro Reding at Cardedeu, north of Barcelona. Driving off the Spanish, St-Cyr reached Barcelona next day and relieved the garrison of General Philibert Duhesme (16 December 1808).

Carenage Bay ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **St Lucia**

Carham ❙ 1018 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

Eight years after defeating the Danes at **Mortlack**, Malcolm II of Scotland, supported by Owen of Strathclyde, advanced into Northumbria and heavily defeated Eadulf Cudel, the Danish Earl of Bernicia, on the River Tweed at Carham. The Lothian lowlands below the Firth of Forth became part of Scotland and King Knut recognised the Tweed as England's new northern border.

Carhampton ❙ 835 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Vikings who landed in Bridgwater Bay, West Somerset, immediately faced a force under King Egbert of Wessex just inland near Watchet. In battle at Carhampton, Egbert's West Saxons were driven off with heavy losses. The King was more successful in 837 against a subsequent large-scale Danish invasion of Cornwall at **Hingston Down**.

Carhampton ❙ 843 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

After Egbert of Wessex was defeated by a Viking force at **Carhampton** (835), he won a great victory at **Hingston Down** in 837. A few years later his son King Aethelwulf met a fresh Viking landing in West Somerset, near Watchet, in the so-called Second Battle of Carhampton. Aethelwulf was heavily defeated and the Vikings

continued to raid along the southwest coast of England.

Carigat ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War
See **Arikera**

Carillo ❙ 1813 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Spanish Royalist Captain Bartolomé Lizón campaigning in northern Colombia attacked and bloodily defeated Republican commander Francisco de Paula Santander in the Cúcuta Valley at Carillo. Lizón then seized and butchered San José, and new Scots-born Republican commander Colonel Gregor MacGregor was unable to prevent Spanish capture of Pamplona (October 1813).

Carisbrook ❙ 530 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Having established the Kingdom of Wessex in southern England, the great Saxon warrior Cerdic and his son Cynric invaded the offshore Isle of Wight, where they defeated the local Britons at a fortress on the site of modern Carisbrook. The island was then settled by Jute invaders, possibly Cerdic's nephews Stuf and Wihtgar.

Carlisle ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—invaded England and laid siege to Carlisle, where Colonel Durand surrendered after five days. Following his failed invasion, Charles withdrew north, pursued by Duke William of Cumberland, and left 400 men under John Hamilton to hold Carlisle. They surrendered after a bold defence and many were executed (9–15 September & 21–30 December 1745).

Carlos Antonio López ❙ 1932 ❙ Chaco War

As Paraguay and Bolivia advanced into the disputed Chaco Boreal, Bolivian Major Oscar Moscoso attacked the fortress of Carlos Antonio López on east shore of Lake Pitiantuta, killing a five-man Paraguayan unit led by Corporal Liborio Talavera. It was quickly retaken by Paraguay, but Bolivia soon captured fortresses on the Pilcomayo at Corrales, Toledo and **Boquerón** (15 June 1932).

Carlow ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rebellion in Ireland, an estimated 1,200 insurgents under a cobbler named Michael Heydon attacked Colonel Stephen Mahon of the 9th dragoons and a force of about 500 on the River Barrow at Carlow. The rebels suffered very heavy losses, quickly followed by another costly repulse 15 miles further east at the small town of Hacketstown (25 May 1798).

Carmen, Cañada el ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War
See **Cañada el Carmen**

Carmen Alto ❙ 1844 ❙ Peruvian Civil Wars

During disorder in Peru following the death of President Agustín Gamarra at **Ingavi**, Manuel Ignacio de Vivanco seized the country as Dictator and overthrew the constitution. However, Constitutionalists under Ramón Castilla captured Lima, then defeated Vivanco's army near Arequipa at Carmen Alto. The Dictator fled into exile and Castilla secured the Presidency (17 July 1844).

Carnifex Ferry ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General John Floyd took the initiative in West Virginia at **Cross Lanes**, then withdrew to Carnifex Ferry, on the Gauley near Summerville, where he was later attacked by heavily reinforced Union troops under General William S. Rosecrans and Major Henry W. Benham. After several hours of fighting, the outnumbered Confederates withdrew south at night (10 September 1861).

Carpathian Passes ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasion of Europe

With his northern forces advancing through Poland towards **Liegnitz**, the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and General Subetai marched west from **Kiev** to force the Carpathian Passes towards the Danube. Between Uzhgorod and Mukacehvo, a large Hungarian army sent to stop them suffered a massive defeat,

and Batu continued west to decisive battle at the **Sajo** (12 March 1241).

Carpathians ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

While Germany attacked Russia at the **Masurian Lakes**, further south, Austrian Generals Karl von Pflanzer-Baltin and Alexander von Linsingen advanced through the Carpathians into Bukowina against General Platon Lechitsky. Czernowitz fell, but a Russian counterattack seized **Przemysl** and halted the advance until the spring offensive at **Gorlice-Tarnow** (23 January–10 April 1915).

Carpi ❙ 1701 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Commanding French forces in Lombardy, the elderly Marshal Nicolas Catinat faced an offensive by Austria's Prince Eugène of Savoy, who crossed the Alps then advanced to Carpi, on the Adige near Legnago. Catinat was completely outmanoeuvered and defeated. He withdrew behind the Minco, then the Oglio, and was replaced by Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi (9 July 1701).

Carpinteria ❙ 1836 ❙ Uruguayan Civil War

Former Uruguayan President Fructuoso Rivera led a rising against his successor Manuel Oribe and met a large government force under Oribe's brother Ignacio and Juan Antonio Lavalleja at Arroyo de la Carpinteria, north of Durazno. Rivera was badly beaten but escaped to rebuild his forces. He defeated Oribe two years later at **Palmar** to regain the Presidency (19 September 1836).

Carpio de Azaba ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French forces advanced to relieve the Anglo-Portuguese blockade of **Ciudad Rodrigo**, troops under General Thomas Graham met General Pierre Watier southwest near the Azaba at Carpio. Although Watier took the town and crossed the river, he was driven back after a feeble action. Meanwhile, a fierce battle was being fought only ten miles away at **El Bodon** (25 September 1811).

Carrhae ❙ 610 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

See **Harran**

Carrhae ❙ 53 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

Roman Consul Marcus Licinius Crassus, trying to match his rivals Pompey and Caesar, rashly crossed the Euphrates to attack Parthia. At Carrhae (modern Harran), he was attacked by Parthian General Surenas and his Legions were caught in the open desert after his cavalry were destroyed. The Romans were annihilated in one of their worst defeats and Crassus himself was killed after surrendering.

Carrhae ❙ 297 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

See **Callinicum**

Carrhae ❙ 1104 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Harran**

Carrick ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

See **Clonmel**

Carrickfergus ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

In a futile invasion of Ireland, French privateer Francois Thurot landed at Carrickfergus, northeast of Belfast, after a storm dispersed half his fleet. The town surrendered following a brief siege, but Thurot had insufficient forces and reembarked. When two of his three remaining ships became separated in another storm, Thurot was attacked and killed by a British squadron (10–20 January 1760).

Carrickfergus ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

The day after raiding **Whitehaven** in England, American John Paul Jones in the sloop *Ranger* sailed to Ireland, where he met the sloop *Drake* off Carrickfergus, near Belfast. *Drake* was captured after a fierce action in which British Captain Gordon Burdon was killed. While not the first British prize taken, it was

reputedly the first major ship-to-ship action between the two navies (24 April 1778).

Carrick's Ford ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Rich Mountain**

Carrignagat ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)
See **Collooney**

Carrion ❙ 1037 ❙ Spanish Territorial Wars
See **Tamaron**

Carrion ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
See **Villa Muriel**

Carrizal ❙ 1916 ❙ United States' Expedition against Villa

Following the raid on **Columbus**, New Mexico, in March by Francisco (Pancho) Villa, General John Pershing invaded northern Mexico. He failed to locate the rebel but, at Carrizal, Captain Charles Boyd met Federal troops under General Felix Gómez. After heavy Mexican losses, and the opposing leaders both killed, the American patrol had to retreat and the expedition later withdrew (21 June 1916).

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1586 ❙ Drake's Caribbean Raid

A large-scale raid against Spain in the Caribbean saw an English fleet of about 30 ships under Sir Francis Drake sack **Santo Domingo** in January, then attack the rich city of Cartagena, in modern Colombia. After Drake seized the port in sharp fighting, the residents paid a massive ransom (said to be 100,000 ducats or ten million pesos) and he sailed north against **St Augustine** (9 February 1586).

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1697 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Near the end of the war, French Admiral Jean-Bernard Desjeans Baron de Pointis left Brest for Santo Domingo and took a mixed fleet against Spanish Cartagena. The city, in modern Colombia, was taken by storm after a brief siege and De Pointis seized a massive treasure. However, when sickness struck his men, he destroyed Cartagena's fortifications and withdrew (12 April–2 May 1697).

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
See **Santa Marta**

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

British Commodore Charles Wager, commanding just three ships, attacked 17 heavily armed Spanish treasure ships off Cartagena, Colombia. While the Spanish flagship blew up with 700 men lost, Wager's ship was badly damaged and his other two captains gave only half-hearted pursuit. They were later tried and dismissed, while Wager was knighted for his exploit (28 May 1708).

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1741 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

After seizing **Porto Bello** (November 1739), English Admiral Edward Vernon led an expedition against Cartagena, fiercely defended by General Blas de Lezo and Governor Sebatián de Eslava. Despite a large fleet and over 8,000 troops under General Thomas Wentworth, the English attack foundered in swamps and was driven off. Vernon withdrew and later attacked **Santiago** (3 March–17 April 1741).

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1815 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

In support of revolution in Colombia, Simón Bolívar secured **Bogotá**, then besieged dissident Cartagena, held by General Manuel de Castillo. When a large Spanish army under General Pablo Morillo landed at nearby Santa Marta, Bolívar was driven off and he fled to Jamaica (26 March–10 May 1815). Morillo captured Cartagena after a long siege (6 December 1815) and later retook Bogotá.

Cartagena, Colombia ❙ 1820–1821 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Although Colombian independence was assured by the decisive action at **Boyacá** in August 1819, Spanish Brigadier Gabriel de Torres held out at Cartagena against Colonel Mariano Montilla, supported at sea by commander José Padilla. Torres accepted generous terms after more than a year and South America's greatest fort surrendered to the cause of liberation (10 July 1820–10 October 1821).

Cartagena, Spain ❙ 209 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **New Carthage**

Cartagena, Spain ❙ 460 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

When the Western Emperor Majorian assembled 300 ships in Spain to attack the Vandals of North Africa, Gaiseric led a brilliant pre-emptive attack on the Romans at Cartagena. The Vandals surprised and captured or sank virtually the entire fleet, dealing Majorian's prestige such a blow that he was soon overthrown. It was eight years before a new expedition was sent against **Carthage** (May 460).

Cartagena, Spain ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Admiral Sir John Leake led an Anglo-Dutch fleet to Cartagena, where he landed marines under Major Richard Hedges, who forced the city's surrender before General Daniel O'Mahony could bring aid. Leake then captured **Alicante** (29 July), but Cartagena was soon besieged and recaptured by Franco-Spanish commander Marshal James Duke of Berwick (4–13 June & 11–17 November 1706).

Cartago ❙ 1842 ❙ Central American National Wars

In a last attempt to restore the Central American Federation, exiled Francisco Morazán of Salvador entered Costa Rica and, aided by defecting army commander Vicente Villaseñor, overthrew Dictator Braulio Carrillo. Morazán soon faced rebellion by Antonio Pinto Suárez, who ousted him after heavy fighting at Cartago. Morazán and Villaseñor were both executed (12 September 1842).

Cartago ❙ 1948 ❙ Costa Rican Civil War

See **Ochomogo**

Carthage, Missouri ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Secessionist Governor Claiborne Price lost at **Boonville**, Missouri, in June, and withdrew southwest, then turned on a pursuing Union force under Colonel Franz Sigel at Carthage, west of Springfield. Outnumbered three to one, Sigel fought a brief action, then withdrew southeast through Sarcoxie. A decisive Confederate victory followed further east at **Wilson's Creek** (5 July 1861).

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 310–307 BC ❙ Agathoclean War

Besieged by Carthaginian forces in Sicily at **Syracuse**, the Tyrant Agathocles led a counter-invasion against Carthage itself, where he defeated and killed Hanno. When he returned to Sicily, his son Achagethus was driven off from Carthage by Himilco and was later killed by mutinous troops. Agathocles went back with a large mercenary force, but he was also defeated and soon made peace.

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 255 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

See **Tunis**

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 148–146 BC ❙ 3rd Punic War

In the last terrible act of the wars between Rome and Carthage, Publius Scipio Aemilianus besieged Carthage, which held out for two years under the leadership of Hasdrubal against starvation and disease. After the final successful assault and a six-day rampage of destruction, the surviving population was sold into slavery and the city was razed to the ground.

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 238 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

When Maximinus in Germany was proclaimed Emperor by his soldiers, Legions in Africa proclaimed the octogenerian Gordian I as a rival. But at Carthage, his son and co-Emperor Gordian II was defeated and killed by veterans loyal to Maximinus under Cappellianus, Governor of Numidia. Gordian I committed suicide, while Maximinus was killed by his own troops at **Aquileia** two years later.

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 439 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

The Vandal Gaiseric and his followers invaded North Africa and seized **Hippo Regius** in 431, gradually establishing an independent kingdom at uncertain peace with Rome. But within a few years, Gaiseric surprised and captured the key city of Carthage and put it to the sack. Carthage remained capital for the Vandals until their defeat a hundred years later at **Tricameron** (19 October 439).

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 468 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

See **Cape Bon**

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 533 ❙ Vandal War in Africa

See **Ad Decimum**

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 697–698 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

During continuing Muslim civil war, Byzantine troops recovered coastal Tripoli before the Arab General Hassan ibn Noman invaded with a large army and stormed and sacked Carthage. In 697 a powerful Byzantine fleet then drove the Arabs out, but the following year massive reinforcements again enabled them to recapture the city, virtually ending the Byzantine presence in North Africa.

Carthage, Tunisia ❙ 1270 ❙ 8th Crusade

Two years after the fall of **Antioch, Syria**, King Louis IX of France launched his second Crusade, attempting to capture Carthage as a base in North Africa. After seizing the harbour, his army had to besiege the walled city in extremely hot and pestilential conditions. When the King died of fever, his brother Charles negotiated a cash indemnity to abandon the siege and go home (July–August 1270).

Casa-al-Secco ❙ 1427 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Filippo Maria Visconti Duke of Milan defended the city of **Cremona**, against attack by a large Venetian-Florentine army under Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola. A day-long battle at the nearby pass of Casa-al-Secco saw the Milanese led by Agnolo della Pergola cut down by Allied crossbowmen. Despite heavy losses on both sides, it was a bloody victory for Carmagnola (July 1427).

Casablanca ❙ 1907 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Responding to the murder of some Europeans working on the new harbour at Casablanca, French forces bombarded, then seized, the city (4 August). However, Casablanca was soon besieged by Moroccan Chief Madoni el Glaoui until he was driven off at nearby **Taddert**. Morocco was eventually declared a French Protectorate in 1912 after the second siege of **Fez** (18 August–12 September 1907).

Casablanca ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As part of the **Torch** operations in French Northwest Africa, 34,000 Americans under General George Patton landed in Morocco near Casablanca. There was resistance ashore under Vichy General Charles Nogùes, and Admiral Gervais de Lafond suffered costly losses in ships and men. Threatened with assault on Casablanca itself, Admiral Francois Darlan surrendered (8–10 November 1942).

Casa de Salinas ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British General Sir Arthur Wellesley was advancing east along the Tagus towards Talavera, southwest of Madrid, when Marshal Claude

Victor sent Generals Pierre Lapisse and Francois Ruffin across the shallow Alberche, where they surprised and nearly captured Wellesley at Casa de Salinas. In a costly action, Wellesley finally checked the French then won at **Talavera de la Reina** next day (27 July 1809).

Casale ❙ 1628–1629 ❙ Thirty Years War (Mantuan War)

During a disputed succession in Mantua and Montferrat, Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba, Spanish Governor of Milan, laid siege to Casale, east of Turin, held for the French-born heir Charles di Gonzaga Duke of Nevers. When Louis XIII crossed the Alps and defeated a Savoyard army at Susa, Cordoba raised the siege, but it was resumed a few months later (1628–March 1629).

Casale ❙ 1629–1630 ❙ Thirty Years War (Mantuan War)

In the breakdown of negotations over the succession of **Mantua** and Montferrat, Spain sent the veteran Ambrogio de Spinola to renew the siege of Casale, east of Turin. The city fell, but the citadel held out. Spinola died during negotiations and, in the peace which followed, the French-born heir Charles di Gonzaga Duke of Nevers received his inheritance (September 1629–October 1630).

Casale ❙ 1640 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After victory in northern Italy at **Chieri** (November 1639), French commander Henri Comte d'Harcourt and Henri de Turenne made a second advance on Casale, on the Po, 40 miles east of Turin. Despite having twice as many troops, Spanish General Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés suffered a decisive defeat and the French advanced on **Turin** (29 April 1640).

Casalechio ❙ 1511 ❙ War of the Holy League

Following breakup of the League of Cambrai, Pope Julius II formed a new alliance with Venice against France in northern Italy. At Casalechio, Papal commander Francesco Maria della Rovere Duke of Urbino was routed by the French under Gian Giacomo Trivulzio of Milan, who then captured nearby Bologna. The Pope retired to **Ravenna**, where he was defeated 12 months later (21 May 1511).

Casal Novo ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Cazal Novo**

Casas Grandes ❙ 1911 ❙ Mexican Revolution

At the start of Mexico's Revolution, Francisco Madero crossed from Texas and, after initial success, led an ambitious dawn attack on Casas Grandes, in Chihuahua. In the first pitched battle of the Revolution, his 600 ill-armed men were decisively defeated when Federal cavalry reinforcements drove them from the field. Madero soon regained the initiative at **Ciudad Juárez** (6 March 1911).

Casco Bay ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

See **Fort Loyal**

Caseros ❙ 1852 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Opposing the costly intervention in Uruguay by Argentine Dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, rebel General Justo José de Urquiza raised the siege of **Montevideo**, then met Rosas at Monte Caseros, west of Buenos Aires. Supported by Brazilians and Uruguayans, Urquiza secured a decisive victory. The Dictator then fled into exile and Urquiza became President (3 February 1852).

Casilinum ❙ 214 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Soon after Hannibal withdrew to Apulia from his third failed attempt on **Nola**, Marcus Claudius Marcellus and Fabius Cunctator attacked Casilinum, just west of Capua, held by Carthaginians and Capuans under Status Metius. Following a heavy assault, the garrison surrendered to Fabius in return for free passage to **Capua**. Marcellus, claiming ignorance, attacked and destroyed the withdrawing column.

Casilinum ❙ 554 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

The Romano-Byzantine General Narses was campaigning in Italy against the Goths when a Frankish army under the brothers Buccelin and Lothair invaded from Germany. Part of the army under Buccelin met Narses on the Volturno River at Casilinum, just west of Capua, and was destroyed. Buccelin was killed, and the Frankish offensive into Italy was virtually over.

Caspe ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Campaigning on the Ebro in Aragon for the Spanish Republican government, Colonel Eulogio Despujol surprised a Carlist force under Manuel Marco de Bello at Caspe, northeast of Alcañiz. The Carlists were routed in a brilliant action, losing 200 prisoners and 80 horses. Despujol was promoted to Brigadier and became Conde de Caspe (23 February 1874).

Cassano ❙ 1158 ❙ Frederick's 2nd Expedition to Italy

German Emperor Frederick Barbarossa crossed the Alps into northern Italy, where he marched against the Milanese, who had campaigned against his feudatory lord, Otto von Wittelsbach (later Duke Otto I of Bavaria). The Emperor defeated the Italians on the Adda River at Cassano, then marched west in August to besiege **Milan**.

Cassano ❙ 1259 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

With the death of Frederick II, the Imperial cause in northern Italy was sustained by the cruel Ghibelline despot Ezelino III da Romana. Pro-Papal Guelfs gradually recovered territory and at Cassano, east of Milan, Ezelino was defeated and died of wounds a prisoner. The Guelfs butchered many Ghibelline leaders but were defeated the following year at **Montaperti** (27 September 1259).

Cassano ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Returning to Italy to meet a new French offensive, Prince Eugène of Savoy joined Victor Amadeus II of Savoy (now an Imperial ally) attacking the French at Cassano, on the Adda, east of Milan. French commander Philippe de Vendôme failed until reinforced by his brother Louis Duke de Vendôme. Eugène withdrew, returning next year for his great victory at **Turin** (16 August 1705).

Cassano ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Three weeks after their victory at **Magnano**, the Austrians of General Paul Kray were joined by Russians under General Alexander Suvorov and attacked the demoralised French on the Adda at Cassano, east of Milan. Despite the inspired leadership of newly appointed commander Jean Victor Moreau, the French were again defeated and the Allies seized Milan (27 April 1799).

Cassel ❙ 1071 ❙ Franco-Frisian War

When he became King of France, Philip I took an army to protect Flanders on behalf of his aunt Adela—sister of Henry I of England and widow of his former Regent, Baldwin V—against attack by Count Robert of Frisia. Philip was heavily defeated at Cassel, inland from Dunkirk, and Count Robert continued his struggle against the King for five years before eventually swearing allegiance.

Cassel ❙ 1328 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

Soon after being crowned, Philip VI of France determined on a fresh expedition to secure control of Flanders. At Cassel, east of Saint-Omer, Flemish leader Nicolas Zannequin led a doomed force of infantry and pikemen, who were ridden down and destroyed by French cavalry. Philip, first of the House of Valois, then sacked Bruges and seized most of Flanders (23 August 1328).

Cassel ❙ 1677 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Louis XIV of France launched a fresh offensive in the Netherlands to capture Valenciennes, then besieged St Omer, with the support of Marshal Sebastien Vauban and Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg. A relief army under William of Orange was defeated at nearby Cassel by Luxembourg and the King's brother,

Duke Philippe d'Orleans. St Omer soon surrendered (11 April 1677).

Cassel ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As Napoleon Bonaparte returned west of the Elbe, former French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte sent a Cossack force under Prince Alexander Tchernitcheff against Cassel, the capital of Jerome Bonaparte's Kingdom of Westphalia. Jerome quickly fled and the Russians inflicted a heavy defeat, capturing nine French guns and declaring Jerome's kingdom at an end (28 September 1813).

Cassina Grossa ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Alessandria**

Cassino ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Monte Cassino**

Cassiope ❙ 1084 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

See **Corfu**

Cassville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Adairsville**

Castagnaro ❙ 1387 ❙ Padua-Verona War

Attacking Verona, Francesco de Carrara of Padua sent a large mercenary army under Englishman Sir John Hawkwood (Giovanni Acuto), who met Giovanni dei Ordelaffi at Castagnaro. Despite inferiority in men and guns, Hawkwood secured a brilliant tactical victory, taking almost 5,000 prisoners (including Ordelaffi) and most of the Veronese artillery (11 March 1387).

Castalla ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In an unwise advance from Alicante, Spanish General José O'Donnell (brother of Henry) marched north towards Castalla to try and surprise General Jean-Isidore Harispe. However, the outnumbered French routed the Murcian army, with about 3,000 Spanish lost for 200 French casualties. O'Donnell's survivors fled back to Alicante (21 July 1812).

Castalla ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Leading a new offensive in Valencia, French Marshal Louis Suchet beat Allied forces at **Yecla** and **Biar** before meeting a mixed army under the incompetent leadership of General Sir John Murray in hills west of Castalla. Despite a poorly managed battle, Murray's subordinates won a remarkable victory and Suchet withdrew. Murray did not pursue and remained on the defensive (13 April 1813).

Casteel Zeelandia ❙ 1661–1662 ❙ Chinese Conquest of Taiwan

See **Fort Zeelandia**

Casteggio ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Montebello**

Castelfidardo ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

With the Kingdom of Naples under attack by Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Camillo Cavour of Piedmont sent General Enrico Cialdini into the Papal states against Pope Pius IX's army. French General Léon Louis Lamoricière was decisively defeated at Castelfidardo and fell back on nearby **Ancona**, while Cialdini marched south to join Garibaldi at the **Volturno** (18 September 1860).

Castellazzo ❙ 1391 ❙ Florentine-Milanese Wars

When Gian Galeazzo Visconti of Milan sent Jacopo Dal Verme against Florence and Bologna, he was met at Castellazzo, near Alessandria, by English mercenary Sir John Hawkwood and Jean III Count of Armagnac, who crossed the alps to aid his allies. The massive French army was routed, with Armagnac killed, and the Visconti family effectively secured most of northern Italy (25 July 1391).

Castellfullit de la Roca ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

General Ramón Nouvilas was appointed to command the Spanish Republican army in the north and attempted to relieve the Carlist siege of Olot in Gerona. However, at Castellfullit de la Roca, in one of the government's worst defeats, Nouvilas was routed by Carlist General Francisco Savalls. He was captured along with about 2,000 of his men, and Olot capitulated two days later (14 March 1874).

Castellón de la Plana ❙ 1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Expanding the offensive on the Ebro, which began at **Belchite**, the Nationalist army of General Fidel Dávila seized the coastal city of **Vinaroz** in April, then resumed the offensive south towards the key city of Castellón de la Plana. Heavy fighting saw Castellón fall to General Antonio Aranda's corps, and the Nationalists then continued south along the coast towards **Valencia** (14 June 1938).

Castelnaudary ❙ 1632 ❙ French Civil War

Rebelling against Louis XIII and his Minister Cardinal Richelieu, the King's brother Duke Gaston of Orleans was supported by the great Henry Duke of Montmorency and nobles of the Languedoc. The rebel army was crushed at Castelnaudary, south of Toulouse, by Marshal Henry of Schomberg. Montmorency was executed and Gaston fled into exile (1 September 1632).

Castelnuovo, Albania ❙ 1538–1539 ❙ Later Venetian-Turkish War

Venetian Admiral Andrea Doria recovered from failure at **Preveza** in September 1538 and, with Ferrante Gonzaga, captured the Albanian fortress of Castelnuovo (24 October). The following summer Turkish Admiral Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa led a costly siege which eventually recovered the port (modern Herceg Novi), and a truce soon ended the war with Venice (13 July–10 August 1539).

Castelnuovo, Albania ❙ 1687 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Campaigning against the Turkish Corsairs of Dalmatia, Venetian Captain-General at Sea, Girolamo Cornaro, in alliance with Montenegrans under Vuceta Bogdanovic, won a great victory over the Turks near Castelnuovo (modern Herceg Novi). The fortress became part of Venetian Albania and Cornaro went on to besiege **Monemvasia** (30 September 1687).

Castelnuovo, Albania ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

On a fresh offensive in Dalmatia, French forces under General Auguste Marmont advanced from Dubrovnik towards Castlenuovo (modern Herceg Novi) against a large force of Russians and Montenegrans. Marmont secured a decisive victory in a night-time attack outside Castlenuovo, completed next day when he destroyed a Montenegran counter-attack (29–30 September 1806).

Castelnuovo, Italy ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Responding to the French check at **Caldiero**, Austrian General Paul Davidovich advanced down the Adige Valley towards Verona. North of Castelnuovo, he faced a large force under General Barthélemy Joubert, while General Pierre Augereau had advanced upriver to cut him off at Peri. After heavy losses in men and supplies, Davidovich broke through to withdraw north (21 November 1796).

Castelo Branco ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Franco-Spanish commander James Fitz-James Duke of Berwick advanced into Portugal and fell on a Dutch-Portuguese force under Baron Nicolas Fagel near the frontier fortress of Castelo Branco. Fagel's outnumbered troops were heavily defeated, with most killed or captured. He managed to escape southwest towards Abrantes, while Berwick marched south to capture Portalegre (May 1704).

Castiglione ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Marching to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, Austrian commander Dagobert Wurmser unwisely divided his fresh army down both sides of Lake Garda. Two days after defeating an Austrian force at **Lonato**, Napoleon Bonaparte routed Wurmser near Castiglione delle Stiviere, north of Medole. Wurmser withdrew and Bonaparte renewed the siege of Mantua (5 August 1796).

Castillejos, Morocco ❙ 1860 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan War

When Moroccan forces raided Spanish possessions in North Africa, a large invasion force landed and, in the first major action of the war, General Juan Prim y Prats met the Moors at Castillejos (Fnideq), just south of Ceuta. The Moors were defeated in very heavy fighting, permitting a Spanish advance south towards victory at **Tetuán**. Prim was created Marques de Castillejos (1 January 1860).

Castillejos, Spain ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the siege of **Olivenza**, in central Spain, south of Badajoz, Spanish General Francisco Ballesteros advanced south towards Niebla, but was pursued by General Honoré Gazan and turned to fight at Villaneuva de los Castillejos. Ballesteros was heavily defeated, losing 1,500 prisoners as well as numerous casualties, and was driven over the Guadiana into Portugal (24 January 1811).

Castillon ❙ 1453 ❙ Hundred Years War

England lost Normandy at **Formigny** in 1450, and John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury landed with a fresh army at **Bordeaux** (23 October 1452). Ill-advisedly marching east to relieve Castillon, besieged by French General Jean Bureau, the 80-year-old Earl was defeated and killed. The fortress surrendered three days later and the defeat cost England the southwest (17 July 1453).

Castine ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Hampden**

Castlebar ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

French General Joseph Humbert advanced south from **Killala** to attack a strong defensive position at Barnageerah Pass near Castlebar, County Mayo. Loyalist General Gerard Lake had only just taken command from General John Hely-Hutchinson, and his defeated garrison of about 1,500 fencibles and militia fled in a disgraceful rout known as the "Castlebar Races" (27 August 1798).

Castleford ❙ 948 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

During the confused struggle for Northumbria following Viking defeat in 937 at **Brunanburh**, the Saxon Eadred marched against Erik Bloodaxe, the exiled Norwegian who claimed northern England. Returning south after burning the city of Ripon, Eadred's rearguard was ambushed at Castleford on the River Aire. The Saxons suffered terrible losses, and Eadred turned back and overthrew Erik.

Castle Hill ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Buda**

Castrejon ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Auguste Marmont led a counter-offensive south of the Duoro through Tedula towards **Salamanca**, and attacked General Sir Stapleton Cotton, defending a line on the Tarabancos at Castrejon, west of Medina del Campo. Though Cotton resisted heavy artillery fire, when the French threatened to turn his position, he fell back west to **Castrillo** on the Guarena (18 July 1812).

Castricum ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Four days after success at **Alkmaar** in northern Holland, Frederick Augustus Duke of York and his Russian ally General Ivan Hermann advanced on French entrenchments among coastal dunes near Castricum, southwest

of **Bergen-aan-Zee**. However, General Guillaume Brune drove them back with heavy losses in men and guns. York quickly made peace and returned home (6 October 1799).

Castrillo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Advancing northeast after taking **Salamanca** (27 June), Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington was surprised by a counter-offensive through **Castrejon** by French Marshal Auguste Marmont. In a defensive position further west on the Guarena at Castrillo, British-German troops under General Victor Alten repulsed General Bertrand Clausel and Wellington withdrew to Salamanca (18 July 1812).

Castrogiovanni ❙ 859 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

With the fall of **Palermo** in 831, the key to the Byzantine defence of central Sicily became the heavily fortified city of Castrogiovanni (modern Enna), held in the final months by a force under Theodotus. Following several failed assaults, the city was eventually stormed by Emir Abbas ibn Fadl, giving Arabs the "navel of Sicily" and leaving the Byzantines little else but **Syracuse** (24 January 859).

Castro Urdiales ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British Admiral Sir Home Popham led an offensive on the northern coast of Spain to relieve pressure on the Allied campaign around **Salamanca**, attacking **Lequeitio** and **Guetaria**. He soon joined with Spanish troops under Colonel Francisco Longa to capture the fortress at Castro Urdiales, northwest of Bilbao. A few days later, Popham marched southeast against **Portugalete** (6–8 July 1812).

Castro Urdiales ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Campaigning on the Biscay Coast, French General Maximilien Foy besieged Castro Urdiales, northwest of Bilbao, captured by the British the previous July and held by Spanish Colonel Pedro Alvarez. A relief force under General Gabriel Mendizibal was driven off (29 April) and, despite British naval support, Foy took the port by storm (25 April–11 May 1813).

Catalaunian Plain ❙ 451 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Chalons**

Catalca ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Chataldja**

Catambuco ❙ 1823 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Royalist rebels under Colonel Agustín Agualongo rose in support of Ferdinand VII and seized Pasto, but it was retaken by Colonel Bartolomé Salom. Returning after defeat at **Ibarra** in July, the rebels besieged the city. Salom marched out to inflict a terrible defeat at nearby Catambuco and the rising was suppressed until the final Royalist defeat in June 1824 at **Barbacoas** (13 September 1823).

Catania ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Following the bombardment of Messina, and truce in 1848, Sicily renewed her uprising against Ferdinand II of Naples, aided by foreigners including the Pole Ludwig Mieroslawski. In eastern Sicily at Catania the rebels were defeated in a decisive battle by General Carlo Filangieri and Swiss mercenaries. Filangieri became Governor of Sicily as the Duke of Taormina (6 April 1849).

Catania ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

British General Sir Bernard Montgomery opened the Allied invasion of **Sicily**, landing in the southeast, where he captured Syracuse (10 July). However, he stalled on the Plain of Catania, with costly losses while attempting to secure the Primosole Bridge over the Simeto. Montgomery then diverted inland towards Adrano and the Germans held Catania until they withdrew on 4 August (12–17 July 1943).

Catawba Ford ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Fishing Creek**

Cateau Cambresis ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
See **Beaumont-en-Cambresis**

Cathraeth ❙ 598 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars
Marching into northern Northumbria against King Aethelfrith, the Scottish Princes Mynydawc and Cynan of Edinburgh were met in battle on the Swale at Cathraeth (modern Catterick). While Aethelfrith's Bernicians suffered heavy losses, the army of Edinburgh was destroyed. A further victory at **Daegsaston** in 603 secured Aethelfrith's northern border against the Scots.

Catlett's Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Auburn**

Cattaro ❙ 1690 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars
While Venice besieged the Turkish fortress at **Monemvasia** in southern Greece, other Venetian forces on the Dalmatian coast marched against Zin Ali Pasha of Herzogovina, who was reinforced by cavalry from the Pasha of Bosnia. In a decisive defeat near Cattaro (modern Kotor), south of Dubrovnik, Zin Ali was captured and lost 700 men out of his army of 3,500 (30 April 1690).

Cattaro ❙ 1813–1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)
Following French defeats in Germany, Peter I of Montenegro besieged the Adriatic port of Cattaro (Kotor), south of Dubrovnik, defended by French General Jean-Joseph Gauthier. Aided by Captain William Hoste in the frigate *Bacchante*, the Montenegrans forced Gauthier to surrender. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made them return Cattaro to Austria (14 October 1813–3 January 1814).

Caucasus ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
To secure Caucasus oil, German Army Group A under Marshal Wilhelm List (later, General Ewald von Kliest) drove south from **Rostov** and took Maikop (9 August). Russian counter-attacks then stopped the Germans crossing the Caucasus Mountains towards Grozny and Baku. Threatened in the rear by the fall of **Stalingrad**, the Germans were forced to withdraw (29 July 1942–14 February 1943).

Caudebec ❙ 1592 ❙ 9th French War of Religion
The Catholic forces of Alessandro Farnese Duke of Parma relieved **Rouen** (21 April) then marched west and captured the town of Caudebec on the Seine, where they found themselves trapped by the massively reinforced Royalist army of Henry of Navarre. In a brilliant manoeuvre, Parma led his 15,000 men across the river in a single night to escape to the south (24 April–21 May 1592).

Caudine Forks ❙ 321 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War
Determined to conquer central Italy after victory at **Suessa** in 339 BC, Rome renewed war against the Samnites. After initial success, Consuls Titus Veturius Calvinus and Spurius Postumius Albinus were routed by Caius Pontius on the Plain of Caudium at the Caudine Forks, and surrendered. Rome accepted a harsh truce and, when war resumed, she was defeated again in 315 BC at **Lautulae**.

Caudium ❙ 321 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War
See **Caudine Forks**

Cau Giay ❙ 1883 ❙ Sino-French War
See **Hanoi**

Cauldron ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
Axis commander Erwin Rommel turned the British line at **Gazala**, then concentrated his tanks in a defensive position in the Allied rear known as the Cauldron. Rommel drew in and

destroyed British armour and, with the fall of **Bir Hacheim** (11 June), the British retreated into Egypt through **Mersah Matruh** to **El Alamein**, while Rommel turned northeast on **Tobruk** (30 May–4 June 1942).

Caulk's Field ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

As a diversion from the advance on **Baltimore**, Captain Sir Peter Parker (HMS *Menelaus*) took 260 men against the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay to attack about 175 Americans under Colonel Phillip Reed in camp west of Chestertown. Landing at night without the element of surprise, the British were badly beaten at Caulk's Field with 17 killed, including Parker fatally wounded (31 August 1814).

Caurières ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Louvement**

Caversham Bridge ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Reading**

Caving Banks ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Bird Creek**

Cawnpore (1st) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Near the start of the mutiny, rebel leader Nana Sahib laid siege to Cawnpore (modern Kanpur), held by a small garrison under General Sir Hugh Wheeler. Three weeks of bombardment forced the starving garrison to surrender in return for safe passage to Allahabad. But as they left, Wheeler and most of the men were killed. The women and children were taken and later murdered (6–26 June 1857).

Cawnpore (2nd) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Advancing from Allahabad to recapture Cawnpore (modern Kanpur), Sir Henry Havelock beat rebel forces at **Fatehpur**, **Aong** and **Pandu Nadi**, yet arrived too late to prevent the murder of European women and children by Nana Sahib. Just outside the city at Maharajpur, Nana Sahib was routed and fled. British forces then entered Cawnpore and exacted terrible retribution (16 July 1857).

Cawnpore (3rd) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

As General Sir Colin Campbell marched south from **Lucknow**, General Charles Windham marched out of Cawnpore (modern Kanpur) against approaching rebels from Gwalior under Tantia Topi. Heavily outnumbered Windham was routed and driven back to his entrenchments. The rebels seized the city before Campbell arrived to stabilise the situation (27–28 November 1857).

Cawnpore (4th) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Securing the British entrenchments at Cawnpore (modern Kanpur) after General Charles Windham's defeat, General Sir Colin Campbell attacked the rebels outside the city under Tantia Topi. In a vital strategic defeat, despite massive numerical superiority, the rebels were driven out with heavy losses in men and guns, saving Cawnpore. Campbell then prepared to retake **Lucknow** (6 December 1857).

Cayenne ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

British Admiral Sir Sydney Smith supported Portuguese Brazil against French Guyana, sending Captain James Yeo in the sloop *Confiance* with Colonel Manoel Marques to take Cayenne. Five weeks after the combined force landed near Cayenne and captured Fort Diamant, French General Victor Hugues surrendered. Guyana remained Portuguese until 1814 (January–February 1809).

Cazal Novo ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While retreating from the failed French invasion of Portugal, part of Marshal Michel Ney's rearguard under General Jean-Gabriel Marchand took a strong position at Cazal Novo, southeast of Coimbra. There they inflicted heavy losses on the Light Division under General Sir William Erskine before continuing the French withdrawal east through Miranda do Corvo (14 March 1811).

Cecora ❙ 1620 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

After victory at **Jassy** in support of Moldavian intrigue, Polish Hetman Stanislas Zolkiewski was abandoned by local allies and retreated north before a large Ottoman army under Sultan Osman II. On the Dniester at Cecora, near Mogilev-Podolski, the 73-year-old Polish General was killed and his army was annihilated. The Turks were stopped in 1621 at **Khotin** (September–6 October 1620).

Cedar Canyon ❙ 1864 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

In response to Indian attacks in northern Colorado, Major Jacob Downing took a force against a Cheyenne village at Cedar Canyon, north of the South Platte. Downing claimed he killed 26, wounded 30 and captured 100 horses in a dawn attack. While he was unable to pursue because he had run out of ammunition, this was the first major action on the Platte (May 1864).

Cedar Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Despite defeat at **Fisher's Hill** and **Tom's Brook**, Confederate commander Jubal A. Early boldly attacked Union General Horatio G. Wright at Cedar Creek, just northeast of Strasburg, Virginia. Early secured the initial advantage, but Union commander Philip Sheridan arrived to turn certain defeat into brilliant triumph, and he finally defeated Early in March 1865 at **Waynesboro** (19 October 1864).

Cedar Falls ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Iron Triangle**

Cedar Mountain ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

A month after saving Richmond in the **Seven Days' Battles**, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee sent Generals Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and Ambrose P. Hill into northern Virginia, where part of General John Pope's army under General Nathaniel Banks was defeated at Cedar Mountain, near Culpeper. Jackson soon continued the offensive along the **Rappahannock** (9 August 1862).

Cedarville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Front Royal**

Cedarville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Sent from Petersburg to reinforce the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley, General Richard H. Anderson was intercepted on the Shenandoah in Virginia, just north of Front Royal at Cedarville, by Union General Wesley Merritt. The Union forces withdrew north after an inconclusive action, and Anderson supported the attack further north at **Summit Point** five days later (16 August 1864).

Cedynia ❙ 972 ❙ Polish-German Wars

Mieszko I of Poland expanded into eastern Pomerania, where he met a force under Margrave Hodo of the Eastern March at Cedynia, just inside the modern Polish border northeast of Berlin. Driven onto swampy ground, the German knights were badly defeated and, after repulsing an attempt by Emperor Otto II to regain the area in 976, Mieszko was confirmed as Count of the March (24 June 972).

Cefn Carnedd ❙ 50 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

See **Caer Caradoc**

Celaya ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

See **La Estancia**

Celaya ❙ 1915 ❙ Mexican Revolution

After supporting Venustiano Carranza to overthrow President Victoriano Huerta, rebel leader Francisco (Pancho) Villa fell out with his former ally and, at Celaya, west of Querétaro, attacked a large government army under General Álvaro Obregón. Villa suffered massive losses in two battles—among the bloodiest in Mexican history—and fell back on **Trinidad** (6–7 & 13–15 April 1915).

Cempoala ❙ 1520 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

Conquistador Hernán Cortés destroyed **Cholula** and arrived at the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan (November 1519), before Pánfilo de Narváez left Cuba with 1,000 men to remove him from command. Leaving Pedro de Alvarado in charge, Cortés marched to Cempoala on the coast and beat Narváez, enlisting his men. Cortés returned to **Tenochtitlan**, where fierce resistance had begun (May 1520).

Central Henan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

In the opening Kogo phase of the **Ichigo** offensive, General Eitaro Uchiyama advanced south to clear the Beijing-Hankou Railway. Storming across Central Henan, the Japanese secured massive territory including Zhengzhou (22 April) and Luoyang (24 May). Army commander Shunroku Hata then moved his field headquarters to Hankou to prepare the next phase towards **Changsha** (18 April–25 May 1944).

Cepeda ❙ 1820 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

On campaign against the Unitarians of Buenos Aires, Argentine Federalist forces under Estanislao López of Sante Fe and Francisco Ramirez of Entre Ríos attacked and defeated General José Rondeau of Río de la Plata at Cepeda, northwest of Buenos Aires. However, the struggle between the provinces and Buenos Aires continued for 40 years until a second action at Cepeda (1 February 1820).

Cepeda ❙ 1859 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Concluding protracted conflict between the warring provinces of Argentina, President Justo José de Urquiza at Paraná took an army against the Porteño forces of Buenos Aires, led by General Bartolomé Mitre. In battle northwest of Buenos Aires at Cepeda, Mitre was defeated, and Buenos Aires agreed to join the Confederation, though fighting resumed two years later at **Pavón** (23 October 1859).

Cephisus ❙ 1311 ❙ Wars of the Catalan Company

The Spanish mercenary army known as the Catalan Grand Company turned against their former Byzantine allies at **Aprus** (1305) and descended into Greece, to be confronted at the River Cephisus by Walter de Brienne Duke of Athens. Luring the French knights onto marshy ground, the Catalans utterly crushed them, killing Walter. They then established themselves as rulers of Athens (15 March 1311).

Cer ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Near the start of the war, Austrian Generals Liborius von Frank and Oskar Potiorek invaded Serbia and were met in the Cer Mountains west of Belgrade by Serbian Generals Stepa Stepanovic and Zivojin Misic. Despite costly Serbian losses, this first Allied victory saw the Austrians driven out of the mountains, and they fell back across the Drina to the city of **Sabac** (12–20 August 1914).

Cerami ❙ 1063 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Two years after seizing **Messina** in Sicily, Roger d'Hauteville marched inland to capture Troina, then met a large Muslim army in the mountains at Cerami. The Muslims suffered massive casualties, including a leading general identified as Arcadius of Palermo said to have been killed by Roger himself. Victory secured the Normans northeast Sicily, and Roger soon won again at **Misilmeri**.

Ceresole ❙ 1544 ❙ 4th Habsburg-Valois War

When a French-Swiss force under Francis de Bourbon Prince of Enghien besieged Carignano, south of Turin, they faced the large Spanish-Italian force of Alfonso d'Avalos Marquis del Vasto, reinforced by 7,000 Landsknechts. The Germans were virtually annihilated in a bloody action to the southeast at Ceresole and del Vasto withdrew with 9,000 killed or captured (14 April 1544).

Céret ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Boulou**

Cerignola ❙ 1503 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII

In resumed war between France and Spain over Naples, Spanish General Gonsalvo de Cordoba was forced back to an eight-month siege at the port of **Barletta**. However, when reinforcements arrived by sea, Cordoba marched west to Cerignola and inflicted a terrible defeat, killing French commander Louis d'Armagnac Duke of Nemours and securing Naples for Spain (28 April 1503).

Cerigotto ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Cape Spada**

Cerisole ❙ 1544 ❙ 4th Habsburg-Valois War

See **Ceresole**

Cernay ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Mühlhausen**

Cernomen ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

See **Maritza**

Cerquin ❙ 1539 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Honduras

As Spain tried to secure Honduras, the Lenca Chief Lampira raised powerful resistance in the mountains, where he held out in his stronghold at Cerquin against a force under Alonso de Cáceres, sent by Governor Francisco de Montejo. After six months' failed siege, Lampira was lured to peace talks and killed. Resistance was soon crushed. The modern Honduran national currency is named in his honour.

Cerrito ❙ 1812 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Spanish Viceroy Gaspar Vigodet led an offensive from Montevideo which was met at nearby Cerrito by a makeshift force under the Argentine General José Rondeau. With brilliant tactics, Rondeau secured a decisive Patriot victory and succeeded San Martin to command the Patriot Army of the North. Vigodet meanwhile withdrew to eventual siege at **Montevideo** (31 December 1812).

Cerro Corá ❙ 1870 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Despite defeat at **Piribebuy** and **Acosta-Ñu** in August 1869, Paraguayan Dictator Francisco Solano López continued fighting until cornered at Cerro Corá, near the Aquidaban in northeast Paraguay, by Brazilian commander Gaston d'Orleans Comte d'Eu. Attacked by General José Antonio Câmara, López and most of his men were killed, ending Latin America's bloodiest war (1 March 1870).

Cerro del Borrego ❙ 1862 ❙ Mexican-French War

See **Orizaba**

Cerro de Pasco ❙ 1820 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

While Patriot commander José de San Martin besieged **Callao**, he sent General Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales inland to raise support, where he was met at Cerro de Pasco by a Royalist force under General Diego O'Reilly. A decisive action saw the Royalists lose 70 casualties and 350 captured, including O'Reilly, and Arenales captured vital Spanish military equipment (6 December 1820).

Cerro Gordo ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

General Winfield Scott's expeditionary force advancing inland from **Veracruz** towards **Mexico City** met Mexican commander Antonio de Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, a mountain pass near Plan del Rio. After a premature assault by General David Twiggs, Scott's main force attacked next day and the Mexicans fled with heavy casualties and prisoners (17–18 April 1847).

Cerro Grande ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Chilean Liberal Revolt

Faced by a widespread Liberal army rising and defeat at **Loros** in March, Conservative Chilean President Manuel Montt Torres sent General Juan Viduarra Leal against rebel leader Pedro León Gallo and over 2,000 men at Cerro Grande, near La Serena. Gallo was defeated by the smaller government force when some commanders changed sides and the rising was bloodily crushed (29 April 1859).

Cerro Porteño ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Near the start of her war against Spain, Argentina sent General Manuel Belgrano to incorporate Paraguay under the authority of Buenos Aires. At Cerro Porteño, southeast of Asunción near Paraguarí, Spanish Governor Bernardo de Velazco fled the field. However, militia commander Colonel Manuel Atanasio Cavañas secured a decisive victory and soon won again at **Tacauri** (15 January 1811).

Cerros de San Francisco ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

See **San Francisco, Chile**

Cesis ❙ 1577 ❙ Livonian War

See **Wenden**

Cesis ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

When a counter-offensive at **Tallinn** drove the Red Army out of Estonia, Estonian General Johan Laidoner marched into northern Latvia to meet a German offensive from **Riga**. With Latvian aid, Laidoner decisively defeated General Rudiger von der Goltz near Cesis (Vönnu)—celebrated in Estonia by Victory Day—and checked Russia later that year at the **Narva** (19–23 June 1919).

Cesky Brod ❙ 1434 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Lipany**

Cesme ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Chesme**

Ceuta ❙ 1415 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa

King John I of Portugal was urged on by his glory-hunting sons to attack the Muslim fortress of Ceuta (modern Sabta), south of the Strait of Gibraltar. The city fell with heavy Arab losses after a ferocious defence by Governor Salat ben Salat. Portugal's first overseas colony was given to Dom Pedro de Menezes, who held it against repeated attacks, including a major siege in 1419 (21 August 1415).

Ceuta ❙ 1720 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan Wars

Determined to save Ceuta (Sabta) from constant Moroccan attack, Philip V sent about 16,000 men under Jean de Bette Marquis de Lede and, following a naval bombardment, a successful Spanish offensive inflicted over 500 casualties and captured 29 cannon. Although de Lede was soon driven back and later withdrew, the blockade continued for many years (15 November 1720–February 1721).

Ceva ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Just days after defeat at **Millessimo**, in northwest Italy, Austrian Baron Michael Colli took a defensive position west of **Dego** at Ceva and inflicted a costly repulse on French General Pierre Augereau. The French withdrew and gathered a large force to attack next day. Colli skillfully slipped away in the night and withdrew to **Mondovi**, where he was quickly defeated (16–17 April 1796).

Cevo ❙ 1768 ❙ Ottoman Invasions of Montenegro

Abandoned by Venice, Montenegro faced separate Ottoman armies invading from Rumelia and Bosnia. The two forces united, but near Cevo, just west of Danilograd, they were beaten by the much smaller Montenegran army in the "Marathon of Montenegro." Three days later, a

lightning storm reputedly destroyed the Turks' gunpowder supply, and they had to withdraw (28 October 1768).

Ceylon ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Indian Ocean)

Admiral Chuichi Nagumo in command of a large Japanese fleet bombed key naval ports at **Colombo** and **Trincomalee** in Ceylon and sank an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, two destroyers and five other ships at the cost of just 36 aircraft lost. A supporting force under Admiral Jizaburo Ozawa sank 18 merchant ships in the Bay of Bengal before they both withdrew (5–9 April 1942).

Ceza ❙ 1888 ❙ Zulu Rebellion

When Britain annexed the last of Zululand and imposed a new hut tax, Zululand Police and Imperial troops supported Magistrate Dick Addison going to arrest uSuthu Chief Dinuzulu. Attacked by the Zulus at Ceza, on the border of the Boer New Republic, the British turned and fled. Losses were minimal, but this blow to British prestige was followed by another at **Ivuna** (1 June 1888).

Chabreiss ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

See **Shubra Khit**

Chacabuco ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Recovering from rebel defeat at **Rancagua** in 1814, General José de San Martin crossed the Andes and joined Bernardo O'Higgins against outnumbered Royalists under Brigadier Rafael Maroto, north of Santiago at Chacabuco. Maroto was routed, losing 500 killed, 600 captured and all his guns. Santiago fell two days later and O'Higgins proclaimed independence for Chile (12–13 February 1817).

Chacaltaya ❙ 1814 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

José Pinelo captured La Paz, in modern Bolivia, in support of Indian Chief Mateo Pumacahua then faced 1,200 Royalists from Oruro under General Juan Ramirez de Orosco. Pinelo was defeated northeast of La Paz at Chacaltaya, and Ramirez occupied the city. He then marched into Peru and drove Pumacahua out of Arequipa (9 December), seized after victory at **Apacheta** (2 November 1814).

Chaeronea ❙ 338 BC ❙ 4th Sacred War

A decade after success at **Pagasae** and **Olynthus**, Philip II of Macedon took a large army into central Greece and at Chaeronea in Boeotia, met Athenians under Chares and Thebans led by Theagenes. In a brutal action, with terrible losses including the entire Theban "Sacred Band," Philip secured victory, ensuring Macedonian dominance over Greece. He was assassinated two years later (August 338 BC).

Chaeronea ❙ 86 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

Driven out of **Piraeus**, the Pontic General Archelaus, commanding the army of Mithridates VI in Greece, quickly occupied Chareonea in Boeotia, where he came under attack by Roman commander Lucius Sulla. Archelaus was decisively defeated in a large-scale action outside Chaeronea, but escaped with 10,000 men to Chalcis. He soon returned to Boeotia to fight again further east at **Orchomenus**.

Chaffin's Bluff ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **New Market Heights**

Chahar Mahall ❙ 1751 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

In the struggle for control of Persia after the assassination of Nadir Shah, the Zand Chieftain Karim Khan and his brother Sadeq Khan seized Isfahan (January 1751), then turned against their former ally, the Bakhtiyari Ali Mardan Khan. In battle southwest of Isfahan in the Chahar Mahall, Ali Mardan was defeated and fled. Karim seized power as Regent for the boy-Shah Ismail III.

Chaidari ❙ 1826 ❙ Greek War of Independence

During the Ottoman siege of the **Acropolis**, a relief force under Georgios Karaiskakis and

French Colonel Charles Nicolas Baron Fabvier approached as far as Chaidari, where they came under heavy attack and were routed. Although Fabvier blamed the loss on Karaiskakis withdrawing prematurely, Karaiskakis redeemed his reputation four months later at **Arachova** (20 August 1826).

Chains ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq
See **Hafir, Iraq**

Chakan ❙ 1660 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars
With Maratha commander Shivaji besieged near Kolhapur at **Panhala**, further north, Mughal General Shaista Khan besieged the fortress of Chakan, near Poona, held for Shivaji by Phirangoji Narsala. When a powerful mine destroyed part of the wall, Chakan fell in a bloody two-day assault with most of the garrison slaughtered and Phirangoji surrendered (21 June–15 August 1660).

Chaksana ❙ 1788 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg
When Mahadji Sindhia sent Rana Khan and Benoit de Boigne to relieve **Agra**, renegade Mughal leader Ismail Beg and Rohilla Chief Ghulam Kadir raised their siege and met Mahadji's army at Chaksana, eight miles from Bharatpur. The Marathas quit the field early after terrible losses on both sides, but de Boigne also had to withdraw. They met again in June at **Bagh Dera** (22 April 1788).

Chalcedon ❙ 74 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War
War resumed between Rome and Mithridates VI of Pontus, and Consul Marcus Aurelius Cotta sailed to the Bosphorus, where he was heavily defeated outside Chalcedon and had to retire into the city. Pontic ships then forced their way into the harbour and destroyed or captured the Roman fleet. The following year, Mithridates moved west along the Sea of Marmara against **Cyzicus**.

Chalchuapa ❙ 1885 ❙ Central American National Wars
President Justo Rufino Barrios of Guatemala was determined to reimpose a Central American Confederation and, aided by Honduras, invaded western El Salvador against President Rafael Zaldívar. His army stormed the fortress of Santa Ana, but just to the west, at Chalchuapa, Barrios was killed in further fighting. His defeated army fled, ending the dream of Guatemalan dominance (2 April 1885).

Chalcis ❙ 429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
See **Patras**

Chaldiran ❙ 1514 ❙ Turko-Persian War in Anatolia
Invading Shi'ite Persia, Turkish Sultan Selim I took about 60,000 men across the Upper Euphrates and, northeast of Lake Van, met Shah Ismail I with a reported 50,000 horsemen on the Plain of Chaldiran. Utilising newly introduced artillery, the Ottomans routed the Persians, and Selim inflicted a further defeat at **Turna Dag** before turning against Syria in 1516 at **Marj-Dabik** (23 August 1514).

Chalgrove Field ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars
After a failed attempt to intercept a Parliamentary pay convoy near Oxford, a strong Royalist force under Prince Rupert were themselves intercepted on the Thame, southeast of Oxford. The Prince cut his way through to Oxford after a sharp action on Chalgrove Field, near Chiselhampton, although Parliamentary Colonel John Hampden was fatally wounded (18 June 1643).

Chalibee ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War
See **Calabee Creek**

Chalk Bluff ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
Repulsed on the Mississippi at **Cape Girardeau** (26 April), Confederate General John S. Marmaduke's expedition into Missouri retreated southwest, pursued by General William Vandever, who had arrived to take command from General John McNeil. At Chalk Bluff, on the St Francis River north of Kennet, Marmaduke's

rearguard fought a bloody action as he escaped into Arkansas (1–2 May 1863).

Chalmette ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812
See **New Orleans**

Chalons ❙ 273 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars
When military Governor Gaius Tetricus was proclaimed Emperor in Gaul, the legitimate Emperor Aurelian, returning from victory in the east, marched into Gaul against the usurper. The Gallic force was decisively defeated in battle near Chalons-sur-Marne after Tetricus deserted, reputedly by prior agreement. Tetricus was subsequently pardoned by Aurelian.

Chalons ❙ 366 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul
Soon after appointing his brother Valens co-Emperor in the East, Roman Emperor Valentinian I moved to Paris to better combat fresh barbarian incursions. Building up a substantial military presence, he sent General Jovinus against barbarian Alemanni, who had crossed the frozen Rhine. Jovinus defeated the Alemanni at Chalons-sur-Marne, reputedly killing more than 6,000 (January 366).

Chalons ❙ 451 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire
Attila the Hun overran much of the Balkans, then led a reported 40,000 men into Gaul and besieged Orleans. In one of history's decisive battles, on the Catalaunian Plain between Chalons and Troyes, Attila was defeated by Roman commander Aetius and Theodoric the Visigoth (who was killed). Attila had to withdraw across the Rhine, but he invaded Italy the next year to sack **Aquileia**.

Chalus ❙ 1199 ❙ French War of Richard I
In a pointless dispute over ownership of some supposed treasure, Richard I—the Lion Heart—besieged one of his own Barons, Viscount Ademar, at the castle of Chalus, southwest of Limoges. An otherwise insignificant action saw the English King hit by a crossbow bolt and he died ten days later. The Viscount was later murdered in revenge by Richard's illegitimate son Philip (26 March 1199).

Chambly ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution
Attempting to support besieged **St Johns**, southeast of Montreal, British General Sir Guy Carleton reinforced Chambly, ten miles further north, held by Major Joseph Stopford. Surrounded by Canadian Colonel James Livingston and American Major John Brown, Stopford prematurely surrendered, yielding vital military supplies, which hastened the fall of St Johns (18 October 1775).

Chamkaur (1st) ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars
Amid renewed war against Sikh Guru Gobind Singh in the Upper Punjab, suspended after defeat at **Basoli** in 1702, Raja Ajmer Chand of Kahlur sought aid from an Imperial force under Generals Saiyad Beg and Alif Khan. In battle at Chamkaur, southwest of Rupar, Saiyad Beg changed sides—reportedly won over to the Sikh cause—and Alif Khan was forced to withdraw to Delhi.

Chamkaur (2nd) ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars
Despite being promised safe passage after the siege of **Anandpur** in the Upper Punjab, Sikh Guru Gobind Singh was defeated at the **Sarsa**, and was routed next day at nearby Chamkaur by Mughal Generals Khwaja Mohammad and Nahar Khan. The Guru's sons Ajit and Jujhar were killed in this final stand, while Gobind Singh and a handful of survivors escaped (22 December 1704).

Chamorlu ❙ 1413 ❙ Ottoman Civil Wars
Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II resolved to put an end to rebellion by his brother Musa Celebi and took a large force into Serbia, where he was supported by the Serbian Despot George Brankovic. In battle at Chamorlu, near Samokov, Brankovic helped defeat Musa, who was later captured and killed. As a reward the Despot

secured Serbia's freedom from Ottoman assault (5 July 1413).

Champa ❙ 1281–1283 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

When Kubilai Khan sent General Sodu and a small force against King Jaya Indravarman VI of Champa (in southern Vietnam), they captured his capital Vijaya (near modern Quy Nhon). Despite reinforcements, the Mongols could not secure decisive victory and Kubilai then sent his son Toghon. But war with **Annam** intervened and Champa remained undefeated, though later agreed to pay tribute.

Champagne ❙ 1914–1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite bloody stalemate in Flanders around **Ypres**, French commander Joseph Joffre determined to resume the offensive and attacked German positions in Champagne around Perthes. Fighting in bad winter conditions, bold French assaults against entrenched machine-guns eventually failed and both sides settled in to stubborn trench warfare (20 December 1914–17 March 1915).

Champagne ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Coinciding with the Allied offensive in **Artois**, Generals Henri Pétain and Fernande de Langle de Cary led a massive French advance in Champagne between Rheims and the Argonne, against General Karl von Einem and Crown Prince Wilhelm. The French took ground, prisoners and guns, but were finally checked with about 145,000 casualties (25 September–6 November 1915).

Champaner ❙ 1535 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Emperor Humayun expanded the Mughal Empire into central India, where he captured **Mandu** from Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, then pursued him to the supposedly impregnable fortress of Champaner, 20 miles south of Godhra. Humayun led a brilliant night-time escalade of the massive walls after the Sultan fled to Diu and General Ikhtiyar Khan surrendered the fortress (9 August 1535).

Champaubert ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

In a brilliant campaign east of Paris against the invading Prussian-Russian army of General Gebhard von Blucher, Napoleon Bonaparte attacked part of Blucher's force under Generals Zacharii Olssusiev and Konstantin Poltoratski at Baye, outside Champaubert. He captured both Generals and destroyed their force, then achieved another victory next day at **Montmirail** (10 February 1814).

Champ Blanc ❙ 1650 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

Rebelling against the power of Cardinal Jules Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV, French nobleman Viscount Henri de Turenne led a force with Spanish support to relieve the so-called Frondeurs besieged at Rethel, north of Rheims. The rebels were routed by a Royal army under Marshal Cesar de Choiseul at nearby Champ Blanc and Turenne later changed sides (15 December 1650).

Champion Hill ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John C. Pemberton attempting to defend besieged **Vicksburg**, on the Mississippi, marched east against the Union army, which had just captured **Jackson**. At Champion Hill, Mississippi, some of the campaign's hardest fighting saw Pemberton finally defeated by General John A. McClernand and he withdrew towards Vicksburg across the **Big Black River** (16 May 1863).

Champions ❙ 547 BC ❙ Spartan-Argive Wars

In a dispute over Cynuria, a strategic strip of coast between Argos and Laconia, the Argives demanded the matter be settled by 300 champions from either side. It is claimed that only two Argives and one Spartan survived the semi-legendary Battle of Champions, but the Spartan remain on the battlefield to claim victory. Sparta

won the ensuing general engagement and annexed Cynuria.

Champotón ❙ 1517 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Yucatan

Three ships under Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba sailed from Cuba to the west coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, where they were driven off from the Mayan city of Campeche. They then attempted to land further south at the fortified town of Champotón, where an armed party found itself in a fierce battle and withdrew with heavy losses. Hernandez returned to Cuba, where he later died of wounds.

Chancellorsville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Crossing the Rappahannock at **Fredericksburg**, Virginia, Union commander Joseph Hooker marched towards Chancellorsville against Confederate General Robert E. Lee. Despite heavy losses, including General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson killed, Lee won perhaps his greatest victory, while Hooker, with his reinforcements repulsed at **Salem Church**, withdrew across the river (1–4 May 1863).

Chanda, Maharashtra ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

As victorious British forces moved to capture remaining Maratha fortresses to end the war, Colonel Sir John Worthington Adams marched against Chanda (modern Chandrapur, south of Nagpur), stubbornly defended by troops of the Raja of Nagpur. Chanda was taken by storm after two days' bombardment, and the subsequent fall of **Malegaon** virtually ended the war (19–21 May 1818).

Chanda, Uttar Pradesh ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Following Gurkha success at **Manduri** (19 September), British Colonel Frederick Wroughton sent 1,100 of the Nepalese soldiers under Dhir Shamshar Rana against rebel forces gathering at Chanda, in the Jaunpur district, southeast of Sultanpur. After marching ten miles, the Gurkhas met a rival force of about 5,000, but savage fighting dispersed the rebels, who lost perhaps 300 dead (31 October 1857).

Chanda, Uttar Pradesh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Thomas Franks campaigned against Mehndi Husain in Oudh, where he defeated rebel lieutenants Fazil Azim at Saraun (21 January) and Beni Bahadur at Nasratpur (23 January). Franks then attacked Chanda, 20 miles southeast of Sultanpur, held by Banda Husain. The rebels were routed in fierce fighting and Franks met Mehndi himself the same day near **Budhayan** (19 February 1858).

Chandax ❙ 961 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Crete**

Chanderi ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

While General Sir Hugh Rose advanced on **Jhansi**, further west, Brigadier Charles Stuart attacked rebel forces in the powerful hilltop fortress at Chanderi. Stuart breached the walls with artillery fire, then sent in a storming party under Major Richard Keatinge, who was severely wounded. Although most of the rebels escaped, Stuart captured the fort and all its guns (13–17 March 1858).

Chandernagore ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

With **Calcutta** retaken in January from French-supported Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal, British Colonel Robert Clive advanced up the Hooghly against the French base at Chandernagore. Supported by Admiral Charles Watson on the river, Clive bombarded the town until commander Pierre Renault surrendered, effectively ending the French presence in Bengal (14–24 March 1757).

Chandwar ❙ 1194 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India

The great Muslim conqueror Muhammad of Ghor secured Delhi following victory at **Taraori**, then turned against the Kingdom of Kanauj under Raja Jaichand. In a terrible rout near the Jumna at

Chandwar (modern Ferozabad), the elephant-based army of Kanauj was routed by horse archers. Jaichand was killed, his capital at Benares was sacked and his kingdom was virtually destroyed.

Chang'an ❙ 316 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

With the dramatic fall of the Jin capital at **Luoyang** (311), new Emperor Min moved his court to Chang'an. But Jin military power had been fatally weakened and Chang'an (Xi'an) fell by storm to a Xiongnu army under General Liu Yao. Like his predecessor, Min was captured and later executed. The rump of the Jin Dynasty survived only in southern China as the Eastern Jin, with their capital at Nanjing.

Chang'an ❙ 756 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

The rebel An Lushan was advancing through **Luoyang** towards the Tang Imperial capital at Chang'an, when he was checked to the west at Tongguan by Tang General Feng Chang Qing. However, Emperor Xuan Zong had Feng executed for failure, and ordered General Geshu Han on a doomed offensive. The Tang army was destroyed and the Emperor abandoned Chang'an (January–July 756).

Chang'an ❙ 763 ❙ Later Tang Imperial Wars

Tang Emperor Daizong had recently defeated An Lushan rebels at **Luoyang**, when he faced a new threat with King Khri-srong-lde-brtsan of Tibet advancing on Chang'an (modern Xi'an). The Emperor fled east and General Guo Ziyi was defeated trying to hold the capital. After a brief occupation the Tibetans withdrew with their loot. Intermittent war continued for 60 years (12–30 November 763).

Changban ❙ 208 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

The great Han General and warlord Cao Cao (Ts'ao Ts'ao) secured most of northern China, then turned south against his rivals and attacked Liu Bei of Shu at Changban, near modern Yichang in Hubei. In a much mythologised battle, Liu Bei and his General Zhao Yun were pursued and defeated. Liu Bei then formed an alliance with Sun Quan of Wu to meet Cao Cao on the Yangzi at **Red Cliffs**.

Chang-chou ❙ 1863–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Changzhou**

Changchun ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As Soviet forces evacuated Manchuria, 4,000 Nationalist Chinese airlifted to the capital Changchun were attacked by a much larger Communist force under General Lin Biao. Severe street fighting forced General Chen Jicheng to surrender the city, but with the loss of **Siping** (Szepingkau) further south, Lin abandoned Changchun (22 May) and withdrew to Harbin (15–17 April 1946).

Changchun ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

At the start of the **Liaoshen** offensive in Manchuria, Communist General Lin Biao sent about 65,000 men to capture the northernmost Nationalist bridgehead at Changchun, isolated since the fall (13 March) of **Siping** (Szepingkau). Promised air drops failed to supply the city and, when some defenders changed sides, Zheng Dongguo surrendered his starving garrison (September–21 October 1948).

Changde ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (China)

Regrouping after failure in **Western Hubei**, General Isamu Yokoyama led 100,000 Japanese into Hunan and captured Changde after heavy street fighting (3 December). Supported by American bombers, Generals Xue Yue and Sun Lianzhong retook Changde six days later after heavy losses on both sides, then drove the invaders back across the Li and Yuan (2 November–30 December 1943).

Changfukeng ❙ 1938 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

When Russians occupied Changfukeng Hill, close to Lake Khasan on the Tumen, General Kamezo Suetaka from Japanese-occupied

Manchukuo retook the border position, then faced an overwhelming air and land offensive under General Grigorii Shtern. After about 1,400 Japanese and 3,200 Russians casualties, a cease-fire was agreed, and Japan withdrew (6 July–11 August 1938).

Changjin ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

See **Chosin**

Changlu ❙ 29 ❙ Wars of the Later Han

With the Later Han Dynasty established after victory at Kunyang (23), Emperor Guangwu sent a large army against the warlords of the north China plain. Some pledged allegiance but others determined to fight and, at Changlu in modern Shandung, the Han army secured a decisive victory, including Liu Yu killed. Success enabled Guangwu to unify eastern China and he later turned west against **Chengdu**.

Changping ❙ 260 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

During a period of struggle between states in eastern China, Qin (Ch'in) General Bai Qi launched a massive offensive against the Kingdom of Zhao. At Changping, he inflicted a crushing defeat on General Zhao Kuo, then massacred a claimed (but unlikely) 400,000 prisoners. Bai Qi then led his forces to besiege the Zhao capital of **Handan**, where he eventually committed suicide.

Changsha ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

After campaigning in southern Hunan and gathering recruits, Taiping Western King Xiao Chaogui tried to surprise Changsha, held by Imperial Governor Luo Bingzhang. Xiao was killed leading the assault and, despite massive reinforcements under Heavenly King Hong Xiuquan, the city held out and the Taiping withdrew north towards **Hankou** (11 September–30 November 1852).

Changsha ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

At the start of the Nationalist offensive against the warlords of northern China, Chiang Kai-shek's frontline commander Tang Shengzhi entered Hunan in force and advanced on General Ye Kaixin at Changsha. The city fell by storm and Chiang soon continued the advance north through **Pingjiang** and **Tingsiqiao** towards **Wuchang** (5–10 July 1926).

Changsha ❙ 1930 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

When Li Lisan attempted a Communist rising in Jiangxi and Fujian, his General Peng Dehuai took Yochow (modern Yueyang) followed by Changsha. Driven out after ten days by Nationalist General He Yingqin, the Communists were then ordered to retake Changsha. However, they suffered further bloody losses and withdrew and Li was recalled to Moscow (28 July–September 1930).

Changsha ❙ 1939 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

General Yasuji Okamaru took and held **Nanchang** (18 March–8 May), then stormed the Xin Jiang River to advance on Changsha, in Hunan. To the northeast he captured Ganfang, then faced a huge Chinese counter-offensive under General Chen Cheng. Ganfang was retaken and, after very heavy fighting, the Japanese retreated behind the Xin Jiang to Yueyang (17–30 September 1939).

Changsha ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (China)

Renewing the offensive in Hunan, Japanese forces under General Anan Tadaki again advanced on Changsha and reached the outskirts (1 January), before General Xue Yeu inflicted massive casualties driving them back across the Xin Jiang. The so-called Third Battle of Changsha has been claimed as the first major Allied victory of the war (24 December 1941–15 January 1942).

Changsha ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

Continuing Japan's massive **Ichigo** offensive in eastern China from **Central Henan**, General Isamu Yokoyama led three columns into southern Hunan to neutralise Allied air bases. Chinese General Xue Yue was forced back with heavy losses, and the Japanese seized the much-disputed city of Changsha. The offensive

then turned south towards **Hengyang** and **Guilin** (26 May–19 June 1944).

Changshu ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Taiping leader Shi Dakai led a new offensive in Jiangxi, where he threatened Zeng Guofan at Nanchang by besieging Changshu (modern Qingjiang), just to the northwest. Zeng Guofan ordered his forces to abandon the siege of **Jiujiang** and sent a large force under Zhou Fengshan, who was routed in a massive battle. Shi was then inexplicably recalled to **Nanjing**, saving Nanchang (20–24 March 1856).

Changsintien ❙ 1922 ❙ 1st Zhili-Fengtian War

See **Changxindian**

Changteh ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Changde**

Changxindian ❙ 1922 ❙ 1st Zhili-Fengtian War

Two years after Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin joined Kao Kun's Zhili faction at **Zhuozhou**, the allies fell out and Zhang marched on Beijing. Southwest of the capital at Changxindian, Zhili General Wu Beifu beat Fengtian General Zhang Jinghui, but heavy losses prevented Wu from pursuing into Manchuria. In October 1924 Zhang Zuolin won at **Shanhaiguan** (28 April–4 May 1922).

Changzhou ❙ 1863–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Following the fall of **Suzhou** (6 December), Imperial commander Li Hongzhang sent Liu Mingquan northwest of **Shanghai** to besiege Changzhou, held by the Taiping veteran Chen Kunshu (who later fought General Charles Gordon in nearby towns). When Li himself arrived to lead a massive assault, Chen was defeated and captured, further isolating **Nanjing** (19 December 1863–11 May 1864).

Chania ❙ 1645 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Khania**

Channel Dash ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

In a famous blow to British prestige, the German cruisers *Prince Eugen, Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* under Admiral Otto Ciliax raced through the English Channel from Brest to Wilhelmshaven, with heavy air and surface escort. While six British torpedo aircraft were shot down, and bomber and destroyer attacks failed, two of the German cruisers were damaged by mines (11–12 February 1942).

Channel Ports ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As German forces stormed into France through the **Ardennes**, General Paul von Kleist's Panzer Group raced west towards the three great Channel Ports—Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk. Frontline tank commander General Heinz Guderian reached the coast at Abbeville (19 May), then drove north through **Boulogne** and **Calais**, while other units closed in on **Dunkirk** (22 May–4 June 1940).

Chantilly ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee pursued General John Pope's Union army from defeat at **Bull Run**, sending General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson on a flank attack at Chantilly, northeast of Centreville, Virginia. Leading Union Generals Philip Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens were killed in a brief but bloody action and Pope continued falling back towards Washington, D.C. (1 September 1862).

Chaouen ❙ 1924 ❙ Spanish-Rif War

During a strategic withdrawal to the coast of Morocco, General Luis Aizpuru reached the garrison at Chaouen, 40 miles south of Tetuán, and more than 40,000 troops began the evacuation. Attacked by 7,000 Rif under Mhamed Abd el Krim (brother of the Chief), the disastrous trek cost up to 18,000 Spanish lives before the survivors reached Tetuán (15 November–13 December 1924).

Chapinería ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

As Nationalists advanced through **Talavera de la Reina** towards **Madrid**, the Republican army attempted to hold a line west of the capital at Chapinería. A government counter-attack met with initial success, but Nationalist commander Major Antonio Castejón broke through in heavy fighting. Another defensive effort a few days later failed to the southeast at **Navalcarnero** (18–19 October 1936).

Chaplin Hills ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Perryville**

Chapu ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Zhapu**

Chapultepec ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

In his final advance on Mexico City following the costly diversion at **Molino del Rey**, American General Winfield Scott quickly attacked the fortress of Chapultepec, just west of the capital. After heavy fighting, with almost 2,000 Mexican casualties, Scott entered Mexico City the next day and army commander General Antonio de Santa Anna withdrew towards **Puebla** (12 September 1847).

Chapultepec ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

See **Tacubaya**

Charasia ❙ 1879 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

In response to the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, British Envoy to Afghanistan, General Sir Frederick Roberts was despatched to again occupy **Kabul**. Twelve miles south at Charasia, Roberts met a large Afghan force and defeated them with heavy losses. Four days later he reached Kabul and Amir Yakub Khan abdicated, retiring to British protection in India (6 October 1879).

Chardak Pass ❙ 1176 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

See **Myriocephalum**

Charenton ❙ 1649 ❙ War of the 1st Fronde

When the Paris Parlement rebelled against taxes and Cardinal Jules Mazarin, during the minority of Louis XIV, the royal family was forced to flee. Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé took an 8,000-strong Royal army against the rebels, and in heavy fighting seized the fortress of Charenton outside Paris. The Parlement sued for peace, but a fresh war began the following year (8 February 1649).

Charford ❙ 508 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Ten years after victory over Arthur at **Badon**, the Saxon warrior Cerdic and his son Cynric met the British leader Natanleod on the Avon, at a site near modern Charford (later known as Cerdicesford for the King). The invaders reputedly killed 5,000 Britons and, after Cerdic received further Saxon reinforcements, he defeated the Britons again ten years later at the same site.

Charford ❙ 519 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

The Saxon warrior Cerdic was reinforced by a fresh migration of his countrymen and met a force of Britons on the Avon, at a site near modern Charford (later known as Cerdicesford for the King). As in battle at the same site ten years earlier, Cerdic defeated the Britons. Shortly afterwards he took the title of King of the West Saxons, consolidating establishment of the Kingdom of Wessex.

Charikar ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Besieged by rebel tribesmen at Charikar, 35 miles north of Kabul, the Gurkha garrison under Lieutenant John Haughton decided to evacuate, leaving their wounded and families. In the so-called Massacre of Charikar, only the badly wounded Haughton, the political agent Major Eldred Pottinger and a handful of others out of

200 survived the march to **Kabul** (5–14 November 1841).

Charjui ❙ 1740 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

Nadir Shah of Persia defeated Mughal India at **Karnal** (February 1739), then resolved to punish the Uzbeks for raiding his northern province of Khorasan. Marching northwest along the Oxus (Amy Darya), he beat Abdul Fayz Khan, King of Bokhara at Charjui (modern Chardzhou), southwest of Bokhara. Abdul Fayz surrendered and Nadir soon defeated the Uzbeks of **Khiva** (September 1740).

Charleroi ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

As Louis XIV of France dispersed his army across a number of fronts in Holland, William of Orange attempted a bold attack on Charleroi, in modern Belgium. The Dutch Prince besieged the city, but facing severe winter conditions and with insufficient resources, he was driven off by a French and Flemish relief force under Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé (15 December 1672).

Charleroi ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

After victory at **Neerwinden** in July, French Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg advanced on Charleroi, strongly defended by Francisco de Castillo Marquis of Villaderias. Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi and Marshal Sebastien Vauban then besieged Charleroi and, after suffering costly losses in heavy fighting, they took the city by storm (5 September–1 October 1693).

Charleroi ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan marched north into the Netherlands, where he besieged Charleroi, then sent forces to defeat the Austrians in the field at **Hooglede**. Threatened by the approaching Allied relief army of Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg, Jourdan shelled Charleroi and forced its surrender. Saxe-Coburg arrived too late and lost next day at **Fleurus** (12–25 June 1794).

Charleroi ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Turning north from the **Ardennes** to face the unexpected German invasion through Belgium, French commander Joseph Joffre sent Charles Lanzerac to meet Generals Karl von Bulow and Max von Hausen on the Sambre. After heavy fighting around Charleroi, the Belgians abandoned nearby **Namur**, and the French withdrew, exposing the late-arriving British at **Mons** (21–23 August 1914).

Charleston, Massachusetts ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

During the prolonged American siege of **Boston**, Major Thomas Knowlton led a daring raid on the British headquarters at Charleston, close to Bunker Hill on the Charleston Peninsula. Knowlton destroyed some barracks and took a handful of prisoners, but his raid had little strategic significance. He was killed later that year in a skirmish at **Harlem Heights** (8 January 1776).

Charleston, South Carolina ❙ 1706 ❙ Queen Anne's War

On the offensive in North America, a French squadron from Havana supported by Spanish troops attacked Charleston, South Carolina, which was suffering yellow fever. A courageous defence by Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson and Colonel William Rhett saw one ship taken and the landing repulsed, with about 300 out of 800 killed or captured (27 August–2 September 1706).

Charleston, South Carolina ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Sullivan**

Charleston, South Carolina ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Three months after a check at **Beaufort**, British commander General Augustine Prevost advanced from the Savannah to Charleston, South Carolina, defended by Colonel William Moultrie. Having insufficient forces for an assault, Prevost attempted to negotiate surrender. However, he withdrew when American rein-

forcements approached, leaving a rearguard at **Stono Ferry** (11–12 May 1779).

Charleston, South Carolina ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British commander Sir Henry Clinton was encouraged by success at **Savannah** in October and took about 14,000 men from New York against Charleston, South Carolina, held by General Benjamin Lincoln. After Clinton invested the city (10 April), heavy fighting and bombardment forced Lincoln to surrender. Over 5,000 men were captured in one of America's worst defeats (29 March–12 May 1780).

Charleston, South Carolina ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Despite surrender at **Yorktown** (October 1781), the British held on in the south at Savannah, Georgia, and at Charleston, South Carolina, besieged by General Nathanael Greene. Savannah surrendered to General Anthony Wayne (11 July 1782), but it was many more months before General Alexander Leslie evacuated Charleston and fighting ended (December 1781–14 December 1782).

Charleston Harbour (1st) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

The Union's South Atlantic Squadron attempted to force Charleston Harbour, South Carolina, by naval action, where Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont took nine ships to bombard Fort Sumter, held by General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. The Union squadron was repulsed with heavy damage in the face of accurate artillery fire, and one ship sank the following day (7 April 1863).

Charleston Harbour (2nd) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

While besieging **Fort Wagner**, at the entrance to Charleston Harbour, South Carolina, Union General Quincy A. Gillmore opened fire on nearby Fort Sumter, defended by General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. After three weeks' bombardment, a storming party under John A. Dahlgren was repulsed, and Charleston held out until it fell to land assault in February 1865 (17 August–8 September 1863).

Charlestown, West Virginia ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Summit Point**

Charlotte ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

With British General Charles Earl Cornwallis marching north from victory at **Camden** in August, his advance cavalry led by Major George Hanger was delayed at the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, by a militia rearguard under Colonel William Davie. The rebels were driven back in a brisk action, but news of defeat at **King's Mountain** persuaded Cornwallis to withdraw (26 September 1780).

Charouine ❙ 1901 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

A force of Moroccan Berbers withdrawing from a costly assault on **Timimoun** in western Algeria was intercepted 30 miles to the southwest at Charouine by General Armand Servière and Captain Theodore Pein. A badly handled and dilatory action saw the French lose 27 killed and 41 wounded before the Moroccans withdrew west into the Tafilalet (28 February–3 March 1901).

Chascomús ❙ 1839 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Argentine Dictator Manuel de Rosas won in the north at **Yerua** in September, then sent his brother Prudencia against Unitarist rebels south of Buenos Aires at Chascomús, where he imposed a crushing defeat. Ambrosio Crámer was killed in the battle, with Pedro Castelli and Manuel Leonico Rico captured and executed, enabling Rosas to concentrate his effort in the north (7 November 1839).

Chashniki ❙ 1564 ❙ Livonian War

A year after Muscovites took the Lithuanian-held city of **Polotsk**, a Russian army of perhaps 30,000 men under Pyotr Shuiski was attacked further south at Chashniki, on the Ulla River, by a smaller Polish-Lithuanian force led by Prince

Nikolai "The Black" Radziwill. A terrible rout saw Shuiski defeated and killed and the Russians soon lost again northwest of Polotsk at **Nevel** (January 1564).

Chataldja ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Turkish forces were crushed by Bulgaria at **Kirk Kilissa** and **Lüleburgaz** in October and fled to the defensive lines at Chataldja, about 25 miles from Constantinople. Cholera and repeated attacks by General Radko Dimitriev cost both sides terrible losses before an armistice saw the Bulgarians fell back exhausted. Enver Bey successfully defended the lines until the end of the war (17–18 November 1912).

Chateaudun ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German General Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig von Wittich was sent northwest from **Orleans**, where he attacked Chateaudun on the Loire, held by 2,500 French irregulars led by the Pole Joseph de Lipowski. Chateaudun was captured and largely destroyed after savage street fighting and nearby Chartres quickly surrendered. Chateaudun was retaken by the French on 6 November (18 October 1870).

Chateau Gaillard ❙ 1203–1204 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

In resumed war with King John of England, Philip II Augustus of France besieged the powerful castle of Chateau Gaillard, built on the Seine at Andelys by Richard I. While a relief force under William Marshal Earl of Pembroke was driven off in September, the eventual fall of Roger de Lacy's garrison led to England's loss of Normandy and Anjou (August 1203–6 March 1204).

Chateaugay ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Invading Canada from Lake Champlain, American General Wayne Hampton advanced down the Chateaugay River against defences established by Sir George Prevost. An American detachment under Colonel Robert Purdy was sharply repulsed by Canadian militia led by Colonel Charles-Michel Salaberry and Hampton was forced to withdraw. He later resigned (26 October 1813).

Chateauneuf-de-Randon ❙ 1380 ❙ Hundred Years War

With Edward III of England in the ascendant following victory near **Poitiers** in 1356, French hopes focussed on Betrand de Guesclin, who fought a guerrilla-style war before besieging the fortress at Chateauneuf-de-Randon, near Mende. The elderly warrior eventually forced the English garrison to surrender, but he died exhausted a week later and France agreed to a lengthy truce (May–4 July 1380).

Chateau-Thierry ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

In a brilliant campaign east of Paris against the Prussian-Russian army of General Gebhard von Blucher, Napoleon Bonaparte repulsed his enemy at **Champaubert** and **Montmirail**. On the third day, Bonaparte drove a large force under General Hans Yorck at Chateau-Thierry back across the Marne, then turned against Blucher himself at **Vauchamps** (12 February 1814).

Chateau-Thierry ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Having smashed through the Anglo-French Allies along the **Aisne**, the offensive by Generals Bruno von Mudra and Max von Boehn was met on the Marne at Chateau-Thierry by newly arrived Americans under General John Dickman. The German offensive was halted and driven back across the river and days later the Americans counter-attacked further west at **Belleau Wood** (3–4 June 1918).

Chatham ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **Medway**

Chatham ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Thames**

Chatillon-le-Duc ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German General Karl August Werder and Baron Kolmar von der Goltz advanced southwest from the capture of **Strasbourg** in September, crossing the Vosges to attack General Albert Cambriels at Chatillon-le-Duc, northwest

of Besançon. The commander of the French army in the east was heavily defeated in heavy fighting along the Ognon and fell back on Besancon (22 October 1870).

Chatillon-sous-Bagneux ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

As German forces encircled Paris, General Auguste Alexandre Ducrot attempted to hold the Chatillon Heights to the southwest. Despite a courageous defence against heavy shell-fire from General Jakob von Hartmann's Bavarians advancing through Sceaux towards Versailles, Ducrot was forced back to **Paris** and the Germans occupied the redoubt at Moulin de la Tour (19 September 1870).

Chatillon-sur-Seine ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

When Italian Liberator Giuseppe Garibaldi intervened to support France, his son Ricciotti and the 4th Brigade attacked 800 Germans at Chatillon-sur-Seine, 40 miles north of Dijon, where the Germans lost 120 killed and 165 prisoners. Although Chatillon was quickly retaken, this modest victory encouraged Garibaldi to launch an ambitious assault on **Dijon** (19 November 1870).

Chatillon-sur-Sevre ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Following early victories, the Royalist counter-revolution in western France met with considerable success until Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber arrived from Mainz with a veteran army to suppress the rising. Kléber routed the rebels at Chatillon-sur-Sevre, southeast of Cholet, then wore them down with successive defeats at **Cholet**, **Le Mans** and **Savenay** (3 July 1793).

Chatra ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Campaigning against rebels in Chota Nagpur in western Bihar, Major Frederick English took just 350 men and two guns and, having secured Doranda, marched north against an estimated 3,000 Ramgarh rebels at Chatra, in the Hazaribagh district, south of Gaya. The rebels were defeated and fled after a sharp action, abandoning a massive amount of military stores (2 October 1857).

Chattanooga ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On a bold offensive into eastern Tennessee, Union commander Ormsby M. Mitchel sent General James Negley's division against the strategic Confederate city of Chattanooga. Two days of bombardment across the Tennessee River caused heavy damage, but when Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith arrived in the area, Negley withdrew west across the mountains (7–8 June 1862).

Chattanooga (1st) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander William S. Rosecrans, opening his campaign against Chattanooga, Tennessee, ordered Colonel John T. Wilder on a diversion northeast of the city, where he launched a heavy artillery bombardment from heights above the Tennessee River. Meanwhile, Rosecrans was able to advance in the southwest, though he was defeated next month at **Chickamauga** (21 August 1863).

Chattanooga (2nd) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Besieged in Chattanooga, Tennessee, after defeat at **Chickamauga** (September 1863), Union commander William S. Rosecrans was replaced by General George H. Thomas, who was reinforced and led a fresh offensive to the northeast at Missionary Ridge. Confederate General Braxton Bragg was heavily defeated and began withdrawing south through **Ringgold Gap** (23–25 November 1863).

Chauca ❙ 1528 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Yucatan

See **Aké**

Chaul ❙ 1508 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

Attempting to expand Portuguese influence in India, Lorenzo de Almeida, son of the Viceroy, engaged a large fleet sent to northwest India by

Sultan Kansu al-Ghuri of Egypt supporting Sultan Mahmud Shah of Gujarat. Trapped by a river bar off Dabhol, near Chaul, Almeida was defeated and died after a cannonball shattered his legs. A year later his father was avenged off **Diu** (January 1508).

Chau Nhai ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

Americans and South Vietnamese, attacking south of **Chu Lai**, landed near Chau Nhai, northwest of Quang Ngai City (Operation Utah), and came under heavy fire from Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars. After costly assaults against strong positions, the Allies withdrew to a defensive perimeter and intense air and artillery attack finally forced the Communists to retire (4–7 March 1966).

Chausa ❙ 1539 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Leading Indian-Muslim forces against the Mughal Humayun, the Afghan-Turk rebel Sher Khan overthrew the Sultan of Bengal, then defeated the Imperial army at Chausa on the Ganges near Buxar. The Mughals retreated up the Ganges Valley and, after a further defeat at **Kanauj** in 1540, Humayun fled to Persia. Sher Khan (later Sher Shah) became Sultan of Delhi and, effectively, ruler of the empire (26 June 1539).

Chaves ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Nicolas Soult, invading Portugal from the north, crossed the border near Chaves and defeated a poorly armed peasant force under Brigadier Francisco Silveira. The town of Chaves surrendered next day, and Soult continued on towards **Oporto**. However, Chaves was retaken by Silveira later the same month, its capture having yielded little strategic importance (11 March 1809).

Chawinda ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

As part of India's offensive into Pakistan towards **Sialkot**, a fierce tank battle developed to the southeast around the key city of Chawinda. Following Indian attacks to the north at **Phillora** and west at **Buttar Dograndi**, a final night assault (18–19 September) reached Chawinda, but was thrown back. Facing a bloody battle of attrition, the enemies brought the war to an end (8–20 September 1965).

Cheat Summit ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On his first offensive, Confederate General Robert E. Lee, with Colonel Albert Rust, advanced on General Joseph Reynolds at Cheat Summit, southeast of Huttonsville, West Virginia, and to the west near Elkwater. Lee withdrew after a poorly co-ordinated attack against stubborn resistance and a month later Reynolds counter-attacked 12 miles further east at **Greenbrier River** (12 September 1861).

Chekiang-Kiangsi ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Zhejiang-Jiangxi**

Chelambram ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Porto Novo**

Chelmno ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

Three days after the disastrous Polish defeat at **Szczekociny**, a separate insurgent force under General Josef Zajaczek was brought to battle on the Vistula at Chelmno (Kulm) near **Bydgoszcz** in northwest Poland. Prussians under the personal command of King Frederick William III inflicted another decisive defeat and continued marching east to besiege **Warsaw** (9 June 1794).

Chelyabinsk ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

When the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended Russia's war with Germany, 40,000 Czech and Slovak prisoners of war were released by the Bolsheviks and sent east to safety along the Trans-Siberian Railway. At Chelyabinsk, they rioted against Hungarian Communists and took the city a week later. They then seized the railway and beat the Bolsheviks at **Ekaterinburg** (14–17 May 1918).

Chelyabinsk ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Mikhail Tukhachevski's Red Army took **Ekaterinburg** (15 July) as part of a massive counter-offensive into the Urals, while further south they stormed east through **Zlatoust** (13 July) and General Mikhail Frunze advanced on Chelyabinsk. The Whites were badly beaten for a third time, driving them out of the southern Urals, and Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak withdrew to the **Tobol** (25 July 1919).

Chemille ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Near the start of the Royalist rebellion in western France, Vendéean leader Maurice d'Elbée advancing south of the Loire captured Chemille, then faced a counter-attack by Republican General Jean-Francois Berruyer. Berruyer withdrew after a confused battle, but d'Elbée had lost his guns and lacked ammunition, so he also withdrew, falling back on **Cholet** (11 April 1793).

Chemin des Dames ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Aisne**

Chemnitz ❙ 1639 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Swedish commander Johan Banér advanced into Saxony, where he scattered the Imperial forces of Count Matthias Gallas then, at Chemnitz, 40 miles southwest of Dresden, met a Saxon-Austrian army under John George of Saxony and Archduke Leopold William. Banér secured a brilliant tactical victory and advanced into Bohemia as far as Prague, routing his pursuers at **Brandeis** (14 April 1639).

Chemulpo ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

On the first day of the war, the Russian gunboat *Koreetz* exchanged fire with Japanese Admiral Sotokichi Uriu approaching Chemulpo (modern Inchon, Korea). The following day, at the same time as a surprise Japanese attack on **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun), *Koreetz* and the cruiser *Varyag* were damaged by shellfire outside the harbour and returned to scuttle themselves (8–9 February 1904).

Ch'en-chia ❙ 1161 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

See **Chenjia**

Chengam ❙ 1767 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War

When Haidar Ali of Mysore established an alliance with the treacherous Nizam Ali of Hyderabad, British Colonel Joseph Smith tried to block their advance in central Madras at the Pass of Chengam. However, Smith was defeated and driven back to **Trinomalee**, 20 miles to the southeast where, three weeks later, the British inflicted a severe defeat on the Indian allies (3 September 1767).

Chengdu ❙ 36 ❙ Wars of the Later Han

After defeating the warlords of the north China plain at **Changlu** (29), Emperor Guangwu sent an army under Wu Han west against Gongsun Shu in his capital at Chengdu, in modern Sichuan. Guangwu's last remaining major rival was drawn out on a rash sortie and was defeated and killed. The city then surrendered and was sacked by the Han army, effectively ending resistance.

Chenggao ❙ 204 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

Driven out of Yingyang, Han warlord Liu Bang struck back at rival Xiang Yu and beat a Chu army at Chenggao. Later that year, Xiang Yu returned with his main force and another battle at Chenggao saw Liu Bang heavily defeated. The rivals soon made peace and Liu Bang regained his wife and father, taken hostage at **Pengcheng**. Liu Bang eventually broke the truce and secured final victory at **Gaixia**.

Cheng-Jung ❙ 404 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

See **Zhengrong**

Chengpu ❙ 632 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

When the southern state of Chu expanded north across the Yellow River, the state of Jin and its northern allies joined forces under the great Duke Wen of Jin. In a massive battle at Chengpu, the Jin smashed into the enemy right wing, crushing their weak Che and Cai auxiliaries. Chu

commander Ziyu was then routed, and he later committed suicide. The defeat decisively checked Chu territorial ambition.

Chenguanzhuang ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Facing the **Huaihai** offensive, Nationalist General Du Yuming abandoned Xuzhou and, after failing to relieve **Shuangduiji**, was surrounded to the southwest at Chenguanzhuang, near Yungchen (6 December 1948). When Communist Generals Chen Yi and Liu Bocheng launched the final assault, Du was captured, along with 200,000 men and all their tanks and arms (6–10 January 1949).

Chenjia ❙ 1161 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

During a huge Jin assault on southern China, an armada claimed to comprise 600 ships and 100,000 men was intercepted off Chenjia Island, south of modern Qingdao, by a much smaller Song force under veteran commander Li Bao. The inexperienced Jin fleet was virtually annihilated and, a few days later, the main Jin invasion army was routed trying to cross the Yangzi at **Caishi** (16 November 1161).

Chenkiang ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Zhenjiang**

Chenkiang ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Zhenjiang**

Chenzhou ❙ 883–884 ❙ Huang Chao Rebellion

After defeat at **Liangtian**, warlord Huang Chao abandoned Chang'an and moved east, where his ally Meng Kai seized Caizhou but was defeated and killed attacking Chenzhou. Huang launched a full-scale siege of the city, which held out under prefect Zhao Chou. The failed year-long siege enabled loyalist forces to regroup and Huang withdrew to Shandong, where he was cornered and killed himself.

Cherbourg ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Despite the failed assault at **Cancale** in June, a second British expedition under Commodore Sir Richard Howe and General Thomas Bligh landed at Marais Bay, just east of Cherbourg. The French withdrew, and Bligh's force destroyed the harbour works and many ships, as well as capturing 200 guns, before re-embarking. They returned to Brittany a month later, at **St Cast** (7–16 August 1758).

Cherbourg ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (High Seas)

At the end of a very successful cruise, the Confederate raider *Alabama* (Commander Raphael Semmes) was met in the English Channel off Cherbourg by the Union ship *Kearsage* (Captain John A. Winslow) and sunk by gunfire. For her failure to detain the British-built *Alabama*, Britain was later ordered to pay the United States compensation for damage caused (19 June 1864).

Cherbourg ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After the great Allied landing in **Normandy**, American General Lawton Collins swung west to cut off the Cotentin Peninsula and the key port of Cherbourg. Facing tenacious German defence, the assault went in after heavy air attack and naval bombardment. Cherbourg finally surrendered, yielding about 35,000 prisoners, but extensive demolition delayed its use as a supply port (21–29 June 1944).

Cheriton ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Alresford**

Cherkassy ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Korsun**

Chernaya ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

In a last attempt to break the Allied siege of **Sevastopol**, Russian commander Prince Mikhail Gorchakov sent a force towards Traktir Bridge

on the nearby Chernaya River, defended by French and Sardinians under General Alfonso Ferrero Marquis di La Marmora. The Russians were driven back with heavy losses in hard fighting and a few weeks later Sevastopol finally fell (16 August 1855).

Chernigov ❙ 1078 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

See **Nezhatina Niva**

Chernigov ❙ 1094 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Oleg Sviatoslavich returned from 15 years' exile, after defeat at **Nezhatina Niva**, seeking aid from the Kipchak Turks (fresh from victory over Kiev at **Tripole**) to regain the throne of Chernigov from his cousin Vladimir Monomakh. Vladimir was defeated and fled after an eight-day siege, but two years later, he returned to depose Oleg and eventually became Grand Prince of Kiev (16–24 July 1094).

Chernigovka ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the fall of **Kiev**, Panzer General Ewald von Kleist raced south towards the Sea of Azov, cutting off two Russian armies around Chernigovka. The Soviet Eighteenth Army was destroyed, with General Andrei Smirnov killed, and the Ninth Army was badly battered. The pocket yielded 100,000 Russian prisoners, 200 tanks and 500 guns, and the survivors fell back on **Rostov** (5–10 October 1941).

Cherry Valley ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Following the **Wyoming Massacre** at the hands of British Major John Butler, his son Captain Mark Butler attacked pro-rebel settlers in the Cherry Valley, New York, on the upper Susquehanna. In a brutal assault, supported by Indian Chief Joseph Brant, the settlement was destroyed, with many killed, including women and children. Retaliation came in August 1779 at **Newtown** (11 November 1778).

Chersonesus ❙ 443 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

Attila the Hun renewed his invasion of the Eastern Empire after destroying **Sirmium** in 441, defeating the Imperial army under Flavius Aspar the Alan outside **Constantinople**. He then pursued them into the Chersonesus, the Gallipoli Peninsula on the European side of the Dardanelles. Aspar suffered a decisive defeat and Emperor Theodosius was forced to sue for peace with the Huns.

Chesapeake Capes (1st) ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Sailing from Newport to support the rebels in Virginia, French Commodore Sochet Destouches was met off Chesapeake Bay by a similar-sized British squadron under Admiral Marriott Arbuthnot. While Arbuthnot was outmanoeuvred in an indecisive action with three ships badly damaged, Destouches decided to return to Newport. Arbuthnot was replaced soon afterwards (16 March 1781).

Chesapeake Capes (2nd) ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Reinforced by Britain's West Indian fleet, Admiral Thomas Graves sailed from New York to Chesapeake Bay to support the army in Virginia, where he was met by French Admiral Francois Comte de Grasse. The poorly handled British ships returned to New York after an indecisive action, and weeks later the army surrendered at **Yorktown**, effectively deciding the war (5–9 September 1781).

***Chesapeake* vs *Shannon* ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Boston Harbour**

Chesme ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

Russian Admiral Alexei Orlov sailed from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, where he attacked Admiral Husam ul-Din Pasha off the Turkish coast near **Chios** and drove him into nearby Chesme Bay, where Scots-born Vice Admiral

John Elphinston attacked the following night with fire ships. One Turkish ship was captured and the rest were burned, with losses estimated at 9,000 men (7–8 July 1770).

Chester ❙ 615 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Turning south after victory over the Scots at **Daegsaston** in 603, King Aethelfrith of Northumbria marched on Chester, where he inflicted a terrible defeat on the Welsh of Powys. He then seized Chester and razed Bangor, the victory dividing the northern and southern Welsh forces and giving Aethelfrith strategic access to the Irish Sea. He was defeated and killed two years later at the **Idle**.

Chester ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Rowton Heath**

Chesterfield ❙ 1266 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

With Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester killed at **Evesham** (August 1265), remaining rebel Barons led by Robert de Ferrers Earl of Derby gathered a force in Derbyshire. At Chesterfield, in the last pitched battle of the war, the rebel Barons were defeated by Henry III's nephew Henry of Almaine. Remaining resistance to the King was largely confined to the Fens around **Ely** (15 May 1266).

Chester Station ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On an offensive against the railway north of Confederate Petersburg, Virginia, General Benjamin F. Butler attacked **Port Walthall Junction** (7 May), then marched northwest to destroy track at Chester Station. There he came under attack by General Robert Ransom's division of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard's Confederate army and retired east to the Bermuda Hundred lines (10 May 1864).

Chestnut Hill ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **White Marsh**

Chetate ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

See **Citate**

Chevelon Fork ❙ 1882 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

See **Big Dry Wash**

Chevelu ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Marching into the Alps from Gaul, Carthaginian General Hannibal Barca was blocked at the Chevelu Pass, west of Lake du Bourget, by a large tribal force of Allobroges. Hannibal routed the tribesmen with massive losses with a surprise night attack. He then captured their capital further south at Chambéry before advancing through the Isère Valley past the **White Rock** (October 218 BC).

Chevilly ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

General Joseph Vinoy led a reconnaissance in force south from besieged **Paris**, taking 20,000 men along the left bank of the Seine towards the villages of L'Hay and Chevilly. However, he was heavily repulsed by General Wilhelm von Tumpling and fell back with the loss of more than 2,000 men. A second sortie by Vinoy two weeks later at **Bagneux** was also repulsed (30 September 1870).

Chevy Chase ❙ 1388 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

See **Otterburn**

Chhamb ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

Driven back in the north around **Haji Pir** (28 August), Pakistani forces in the southwest under General Akhtar Malik (later General Yayha Khan) crossed into Indian Kashmir with about 100 tanks and seized Chhamb. However, the Pakistani invasion stalled against stubborn defence and Chhamb was retaken at the start of India's counter-offensive towards **Lahore** (1–4 September 1965).

Chhamb ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

When India supported rebels in East Pakistan, Pakistan bombed Indian airfields, and General Iftikhar Khan Janjua advanced from Sialkot

against Chhamb. Indian General Sartaj Singh was forced to withdraw, but a large-scale armoured action saw the pursuing Pakistanis heavily defeated, with massive losses in men and tanks. Pakistan soon lost again further south at **Shakargarh** (3–10 December 1971).

Chiang-kou ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion
See **Jiangkou**

Chiang-ling ❙ 1236 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China
See **Jiangling**

Chiari ❙ 1701 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi was appointed to French command in Lombardy after the defeat in July at **Carpi**, and attempted an offensive across the Oglio against the Austrian army of Prince Eugène of Savoy. At Chiari, west of Brescia, Villeroi was repulsed by Eugène with heavy losses. He then withdrew to **Cremona**, while Eugène blockaded the French at Mantua (1 September 1701).

Chibi ❙ 208 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms
See **Red Cliffs**

Chichén Itzá ❙ 1531 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Yucatan
After a previous unsuccessful attempt to seize Yucatan, Francisco de Monteja led a fresh expedition, which secured Campeche in the west. His son Francisco then advanced inland to establish a capital at Chichén Itzá (southeast of modern Merida). But after continuous heavy attack by the Maya, the younger Montejo abandoned his settlement. All Spanish forces soon withdrew to Mexico.

Chickahominy ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Cold Harbour**

Chickamauga ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
After securing the key city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Union commander William S. Rosecrans marched southeast against the Confederate army at Chickamauga. In some of the war's bloodiest fighting, Confederate commander Braxton Bragg, supported by General James Longstreet, secured a costly victory and Rosecrans withdrew under siege to **Chattanooga** (18–20 September 1863).

Chickasaw Bluffs ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Union forces under General William T. Sherman advancing south against **Vicksburg** on the Mississippi attempted to force through the Confederate defences to the north at Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, held by General John C. Pemberton. Sherman lost almost 2,000 men in a failed frontal assault and was forced to withdraw upstream to **Milliken's Bend** (26–29 December 1862).

Chiclana ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
See **Barrosa**

Chien-k'ang ❙ 548–549 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties
See **Jiankang**

Chien-k'ang ❙ 589 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties
See **Jiankang**

Ch'ien-shui-yuan ❙ 618 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty
See **Qianshuiyuan**

Chieri ❙ 1639 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)
While campaigning in northern Italy, French commander Henri Comte d'Harcourt and Henri de Turenne advanced to resupply Casale, east of Turin. At nearby Chieri, with just 8,000 men, Harcourt defeated an Imperial-Savoyard army of 20,000, inflicting almost 4,000 casualties and

prisoners. **Casale** was relieved and the Spanish were defeated there again a year later (20 November 1639).

Chieveley ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On a reconnaisance south of besieged **Ladysmith**, Captain James A. L. Haldane led an armoured train north from Estcourt. Just past Frere at Chieveley, the train was ambushed and derailed by Boers under Commandant B. van der Merwe. The British lost five killed, 45 wounded and 70 captured, including Haldane and Winston Churchill, who both later escaped (15 November 1899).

Chigirin ❙ 1677 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

A renewed Turkish attempt on the Ukraine following defeat at **Zurawno** (1676) saw Kara Ibrahim Pasha and 100,000 men cross the Dneiper and besiege Chigirin, held by 32,000 Russians under Grigori Romodanovski and 25,000 Cossacks led by Ivan Samoilovych. Ibrahim withdrew after stubborn defence and was dismissed, but **Chigirin** fell the next year to a fresh assault (July–August 1677).

Chigirin ❙ 1678 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

Despite previous failure, Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa himself led 100,000 Turks and Tatars against Chigirin on the Dnieper, held by 80,000 Russians and Cossacks under Grigori Romodanovski and Ivan Samoilovych, and Scottish General Patrick Gordon. The city was stormed and burned but, three years later, the Turks withdrew from the Ukraine and made peace with Russia (August 1678).

Chihaya ❙ 1333 ❙ Genko War

With western Japan rising for Emperor Go-Daigo against Regent Hojo Takatoki, Kusunoki Masashige escaped from **Akasaka** (1331) and took a defensive position at the mountain fortress of Chihaya near Nara. A legendary defence saw the Shogun's besieging army driven off with terrible losses, greatly enhancing the Imperial cause and leading to offensives against **Kyoto** and **Kamakura**.

Chihchiang ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Zhijiang**

Chi Hoa ❙ 1860–1861 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

French forces seized **Saigon** in 1859, which soon came under siege by the veteran Vietnamese Marshal Nguyen Tri Phoung, fresh from driving their opponents out of **Danang**. Almost a year later, a French relief force under Admiral Léonard Charner defeated the besieging force at nearby Chi Hoa. Emperor Tu Duc eventually sued for peace, ceding southern Vietnam (March 1860–25 February 1861).

Chihuahua ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **Sacramento River**

Chihuahua ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Francisco (Pancho) Villa captured **Torréon** in central Mexico, then took his revolutionary army against Chihuahua. After five days of heavy fighting he withdrew, and the Federals claimed victory. However, after Villa took **Ciudad Juárez**, then defeated the Federal army at **Tierra Blanca**, Chihuahua was evacuated (29 November). He entered the city a week later (5–10 November 1913).

Chikou ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Taiyuan**

Chiksan ❙ 1597 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Advancing on Seoul through **Namwon**, the Japanese army was blocked to the southeast at Chiksan by a Chinese-Korean garrison under Ma Gui. Desperate to hold the town, reinforcements were poured in and, soon after naval defeat at **Myongyang**, the Japanese were forced to withdraw—Kato Kiyomasa to **Ulsan**, Konishi Yukinaga to **Sunchon** and Shimazu Yoshihiro to **Sachon** (October 1597).

Chi Lang Pass ❙ 1427 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese War

While Le Loi and General Nguyen Trai besieged **Dong-do** (later Hanoi) to end Chinese overlordship, a claimed 100,000 Ming reinforcements under Liu Sheng were ambushed and routed to the northwest near Lang Son at Chi Lang Pass, with up to 70,000 lost. When China then abandoned Dong-do and withdrew from Vietnam, Le Loi founded the 350-year Le Dynasty (October 1427).

Chilchon ❙ 1597 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Kyo Chong**

Chilianwallah ❙ 1849 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

With British forces besieging the Sikhs at **Multan**, northwest of Lahore, General Sir Hugh Gough advanced alone against a powerful Sikh position on the Jhelam at Chilianwallah. Terrible fighting saw Gough drive commander Sher Singh from the field. However, his own very heavy losses forced Gough to withdraw until reinforcements arrived to help him win at **Gujrat** (13 January 1849).

Chillicothe ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Piqua**

Chiloé ❙ 1826 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Despite the decisive Spanish defeat at **Ayacucho** in 1824, 2,000 Royalists under Antonio Quintanilla held out on the island of Chiloé, in the Los Lagos region off the coast of southern Chile, which Quintanilla had defended in 1820. Facing renewed attack by a Chilean Patriot force under Ramón Freire, the garrison was forced to surrender and Spain lost her last foothold in Chile (15 January 1826).

Chilung ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War

Supporting war against China in Vietnam, Admiral Sébastien Lespès took two ships and bombarded the port of Chilung (Keelung) in northern Taiwan. Troops landed to secure the port but were insufficient to hold it, and the French withdrew to establish a blockade. In October, an attack on nearby **Tanshui** and further bombardment persuaded Chilung to surrender in March 1885 (5 August 1884).

Chi-mo ❙ 279 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

See **Jimo**

Chinchow ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Nanshan**

Chinchow ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Jinzhou**

Chinese Farm ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

At the start of Israel's counter-offensive to retake the Sinai Peninsula, advanced units became isolated by the Second Egyptian Army around fortifications at Chinese Farm, near Matzmed, north of the Great Bitter Lake. After intense and costly fighting, Israeli Generals Ariel Sharon and Avraham Adan relieved their hard-pressed forces, then swept west across the **Suez Canal** (16–18 October 1973).

Ching-hsing ❙ 205 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

See **Jingxing**

Chingleput ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Following French defeat at **Trichinopoly** (10 April), Robert Clive marched south from Madras against the remaining French fortresses. Having captured the coastal fortress of **Covelung**, Clive took his mixed British-Sepoy force inland to Chingleput on the Palar River, defended by a mainly native garrison. The French commander surrendered after four days' bombardment (13 October 1752).

Ching-lu-chen ❙ 1410 ❙ Ming Imperial Wars

See **Jing Luzhen**

Chinhae Bay ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Noryang**

Chinhai ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Zhenhai**

Chinhat ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

With rebel forces approaching the key city of Lucknow, General Sir Henry Lawrence unwisely took 300 British and 400 Indian troops eight miles to the northeast to Chinhat, where they met over 5,000 Sepoys under Barkat Ahmad. Lawrence retreated after a heavy defeat cost him four precious guns as well as many men lost, and the following day **Lucknow** was besieged (30 June 1857).

Chinkurli ❙ 1771 ❙ Maratha-Mysore Wars

On his final campaign, Maratha Peshwa Madhav Rao marched into the Carnatic in southeast India against his perennial enemy, Haidar Ali of Mysore. The Peshwa ravaged Mysore then fell fatally ill. His General, Trimbak Rao Pethe, concluded the campaign with decisive victory at Chinkurli near Seringapatam. It was Haidar Ali's worst defeat and he soon sued for peace (5 March 1771).

Chinsura ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Although Britain and Holland were not at war, Dutch in Java sent 1,400 men to support Nawab Mir Jafar of Bengal, plotting against the British who had put him on the throne after **Plassey**. With the concurrence of Governor Robert Clive, Colonel Francis Forde attacked the invaders on the Hooghly between Chinsura and Chandrenagore, capturing all seven Dutch ships (25 November 1759).

Chin-Tien ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Jintian**

Chioggia ❙ 1379–1380 ❙ War of Chioggia

Admiral Pietro Doria followed Genoese naval victory off **Pula** (May 1379) by seizing Chioggia to blockade nearby Venice and Venetian Admiral Vittore Pisani, imprisoned after Pula, was released to counter-blockade the attackers. The Genoese surrendered Chioggia after months of assault (Doria was killed on 3 February) and Venetian primacy in the Adriatic was restored (December 1379–24 June 1380).

Chios ❙ 412 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

The Spartan Chalcideus and renegade Athenian Alcibiades took a fleet across the Aegean to attack Athenian settlements in Ionia and assaulted Chios, one of the wealthiest Greek colonies in the eastern Aegean. They seized the city after defeating the pro-Athenian faction and immediately used the island as a base to attack **Miletus** and other Athenian allies on the Greek mainland of Asia Minor.

Chios ❙ 357 BC ❙ 1st Greek Social War

In a revolt against Athens, Chios and Rhodes were joined by Mausolos of Caria, and their combined fleet met Athenian Admiral Chabrias off Chios, where Athenian mercenaries under Chares had also landed. Chabrias was defeated and killed in a decisive naval action. The mercenaries were re-embarked and withdrew. Athens was defeated again a year later off **Embata**.

Chios ❙ 201 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

While campaigning in Asia Minor, Philip V of Macedon seized Samos then besieged Chios, where he was attacked by Attalus of Pergamum, aided by Admiral Theophiliscus of Rhodes. Despite the death of the Rhodian Admiral, his ships prevailed, but on the other wing Attalus was forced to withdraw, allowing Philip to capture Chios. The Macedonians then sailed south to meet the Rhodian fleet at **Lade**.

Chios ❙ 1694 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Two years after Venetian defeat at **Canea**, Captain-General Antonio Zeno attacked Hassan Pasha's 3,000-strong garrison on Chios. After bombarding and mining breached the walls, the fortress surrendered and the Turks were allowed to withdraw to Chesme. While Zeno captured massive booty, including ships and 200 cannon,

he was soon defeated off nearby **Spalmadori** (7–15 September 1694).

Chios ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

The Russian Baltic fleet sailed to the Mediterranean under Admiral Alexei Orlov and attacked Turkish Admiral Hassan ul-Din Pasha in the narrow channel between Chios and the Anatolian coast. Russian Admiral Girgori Spiridov in the van bore the brunt of battle and, after both flagships blew up, the Turks cut their cables during the night and fled south to nearby **Chesme** (6 July 1770).

Chios ❙ 1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

While Turkish forces attempted to suppress the strategic island of Chios, Greek Admiral Konstantinos Kanaris led a daring raid on the rival fleet. Using fireships, he inflicted heavy damage, including the flagship *Maizural-Livo* lost with Turkish Admiral Kara Ali and virtually his entire crew. The raid helped trigger Turkish reprisals, which completed the "massacre of Chios" (18–19 June 1822).

Chippenham ❙ 878 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Danish King Guthrum ended a five-year truce (concluded after Viking victory at **Wilton**) by seizing Saxon Mercia. He then led a mid-winter attack on King Alfred of Wessex at Chippenham, east of Bath. Surprised and defeated, Alfred fled to the marshes of Somerset, leaving the Vikings to overrun Wessex. However, he was able to rally his forces for battle in May at **Edington** (6 January 878).

Chippewa ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

In a fresh American offensive across the Niagara River, commander Jacob Brown sent General Winfield Scott north along the Canadian shore to Chippewa against British forces under General Sir Phineas Riall. Unexpectedly finding himself facing American regulars, Riall fought bravely but, after heavy losses on both sides, he withdrew north towards **Lundy's Lane** (5 July 1814).

Chipyong ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

Renewing the offensive east of Seoul, 135,000 Chinese and North Koreans crushed the South Koreans at Hoengsong, then surrounded 5,000 Americans and French further west at Chipyong under Colonel Paul Freeman. After courageous defence, the siege was broken to produce the first Chinese defeat since their intervention. The Allies then struck back towards **Seoul** (13–15 February 1951).

Chire ❙ 1815 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

In action against Patriot commander Joaquín Ricaurte in Santander, Spanish Colonel Sebastián Calzada was attacked and heavily defeated at Chire, southeast of Barrancabermeja, losing 250 casualties and 150 prisoners as well as large quantities of equipment. Calzada then withdrew through Chita towards Pamplona and Cúcuta, but soon secured victory at **Balaga** (31 October 1815).

Chiricahua Pass ❙ 1869 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Captain Reuben F. Bernard campaigned against Cochise in southeast Arizona, marching south from Camp Bowie to meet about 250 Apache at Chiricahua Pass, close to the Mexican border. Despite an indecisive daylong action—with two killed and two wounded—Bernard could not dislodge the Indians. He prudently withdrew at nightfall, claiming to have killed 18 Apache (19 October 1869).

Chita ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

In the final stages of the war, Bolshevik forces of the Far Eastern Republic attacked Chita, east of Lake Baikal. The White forces had repulsed earlier assaults, but with Japanese support now withdrawn, they could not resist the attack by 30,000 men and two armoured trains. Some survivors fled into Manchuria, and the Trans-Baikal region was effectively secured (16–21 October 1920).

Chitaldrug ❙ 1695 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Campaigning in central India, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent General Quasim Khan to intercept the Maratha warlord Santaji Ghorpade, reportedly transporting plunder to his base in Mysore. The Imperial army was destroyed in a disastrous defeat at Chitaldrug in northern Mysore and Quasim Khan committed suicide. The survivors were released for a massive ransom (November 1695).

Chitor ❙ 1534–1535 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

After a long siege of the famous Rajput fortress of Chitor, northeast of Udaipur, Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat redoubled his efforts as a Mughal army approached. When he launched his final assault, the women of the fortress burned themselves to death and the men made a suicidal last sortie. Just as the fortress fell, Emperor Humayun arrived and Bahadur Shah fled to **Mandu**.

Chitor ❙ 1567–1568 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

In his most famous siege, Mughal Emperor Akbar attacked the powerful Rajput fortress of Chitor, using enormous mines to blow up the defences. However, after sniper fire killed commander Jai Mal, the defenders died in a final assault and Akbar massacred 30,000 local peasants. The subsequent capture of Ranthambhor gave Akbar control of Rajputana (20 October 1567–23 February 1568).

Chitral ❙ 1895 ❙ Chitral Campaign

A small British-Sepoy force under Major George Robertson, which intervened in a disputed succession in the tiny Kashmir kingdom of Chitral, was besieged in the fort at Chitral by Sher Afzul and Umra Khan. A relief force from Gilgit under Colonel James Kelly drove off the besiegers just before General Sir Robert Low's main force arrived from Peshawar (4 March–17 April 1895).

Chivington Massacre ❙ 1864 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

See **Sand Creek**

Chize ❙ 1373 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following his naval defeat off **La Rochelle** (June 1372), Edward III of England was prevented from assisting his French allies, and La Rochelle, Poitiers and Surgeres soon fell. A small English-Poitevin force was then defeated outside Chize, east of Surgeres, by Bertrand du Guesclin, Constable of France. This final action ended English resistance, and Poitou was permanently restored to France.

Chmielnik ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Europe

See **Cracow**

Chochiwon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

American forces retreating from disaster at **Osan**, south of **Seoul**, were driven out of Chonan (8 July) and then Chonui (10 July), despite air-strikes destroying North Korean armour. Heaviest fighting was further south at Chochiwon, where the American 21st Infantry tried to slow the advance and lost over 400 men. The survivors fell back ten miles to the new line on the **Kum** (8–12 July 1950).

Chochow ❙ 1920 ❙ Anhui-Zhili War

See **Zhuozhou**

Chocim ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars

See **Khotin**

Chocim ❙ 1621 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

See **Khotin**

Chocim ❙ 1673 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

See **Khotin**

Chocim ❙ 1769 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Khotin**

Chocim ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

See **Khotin**

Chojnice ❙ 1454 ❙ Thirteen Years War

In a rising against the ruling Teutonic knights, Poles in Prussia sought aid from Casimir IV of Poland, who claimed sovereignty and declared war on the knights. At Chojnice, about 60 miles southwest of Gdansk, the disunited Royal army was brutally defeated by a small Teutonic force. The Poles recovered to seize Marienburg, then in 1462 defeated the Order at **Puck** (18 September 1454).

Chokjinpo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Okpo**

Chokoho Incident ❙ 1938 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Changfukeng**

Cholet ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Despite defeat at **Torfou**, south of the Loire, Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber and his veteran army launched a fresh offensive south from Nantes and crushed the Royalist rebels at their headquarters in Cholet. Rebel leaders Maurice d'Elbée and Charles Bonchamp were badly wounded (Bonchamp fatally), and the Vendéean army fled northeast across the Loire (17–18 October 1793).

Cholula ❙ 1519 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

Conquistador Hernán Cortés landed in Mexico and overcame the Tlaxacans, who then joined him against their rivals at Cholula, near modern Puebla. After entering Cholula in peace, the Spaniards and their Tlaxacan allies launched a bloody massacre which saw perhaps 3,000 Cholulans killed and the temple of Quetzalcoatl destroyed. Cortés then marched towards **Tenochtitlan** (October 1519).

Choluteca ❙ 1894 ❙ Central American National Wars

When President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua aided rebels in Honduras, President Domingo Vásquez of Honduras declared war, then faced an invasion by Nicaraguan troops and Honduran rebels under the Liberal leader Policarpo Bonilla (13 December 1893). President Vásquez was routed at Choluteca and fell back 50 miles north on his capital, **Tegucicalpa** (6 January 1894).

Chonan ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

See **Chochiwon**

Chongchon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

General Walton Walker recovered from defeat at **Unsan** (6 November) and attacked north from the Chongchon before a Chinese counter-offensive smashed through South Koreans on his right. With shocking losses in men and equipment, and facing another offensive to the east at **Chosin**, the Allies retreated south of the pre-war border and in March abandoned **Seoul** (24–28 November 1950).

Chongju ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

As Japanese General Konishi Yukinaga advanced from **Pusan** through **Sangju**, he was joined by Kato Kiyomasa just northwest of Chongju, where Korean General Shin Ip determined to halt them at the Tangumdae. After heavy losses on both sides, Shin and many officers threw themselves in the river to die. Seoul fell a few days later and King Songju fled north across the **Imjin** (7 June 1592).

Chongju ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Advancing into Korea after a Japanese landing at **Chemulpo** (9 February), General Tamemoto Kuroki gathered further forces which had landed near Pyongyang and encountered General Pavel Ivanovich Mischenko's Cossacks at Chongju. In the reputed first land action of the war, the Russians were driven out of the town, and Kuroki's First Army continued on to the **Yalu** (28 March 1904).

Chonui ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War
See **Chochiwon**

Chorokh ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War
Russian Prince Ivan Malkhazovich Andronikov on campaign in eastern Turkey following victory at **Akhaltsikhe** (November 1853) met a force of 34,000 Turks on the River Chorokh (Turkish Coruh) near Batum. Andronikov attacked with a detachment of just 13,000 men and gained a decisive victory, after which Russian forces turned their attention south to **Bayazid** and **Kars** (4 June 1854).

Chorrillos ❙ 1881 ❙ War of the Pacific
Negotiations after victory at **Arica** in June 1880 failed and Chile resumed the offensive against Peru. General Manuel Baquedano advanced on Lima, attacking the defensive line at Chorrillos, held by General Andrés Avelino Cáceres. The Chileans captured the line in a dawn attack at the cost of perhaps 2,000 casualties and two days later took the position at **Miraflores** (13 January 1881).

Chosin ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War
South Koreans and American marines drove deep into northeast Korea, destroying a Chinese army in extreme cold around the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir. Chinese General Song Shilun was however reinforced, and launched a new offensive (27 November). After severe losses on both sides, the defeated Allies were forced to withdraw south towards **Koto-ri** (25 October–29 November 1950).

Chotin ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars
See **Khotin**

Chotin ❙ 1621 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars
See **Khotin**

Chotin ❙ 1673 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine
See **Khotin**

Chotin ❙ 1739 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War
See **Stavuchany**

Chotin ❙ 1769 ❙ Catherine the Great's First Turkish War
See **Khotin**

Chotin ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War
See **Khotin**

Chotusitz ❙ 1742 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession
Prince Charles of Lorraine led an Austrian counter-offensive against the Prussian invasion of Silesia, attacking Frederick II of Prussia and Leopold the Younger of Anhalt-Dessau at Chotusitz, east of Prague. Frederick suffered more casualties in the bloody fighting, though the Austrians also lost their guns and many prisoners and withdrew. Empress Maria Theresa then made peace (17 May 1742).

Chra River ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)
See **Kamina**

Christmas Hill ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
See **Longstop Hill**

Chrysler's Farm ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812
Advancing down the St Lawrence from Lake Ontario, American General James Wilkinson attacked the British under Colonel Joseph Morrison on the Canadian shore at Chrysler's Farm. After heavy losses on both sides, General John Boyd was driven from the field (Wilkinson was ill), but the American gunboats had passed the rapids and wintered at French Mills (11 November 1813).

Chrysopolis ❙ 324 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession
Constantine built on victory in 324 at **Adrianople** and on the **Hellespont**, pursuing his rival Valerius Licinius across the Bosphorus to the Asian shore, where he was in camp at Chrysopolis (modern Scutari). Licinius was disastrously defeated and later executed, while Constantine became sole Emperor at last and built his new

capital—Constantinople—at Byzantium (18 September 324).

Chuanbi ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st Opium War

Two months after an attack on British merchants off **Kowloon**, Captain Henry Smith and the frigates *Volage* (28) and *Hyacinth* (18) attacked a fleet of 29 war junks under Admiral Guan Tianpei at Chuanbi (Chuenpi) on the Zhujiang River. A brief action saw the junks destroyed and dispersed. Britain formally declared war in January 1840 and sent a fleet which captured **Dinghai** (4 November 1839).

Ch'uan-chou ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Quanzhou**

Chucalissa ❙ 1736 ❙ Chickasaw-French War

Marching from Illinois with French troops and Indian allies against the Chickasaw blocking trade in the Mississippi Valley, Major Pierre d'Artaguiette unwisely attacked Chucalissa village, near modern Memphis, and was heavily defeated and captured. When a large French force later advanced from the south towards **Ackia**, Artaguiette and other prisoners were tortured to death (25 March 1736).

Chu Dien ❙ 547 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese Wars

In a rising in northern Vietnam (then Annam), national hero Ly Bon (Ly Bi) expelled the local Governor and subsequently proclaimed himself Emperor. He then faced a massive counter-offensive by troops of the southern Chinese Liang Dynasty. At the village of Chu Dien, near Hanoi, Ly Bon was defeated and fled. His infant Van Xuan Kingdom was crushed, and he was later captured and killed.

Chudnov ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Defeated in the Ukraine at **Liubar** in August, Russian commander Vasili P. Sheremetev withdrew to nearby Chudnov, while his Cossack ally, Yuri Chmielnicki, was defeated then defected at **Slobodyszcze**. Surrounded by Polish-Tatar forces under Jerzy Lubomirski and Stefan Czarniecki, Sheremetev was defeated and surrendered. He died after 22 years in Tatar captivity (23 October 1660).

Chuenpi ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Chuanbi**

Chu Lai ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

In the first major American operation of the war, Marine General Lewis Walt launched a pre-emptive offensive south of his base at Chu Lai against Viet Cong commander Nguyen Dinh Trong readying his forces near Van Truong. Landing by air and sea, the Marines secured victory with only 45 killed against over 600 Communists dead. The Viet Cong later reoccupied the area (18–24 August 1965).

Chü-lu ❙ 207 BC ❙ Fall of the Qin Dynasty

See **Julu**

Chumatien ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Zhumadian**

Chunchon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

At the start of the war, North Korean forces stormed across the border towards **Seoul** in the west, while further east, about 11,000 invaders without tanks were unexpectedly blocked by courageous South Korean defence at Chunchon. Diverting armour from other sectors, the North Koreans took the city after heavy losses on both sides, then advanced south towards **Wonju** (25–28 June 1950).

Chungtu ❙ 1214–1215 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

See **Beijing**

Chunuk Bair ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

As part of the Allied offensive against the **Sari Bair** Ridge, Australians and New Zealanders under General Alexander Godley (later reinforced by other British and Indian troops) seized Chunuk Bair, northeast of **Anzac**. In the purported turning point of the Gallipoli campaign, reinforced Turkish units counter-attacked

and the Allies were driven back with shocking losses (8–10 August 1915).

Chupas ❙ 1542 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

Four years after Diego del Almagro was killed at **Salinas**, his successor Francisco Pizarro was assassinated (26 June 1541) by supporters of Diego del Almagro the Younger, who was proclaimed Governor. In a bloody action at Chupas, near Huamanga (Ayacucho), Almagro was defeated by Viceroy Cristoval Vaca de Castro and Pizarrist Alonzo de Alvarado. He was later executed (16 September 1542).

Chu Pong ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Ia Drang**

Chuquinga ❙ 1554 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

Despite the execution of anti-Royalist leader Gonzalo Pizarro after defeat at **Xaquixaguana** (April 1548), war continued between rival Spanish factions in Peru, and Francisco Hernandez Giron led a fresh revolt at Cuzco. At Chuquinga, near Abancay in southern Peru, Giron defeated Royalists under Alonzo de Alvarado. However, Giron himself was later captured and beheaded (21 May 1554).

Churubusco ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Winfield Scott reached the southern approaches to Mexico City, where he drove the Mexicans out of **Contreras**, and later the same day his main army attacked Churubusco, held by General Antonio de Santa Anna. After a dispersed and confused action, with very heavy Mexican losses in killed and wounded, Santa Anna fled to **Mexico City** and sued for a truce (20 August 1847).

Chustenalah ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Shoal Creek**

Chusto-Talasah ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Bird Creek**

Chyhyryn ❙ 1677 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

See **Chigirin**

Cibalae ❙ 316 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Having disposed of all but one co-Emperor, Constantine turned against his former ally Valerius Licinius, Emperor in the East. At Cibalae (probably Vinkovce between the Drava and Sava Rivers in modern Croatia), the two rivals fought to exhaustion until Licinius broke off the battle to avoid further casualties. They met again the following January at **Campus Ardiensis** (8 October 316).

Cibecue Creek ❙ 1881 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Preaching a revivalist mysticism, Apache medicine man Nokaidelklini and his supporters were attacked by Colonel Eugene Carr from Fort Apache, Arizona. The Apache suffered a terrible defeat at Cibecue Creek, near the San Cralos Agency northeast of Phoenix, and the mystic was killed. Geronimo then resumed the warpath but was eventually hunted down and surrendered (30 August 1881).

Cibik Ridge ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Piva Forks**

Cibotus ❙ 1096 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Civetot**

Ciecierzyn ❙ 1654 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

See **Szepiele**

Cieneguilla ❙ 1854 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

With Jicarilla Apache raiding south of Taos in northern New Mexico, Major George Blake sent 60 men under Lieutenant John Davidson into the Embudos Mountains, where they were ambushed at Cieneguilla by Chacon. With every man save two hit and 22 killed, Davidson led the survivors back to Taos. Chacon failed with a similar ambush a week later at **Rio Caliente** (30 March 1854).

Cienfuegos ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

In a remarkable raid on Cuba at the start of the war, American Captain Bowman H. McCalla in the warship *Marblehead*, with *Nashville* in support, attacked the cable station at Cienfuegos. Landing under severe fire, a launch party cut the cables, severing telegraph communication between Havana and Spain. Forty-nine of the men involved received the Congressional Medal of Honour (11 May 1898).

Cienfuegos ❙ 1957 ❙ Cuban Revolution

During the mainly guerrilla war against President Fulgencio Batista, mutineers led by Dionisio San Román seized the naval base at Cienfuegos and were joined by civilian insurgents. In one of the largest-scale actions of the revolution, Batista units attacked in force, supported by tanks and bombers. Perhaps 300 rebels were killed and a subsequent general strike was also crushed (5 September 1957).

Cieszyn ❙ 1919 ❙ Polish-Czech War

See **Teschen**

Cinco de Mayo ❙ 1862 ❙ Mexican-French War

See **Puebla**

Cirencester ❙ 628 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Penda of Mercia began his campaign to expand the power of his kingdom by invading Wessex, where he attacked Cynegils and his son Cwichelm, joint Kings of the West Saxon Hwicce people. An indecisive daylong battle at Cirencester was followed by a peace by which Penda apparently secured land as far as the Avon. He subsequently married his sister to Cynegils' son, Cenwalh.

Cirta ❙ 106 BC ❙ Jugurthine War

Determined to end the war in Numidia after victory at **Thala**, new Roman commander Gaius Marius, with Lucius Cornelius Sulla, advanced on King Jugurtha and his father-in-law, King Bocchus of Mauretania, at Cirta (modern Constantine, Algeria). In battle outside the city, the Numidian army was defeated when Bocchus fled. He later betrayed Jugurtha, who was taken to Rome and executed.

Ciskei ❙ 1834–1835 ❙ 6th Cape Frontier War

When Xhosa under Maqoma entered Cape Province, they were checked by Piet Retief, then defeated in the Ciskei over several months by Colonel Harry Smith. When their presumed leader Hintsa was murdered, Governor Sir Benjamin D'Urban annexed the area between the Keiskamma and Kei as Queen Adelaide Province, but it was soon returned to the Xhosa (December 1834–June 1835).

Cissus ❙ 191 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

See **Corycus**

Citate ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

After Turkey crossed the Lower Danube for victory at **Oltenitza** (November 1853), General Mikhail Gorchakov counter-attacked upstream in Wallachia, advancing on **Calafat**. Turkish commander Ahmed Pasha then attacked the Russian garrison of Colonel Alexander Baumgarten at nearby Citate. The main Russian army arrived after four days' fighting, and the Turks fell back (6–9 January 1854).

Citium ❙ 450 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

See **Salamis, Cyprus**

Ciudad Bolívar ❙ 1903 ❙ Venezuelan Civil Wars

General Antonio Matos recovered from **La Victoria** (November 1902) and returned to Venezuela to resume resistance to President Cipriano Castro. After repulsing an advance on Caracas, Government General Juan Gomez sailed to the Orinoco to attack General Nicolás Rolando and 3,000 men at Cuidad Bolívar. Rolando was routed and captured, effectively ending the war (19–21 July 1903).

Ciudad Juárez ▌ 1911 ▌ Mexican Revolution

Near the start of Mexico's Revolution, Francisco Madero sent Pascual Orozco and Francisco (Pancho) Villa from El Paso, Texas, against the border city of Ciudad Juárez. In a remarkable victory of ill-trained fighters over professional troops, General Juan J. Navarro was forced to surrender. Subsequent Federal defeat in the south at **Cuautla** led to the fall of the government (10 May 1911).

Ciudad Juárez ▌ 1913 ▌ Mexican Revolution

Days after his failed attack on **Chihuahua**, in northern Mexico, Francisco (Pancho) Villa led a brilliant coup north against Ciudad Juárez. Riding a captured train into the city at night, he surprised the Federal garrison and, by morning Ciudad Juárez was in his hands. He then left General Juan Medina in command and marched south towards victory at **Tierra Blanca** (15 November 1913).

Ciudad Real ▌ 1809 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following defeat of the Spanish Army of the Centre in January at **Uclés**, General Don José Urbina Count Cartaojal marched south to campaign on the Gaudiana between Manzanares and Ciudad Real. Forcing the river at Peralvillo near Ciudad Real, French General Francois Sébastiani routed Cartaojal, with a further Spanish loss two days later downstream at **Medellin** (26 March 1809).

Ciudad Rodrigo ▌ 1810 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a renewed French attack towards central Portugal, Marshal André Masséna besieged the medieval fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo on the Agueda. Defended by Spanish militia under General Andreas Herrasti, the garrison held out against massive attack. However, terrible bombardment and losses made Herrasti surrender, and the French moved against **Almeida** (30 May–9 July 1810).

Ciudad Rodrigo ▌ 1812 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington opened his rapid advance into Spain by besieging Ciudad Rodrigo, defended by General Jean-Leonard Barrié. Storming the fortress 12 days later, he captured the French siege train and massive supplies, opening the way to **Badajoz**. However, victory cost heavy British losses, including Generals Robert Craufurd and Henry McKinnon killed (8–19 January 1812).

Civetot ▌ 1096 ▌ 1st Crusade

Preceding the First Crusade, pilgrims of the so-called "People's Crusade" reached Civetot, east of Constantinople, and began an ill-advised advance towards **Nicaea**. Ambushed by Turks, they were driven back to Civetot with terrible losses including many German knights and thousands of women and children. The battle and massacre ended the disastrous People's Crusade (21 October 1096).

Civita Castelana ▌ 1798 ▌ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Encouraged by Britain, King Ferdinand IV of Naples sent Austrian General Karl Mack von Leiberich to occupy Rome. French General Jean-Étienne Championnet temporarily withdrew to gather his forces, then at Civita Castelana, east of Viterbo, crushed the Neapolitan army. Ferdinand fled to the British and, six weeks later, Championnet captured **Naples** (5–6 December 1798).

Civitate ▌ 1053 ▌ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Pope Leo IX resolved to subdue the Normans in Apulia and led a mixed army of Romans, Germans and Byzantine Greeks. At Civitate (San Paolo di Civitate), on the Fortore, he was thoroughly defeated by a small yet disciplined Norman force under Robert and Humphry Guiscard and Count Richard of Aversa. The Pope was captured and held as an honoured prisoner (16 June 1053).

Civitella ❙ 1053 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy
See **Civitate**

Clans ❙ 1396 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars
See **North Inch**

Clark's Mill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
Campaigning in southwestern Missouri, a 1,000-strong Confederate force under Colonels John Q. Burbridge and Colton Greene attacked the Union Fort at Clark's Mill, near Vera Cruz, north of Gainesville. Captain Hiram E. Barstow and only 100 men withstood a five-hour attack before surrendering and the Confederates burned the blockhouse and other buildings (7 November 1862).

Clashmealcon Caves ❙ 1923 ❙ Irish Civil War
A famous incident of the guerrilla phase of the war saw Republican Timothy "Aero" Lyons and six others besieged by government troops for three days in Clashmealcon Caves at Kerry Head. After surviving firebombs and grenades, two drowned and Lyons was fatally wounded trying to scale the cliff. The others surrendered and three were executed. War ended a month later (April 1923).

Clastidium ❙ 222 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy
Driven back from central Italy at the **Telamon** (225 BC), Insubre Gauls of the north were defeated at the **Adda**, then at Clastidium (modern Casteggio), south of Pavia. Marcus Claudius Marcellus defeated and killed their Chief Viridomarus (Britomatus), reputedly in single combat, and the Gauls were subjugated until Hannibal crossed the Alps four years later and induced them to rise against Rome.

Clear Lake ❙ 1850 ❙ Pit River Indian War
When surveyor Captain William Warner and two white settlers were murdered by Pit River Indians in northern California, Captain Nathaniel Lyon took a punitive expedition northwest through Benicia to Clear Lake. The soldiers killed about 160 warriors in a brutal bayonet assault, then massacred the women and children. Days later Lyon attacked again at the **Russian River** (15 May 1850).

Clearwater ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War
One month after victory at **White Bird Canyon**, Nez Percé Chief Joseph was joined by Chief Looking Glass on the Clearwater River in central Idaho against a much larger force under General Oliver Howard. Joseph courageously repulsed the troopers with costly losses on both sides, then started an epic retreat east across the Bitterroot Mountains towards the **Big Hole River** (11–12 July 1877).

Cleidon Pass ❙ 1014 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel
See **Balathista**

Clifton Moor ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)
Advancing into England soon after victory at **Prestonpans**, Scottish rebels under Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—finally turned back, and a mid-winter rearguard action on Clifton Moor, near Penrith, saw Jacobite commander Lord George Murray defeat the pursuing army of Duke William of Cumberland. The rebels then crossed into Scotland and besieged **Stirling** (18 December 1745).

Clissau ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War
See **Kliszow**

Clitheroe ❙ 1138 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars
David I of Scotland took advantage of a period of instability in England and crossed the border to capture some key cities from King Stephen. He then sent his nephew William FitzDuncan against an English force at Clitheroe, Lancashire, where the Scots inflicted a sharp defeat. However, David was comprehensively defeated

a few months later at the Battle of the **Standard** (10 June 1138).

Clonmel ❙ 1650 ❙ British Civil Wars

Oliver Cromwell renewed his campaign against Catholic-Royalist Ireland after the destruction of **Drogheda** and **Wexford** in late 1649, besieging Clonmel on the Suir. Cromwell suffered heavy losses in an unexpected check, but a second attack succeeded. Hugh O'Neill and his garrison had escaped to **Limerick** and Cromwell promptly returned to England (21 April–10 May 1650).

Clonmel ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

Government troops under the command of General John Prout, advancing through **Waterford** and **Tipperary**, converged on Clonmel and attacked the Republican forces of Dinny Lacey and Dan Breen attempting to hold the nearby town of Carrick-on-Suir. Carrick fell after four days' heavy fighting and further costly action eventually saw Prout secure Clonmel (31 July–10 August 1922).

Clontarf ❙ 1014 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

In an attempt to reinforce the Viking presence in Ireland, fresh forces from the Orkneys invaded to support a Danish uprising in Dublin. At nearby Clontarf, the army of Irish King Brian Boru, led by his son Murchadh, utterly destroyed the Danes with 6,000 reported dead, though Brian himself was killed in his tent nearby. Thereafter, the Danes turned to the conquest of England (23 April 1014).

Clontibret ❙ 1595 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

When Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone renewed the rebellion of his uncle Shane O'Neill (which had been crushed at **Letterkenny** in 1567), the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, Sir Henry Bagenal, marched from Dundalk to secure Monaghan. As the English withdrew southeast towards Dundalk, Hugh O'Neill attacked them on the march near Clontibret and Bagenal was utterly defeated (27 May 1595).

Clouds ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

See **Tirad Pass**

Cloyd's Mountain ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Raiding against railways in southwestern Virginia, Union General George Crook attacked a dispersed Confederate force at Cloyd's Mountain, in Pulaski County near Dublin. The Confederates were defeated in a bloody action and commander General Albert G. Jenkins was captured and died of wounds. Another action was fought next day further west at **Cove Mountain** (9 May 1864).

Clusium ❙ 225 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

See **Faesulae**

Cnidus ❙ 394 BC ❙ Corinthian War

When King Agesilaus of Sparta returned from Asia Minor to attack Athens at **Coronea**, his brother-in-law Pisander led the Spartan navy against the Persian fleet under Conon of Athens and the Satrap Pharnabazus. Pisander was killed and the Spartan fleet was destroyed in a decisive action off Cnidus, near Rhodes, restoring Persian power in Asia Minor (August 394 BC).

Coa ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal André Masséna advanced into Portugal after capturing **Ciudad Rodrigo** (9 July) and sent Marshal Michel Ney against an Anglo-Portuguese force on the River Coa outside the border fortress of Almeida. A courageous defence by General Robert "Black Bob" Craufurd cost heavy French losses, yet the Allies were driven off and Masséna began his siege of **Almeida** (24 July 1810).

Coamo ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

While American forces in southern Puerto Rico secured **Guánica** (25 July), another division further to the east under Generals James H. Wilson and Oswald H. Ernst attacked Coamo to cut Spanish communication north to San Juan. The town surrendered after a brief action with 40 American casualties. Within days the war ended

and the United States gained Puerto Rico (9 August 1898).

Coatepeque ❙ 1863 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Honduras and El Salvador formed a Liberal alliance against Guatemala and Nicaragua, President José Rafael Carrera of Guatemala invaded El Salvador against Gerardo Barrios and captured Santa Ana. At nearby Coatepeque, he suffered a costly defeat and withdrew. President Barrios later lost in Nicaragua at **San Felipe** and Carrera returned to take **San Salvador** (23–24 February 1863).

Coatit ❙ 1895 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

Weeks after crushing Okulé-Kusai rebellion in northern Ethiopia at **Halai**, Italian General Oreste Baratieri turned against rebel leader Ras Mangasha of Tigre. The Italians and native askaris attacked Ras Mangasha northeast of Adowa at Coatit, where badly armed Tigreans fought a brave draw, then withdrew. The Ethiopian Imperial army routed Baratieri in 1896 at **Adowa** (13 January 1895).

Cocboy ❙ 641 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Maserfield**

Cocherel ❙ 1364 ❙ Hundred Years War

With the accession of Charles V of France, Charles of Navarre attempted to recover land in Normandy and was opposed by the great Royalist warrior Bertrand du Guesclin. The Navarrese army, supported by English mercenaries, was attacked and destroyed west of Paris at Cocherel, near Mantes, and Navarrese leader Jean de Grailly Captal du Buch was captured (16 May 1364).

Cochin ❙ 1506 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

When Portugal sent Duarte Pacheco to Cochin in southwest India to assist the Raja against **Calicut**, Pacheco was driven out by overwhelming forces before recapturing the city and restoring the Prince. Pacheco then resisted a massive siege by the Raja of Calicut. The Raja was defeated and killed after a five-month assault and Cochin became Portuguese until Dutch conquest in 1663.

Cockpit Point ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Determined to blockade Washington, D.C. after victory at **Bull Run**, Confederate General Samuel G. French established batteries on the Potomac, where Cockpit Point, near Dumfries, Virginia, was shelled and heavily damaged by two gunboats under Lieutenant Robert H. Wyman. A few weeks later, the batteries were abandoned and the Confederates withdrew towards Richmond (3 January 1862).

Cogorderos ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Benavides**

Coimbra, Brazil ❙ 1864 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

In a pre-emptive attack on Brazil, Paraguayan Dictator Francisco Solano López sent 6,000 men under Colonels Vicente Barrios and Francisco Isidro Resquin on a brilliant lightning attack into the Mato Grosso. There they captured Coimbra, held by Colonel Hermenegildo de Albuquerque Porto Carrero, and also Corumbá, to hold the border province for the rest of the war (26–28 December 1864).

Coimbra, Portugal ❙ 1064 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

King Ferdinand I won a civil war to unite the kingdoms of Castile, Leon and Galicia, then turned against the Muslims of Aragon and Valencia. Concluding a successful campaign, he besieged the city of Coimbra, south of Viseu, now in Portugal. Coimbra fell after six months with more than 5,000 Muslim prisoners taken, but Ferdinand died soon afterwards, and Spain reverted to civil war.

Coimbra, Portugal ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While retreating from the failed invasion of Portugal, a French attempt to secure a crossing

of the Mondego River was blocked at Coimbra by Portuguese militia under General Nicholas Trant, who had occupied the city. General Louis Montbrun failed in a three-day attempt to capture Coimbra and, after French defeat at **Condeixa**, his cavalry joined the general retreat (10–13 March 1811).

Coimbra, Portugal ❙ 1828 ❙ Miguelite Wars

During the disputed succession following the death of John VI of Portugal, his son Miguel attempted to seize the kingdom against the interests of his own niece Maria Da Gloria. Miguel's General, Alvaro Povoas, defeated the constitutional army of General John Carlos de Saldanha, near Coimbra in central Portugal. Two weeks later, Miguel usurped the throne (24 June 1828).

Coire ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General André Masséna responded to an Austrian advance over the Lech by crossing the Rhine and marching south along the right bank of the river. He crushed an Austrian force under General Franz von Auffenberg at Coire (Chur) in eastern Switzerland, where he took over 3,000 prisoners before continuing his advance (7 March 1799).

Coixtlahuaca ❙ 1458 ❙ Aztec Wars of Conquest

During expansion under the powerful ruler Motecuhzoma I, Aztec forces moved southeast into the Gulf Lowlands to secure Tochtepec and Cotaxtla, then further south against the powerful trading city of Coixtlahuaca, on the Mixteca Alta, where merchants had supposedly been murdered. A very large army marched on Coixtlahuaca, and the city was crushed, consolidating Aztec power in the south.

Colberg Heath ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Kolberg Heath**

Colby Moor ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

On a fresh offensive in southwest Wales following Royalist disaster at **Naseby** (14 June), General Rowland Laugharne, Parliamentary Governor of Pembroke, marched against local Royalists under Sir Edward Stradling. Supported by naval forces landing in Milford Haven near Carnaston Bridge, Laugharne crushed Stradling on Colby Moor and secured all of Pembrokeshire (30 July 1645).

Colchester ❙ 1648 ❙ British Civil Wars

With Kentish rebels under George Goring Earl of Norwich dispersed at **Maidstone** (1 June), Norwich joined Royalists led by Arthur Lord Capel and Sir Charles Lucas under siege at Colchester, Essex, which was starved into surrender by Parliamentarian Sir Thomas Fairfax. Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot next day and the war was effectively over (12 June–27 August 1648).

Cold Harbour ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Gaines' Mill**

Cold Harbour ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union commander Ulysses S. Grant advanced through Virginia across the **Totopotomoy Creek** towards Richmond, he met General Robert E. Lee again at Cold Harbour, just west of the Confederate Capital. In what has been called Lee's last great victory, repeated Union attacks were repulsed with about 12,000 men lost. Grant then turned south against **Petersburg** (31 May–12 June 1864).

Colditz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Advancing east following Napoleon Bonaparte's victory at **Lützen**, French forces led by Prince Eugène de Beauharnais caught up with the Russian rearguard under General Mikhail Miloradovich three days later at Colditz, southeast of Leipzig. Miloradovich was badly mauled but fought an effective delaying action as the Allies continued towards the Elbe (5 May 1813).

Colenso ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a first attempt to relieve **Ladysmith**, British General Sir Redvers Buller led 21,000 men against the left flank of Boer leader Louis Botha on the Tugela, south of Ladysmith, at Colenso. Buller lost over 1,000 men in a failed, bloody frontal assault, and—with the third defeat of "Black Week" after **Stormberg** and **Magersfontein**—he was relieved of overall command (15 December 1899).

Coleraine ❙ 1564 ❙ O'Neill Rebellion

Campaigning against Anglo-Scots colonisation of Ulster, Shane O'Neill Lord of Tyrone met his Protestant rivals under Sorley Boy MacDonnell, near Coleraine in County Londonderry. The engagement was indecisive, but the following year O'Neill resoundingly defeated MacDonnell at **Ballycastle** and held him prisoner until his own defeat in 1567 at **Letterkenny**.

Coleroon ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Kumbakonam**

Coleshill ❙ 1157 ❙ Anglo-Welsh Wars

Shortly after succeeding to the English throne, Henry II led a force against Wales, where some districts had been lost during the anarchic reign of his predecessor Stephen. In the Coleshill Forest in North Flintshire, Henry was surprised and defeated with heavy losses by Welsh Chief Owen ap Gruffydd. However, the King resumed the campaign and gradually reasserted English authority.

Coleto Creek ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Mexican General José Urrea invaded Texas through **San Patricio** and advanced against **Goliad**, southeast of the **Alamo**, held by Colonel James Fannin. Fatally delaying his withdrawal, Fannin was beaten at nearby Coleto Creek and surrendered after heavy losses. A week later (27 March), he and 400 other prisoners were executed, but the Texans were soon avenged at **San Jacinto** (20 March 1836).

Colima ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Reactionary President Miguel Miramón secured decisive victory at **La Estancia** in November, then took 3,000 men against the west coast city of Colima, held by 5,000 Liberals under Generals Pedro Ogazón and Antonio Rojas. Miramón repulsed Rojas on the Tuxpan, then defeated the Liberals on the nearby heights of Tonila to secure Colima before returning to Mexico City (21–24 December 1859).

Coliseo ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Days after bloody victory in western Cuba at **Mal Tiempo**, insurgent leader Máximo Gómez entered Matanzas Province, where he met Spanish commander General Arsenio Martínez Campos at Coliseo, near Cárdenas. Gómez had to withdraw after heavy losses, but Martínez Campos failed to pursue and fell back towards Havana, where he was replaced in command (23 December 1895).

Collierville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General James R. Chalmers attacking the railroad just east of Memphis, Tennessee, advanced on the small town of Collierville, courageously defended by Colonel Edward Hatch. Surprised by a Union counterattack, Chalmers' much larger force was routed and fled across the Coldwater, leaving 50 prisoners including militia General James Z. George (3 November 1863).

Colline Gate ❙ 82 BC ❙ Sullan Civil War

Within months of victory at **Sacriportus** and **Faventia**, Lucius Cornelius Sulla virtually ended the civil war by destroying the army of Gaius Marius the Younger, led by Pontius Telesinas, just outside Rome at the Colline Gate. Sulla executed thousands of prisoners, including Telesinas, and when Marius committed suicide in the fall of Praeneste, Sulla made himself Dictator (1 November 82 BC).

Collooney ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

A week after victory at **Castlebar**, French General Joseph Humbert and a 1,600-strong French-Irish force were met five miles from Sligo near Collooney by a garrison of 300 Limerick militia under Colonel Charles Vereker. About 50 men were lost on either side in sharp fighting before Vereker surrendered. He and his men were released on parole to return to Sligo (5 September 1798).

Colmar ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Turckheim**

Colmar ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Supporting the German offensive into **Alsace**, forces south of Strasbourg around Colmar broke out to the north, then faced stiff resistance under French commander Jean de Lattre de Tasigny, supported by American General Frank Milburn. The Colmar Pocket was finally eliminated with heavy losses on both sides, ending the last German presence on French soil (5 January–9 February 1945).

Colombey ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French Marshal Francois-Achille Bazaine, falling back after defeat at **Wörth**, was attacked east of **Metz** at Colombey by German forward units under Baron Kolmar von der Goltz. Both sides claimed victory after heavy losses—including French General Claude-Théodore Decaen killed—but the French were able to continue withdrawing across the Moselle towards **Mars-la-Tour** (14 August 1870).

Colombo ❙ 1587–1588 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

In his war against the Portuguese in western Ceylon, the heroic King Rajasinha I of Sitavaka led a final massive siege of the key city of Colombo. However, his navy failed to prevent Portuguese reinforcements. Rajasinha was eventually forced to withdraw with heavy losses and, within a few years, the Kingdom of Sitavaka had been destroyed (May 1587–February 1588).

Colombo ❙ 1655–1656 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

After capturing Portuguese **Trincomalee** in 1639, Dutch forces joined with King Rajasinha II of Kandy, in central Ceylon, to attack Colombo. Following a seven-month siege, with shocking cruelty on both sides, the starving Portuguese garrison surrendered. With the subsequent fall of Jaffna, the Dutch ruled coastal Ceylon until British invasion in 1796 (November 1655–12 May 1656).

Colombo ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Landing on Dutch Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka), British Admiral Peter Rainier and Colonel James Stuart (1741–1815) captured **Trincomalee**, then sailed to attack the capital, Colombo, which was surrendered by Governor Johan Gerard van Angelbeek after a sharp fight. Unlike other Dutch possessions, the island was not returned to Holland under treaty in 1802, and remained a British territory (15 February 1796).

Colombo ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Indian Ocean)

Admiral Chuichi Nagumo entered the Indian Ocean with a large fleet and launched a heavy carrier air-raid against the naval docks at Colombo in **Ceylon** (modern Sri Lanka). The British lost an armed merchant cruiser and destroyer sunk, and 25 fighters, for 21 Japanese planes shot down. Nagumo's aircraft also sank the heavy cruisers *Dorsetshire* and *Cornwall* south of Ceylon (5 April 1942).

Colorado ❙ 1840 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Pursuing Comanche survivors of defeat in August at **Plum Creek** in southern Texas, Colonel John Moore and 100 Texan militia marched north across the Concho for a dawn attack on the Comanche camp on the Colorado, near modern Ballinger, south of Abilene. The Indians lost

50 killed and a further 80 drowned in the river before Moore withdrew with 500 captured ponies (14 October 1840).

Columbia ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Confederate commander John B. Hood advanced north across Tennessee from Florence, he was intercepted on the Duck River at Columbia, south of **Nashville**, by Union General John M. Schofield, marching north from Pulaski. Although the action was indecisive, Schofield was in danger of being cut off and withdrew north through **Spring Hill** to **Franklin** (24–29 November 1864).

Columbus ❙ 1916 ❙ Villa's Raids

Two months after his supporters murdered Americans in northern Mexico at **Santa Isabel, Sonora**, rebel leader Francisco (Pancho) Villa took more than 500 men across the border and burned the town of Columbus, New Mexico, killing 15 soldiers and civilians before being driven off with heavy losses. The raid led to the punitive expedition of General John Pershing and action at **Carrizal** (8–9 March 1916).

Comayagua ❙ 1827 ❙ Central American National Wars

President Manuel José Arce of the Central American Federation faced Liberal opposition in Honduras and El Salvador and sent General José Justo Milla against Hondura's capital, Comayagua. President Dionisio Herrera was desposed after a month besieged. Herrera's nephew Francisco Morazán soon beat Milla at **La Trinidad** and freed his uncle in 1829 in **Guatemala City** (10 May 1827).

Comayagua ❙ 1845 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Honduras supported efforts to restore President Francisco Malespín of El Salvador, overthrown after **Jutiapa**, Salvadoran General José Trinidad Cabañas led an army into Honduras. He was heavily defeated at Comayagua and, after a further loss at Sensenti (10 June), he withdrew into El Salvador, pursued by a Honduran army which was eventually checked at **Obrajuela** (2 June 1845).

Comayagua ❙ 1872 ❙ Central American National Wars

Twelve months after seizing power in El Salvador at **Santa Ana**, President Santiago Gonzáles formed a Liberal alliance with President Miguel García Gránados of Guatemala and personally led an invasion against President José María Medina of Honduras. In a sharp two-month campaign, Gonzáles captured Comayagua and replaced Medina with the more Liberal Carlos Céleo Arias (May 1872).

Comayagua ❙ 1874 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Liberal President Miguel García Gránados of Guatemala was replaced by the more Conservative Justo Ruffino Barrios, the new government withdrew Guatemalan support for President Carlos Céleo Arias of Honduras and invaded in support of his opponent Ponciano Levía. The brief war ended with the fall of Comayagua and the installation of Levía as President (13 January 1874).

Combat de Trente ❙ 1351 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Thirty**

Combolchia ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Dessie**

Como ❙ 1964 ❙ Guinea-Bissau War

At the start of the war for Portuguese Guinea, independence forces loyal to Amilcar Cabal, who had seized the coastal island of Como, faced a full-scale counter-offensive by up to 3,000 Portuguese regulars. Two months of intense fighting saw perhaps 600 Portuguese killed, and the much-mythologised rebel victory greatly increased support for what became a ten-year war (January–February 1964).

Compiègne ❙ 1430 ❙ Hundred Years War

In an attempt to counter the French military resurgence inspired by Jeanne d'Arc, Duke Philip of Burgundy joined the English in besieging Compiègne, north of Paris. A relief army sent by Charles VII of France eventually broke the siege, but Jeanne (Joan of Arc) was captured (23 May). She was later sold to the English for trial and execution at the stake (May–November 1430).

Comum ❙ 196 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

See **Lake Como**

Concepción, Peru ❙ 1882 ❙ War of the Pacific

Peruvian General Andrés Avelino Cáceres advanced against an isolated Chilean outpost in central Peru, where he sent 400 men under Colonel Juan Gastó against just 77 men holding out at the pueblo of Concepción, in Junin Province, northwest of Huancayo. In one of the heroic actions of the war, the Chileans fought bravely for about 18 hours before all were eventually killed (9–10 July 1882).

Concepcion, Texas ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Following the skirmish at **Gonzales**, Stephen Austin's Texan army advanced on San Antonio, where General Martin de Cos sent a force against James Bowie and James Fannin in camp at nearby Concepcion. Colonels Domingo de Ugartechea and José María Mendoza were driven off with 14 killed and 39 wounded and the Texans moved closer to besiege **San Antonio** (28 October 1835).

Concón ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

With northern Chile seized from President José Manuel Balmaceda after victory in March at **Pozo Almonte**, Congressist Colonel Estanislao del Canto Arteaga landed 9,000 men north of Valparaiso and advanced against Colonel Orozimbo Barbosa Puga and 8,000 Loyalists entrenched at nearby Concón. Barbosa was driven out with over 2,000 casualties and lost again at **Placilla** (21 August 1891).

Concord ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Determined to seize arms held by American patriots, British forces from Boston under Colonel Francis Smith and Major John Pitcairn dispersed rebels at **Lexington**, then continued west the same day against Concord. After a skirmish with militia under Colonel James Barrett, Smith headed back to **Boston**, reinforced by Lord Hugh Percy, with costly losses to both sides all the way (19 April 1775).

Condeixa ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Michel Ney retreated from the failed French invasion of Portugal, fighting a series of remarkable rearguard actions against the cautious Allied pursuit led by Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. Forced back at **Redhina**, General Louis Montbrun turned on the Allies on the Mondego River at Condeixa, delaying their advance as the French fell back on **Cazal Novo** (13 March 1811).

Condé-sur-l'Escaut ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While besieging Condé, east of St Amand, Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Frederick Augustus Duke of York were attacked in a strong defensive position by the new French commander August Picot Marquis Dampierre. Following repeated failed attacks, Dampierre was killed by a cannonball and his force withdrew. Condé fell to Saxe-Coburg in mid-July (8 May 1793).

Condore ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Rajahmundry**

Congella ❙ 1842 ❙ Natal War

In order to occupy Natal, Captain Thomas C. Smith secured Port Natal, then attacked the Boer camp at Congella, just outside Durban, held by Andreis Pretorius. The British column was driven off with 17 killed and 32 wounded and was then besieged in camp. Relieved by Colonel Abraham Cloete, they withdrew to Cape

Colony, though within a year Britain had secured Natal (23 May 1842).

Conjeeveram ❙ 1692 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

See **Kanchi**

Conjeeveram ❙ 1751 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Days after victory at **Arni** over Raza Sahib (son of French-appointed Nawab Chanda Sahib), Robert Clive marched against the southeast Indian town of Conjeeveram (modern Kanchipuram), held by a French garrison under Portuguese soldier of fortune La Volonté. Two days of bombardment drove the garrison out and Clive pursued Raza Sahib to battle at **Kaveripak** (16–18 December 1751).

Conjeeveram ❙ 1780 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Perambakam**

Connecticut ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812

Unaware that peace had been signed in Europe, the American frigate *President* (Captain Stephen Decatur) attempted to break out of the British blockade of New York. In a bloody action off Connecticut, the British frigate *Endymion* (Captain Henry Hope) was eventually disabled, but the frigates *Pomone* and *Tenedos* arrived, and the badly damaged *President* surrendered (15 January 1815).

Consarbruck ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

With Marshal Henri de Turenne killed at **Sasbach** (27 July) Imperial forces advanced into Lorraine, and French Marshal Francois de Crequi was sent to drive off Duke Charles of Lorraine's siege of Trier. Crequi was defeated at nearby Consarbruck (modern Konz) and captured in the fall of Trier, leaving Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé to stem the threatened Imperial invasion (11 August 1675).

Constanta ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

General August von Mackensen seized the Romanian Danube cities of **Tutrakan** and Silistria, then took his German-Bulgarian-Turkish force east to attack the Black Sea port of Constanta, defended by Romanians and Russians under Andrei Zayonchovsky. Initially repulsed, Mackensen's second attack took the city by storm. He then turned west against **Bucharest** (22 October 1916).

Constantine ❙ 1836–1837 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

Campaigning to complete the conquest of eastern Algeria, France faced continued resistance by the Bey of Constantine, who repulsed an attack by Marshal Bertrand Clausel (21 November 1836). Clausel was recalled and, in a hard-fought siege the next year, a larger force under Marshal Charles Damremont captured Constantine, though Damremont was killed by a sniper (6–13 October 1837).

Constantinople ❙ 443 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

Attila renewed his invasion of the Eastern Empire after destroying **Sirmium** in 441, capturing Naissus (Nis), Serdica (Sofia) and Arcadiopolis, then advancing on Constantinople, defended by Flavius Zeno. Outside the city, he defeated the Imperial army under Aspar the Alan and the Germans Areobindus and Arnegisclus, but lacked resources for a siege and pursued the Roman army to the **Chersonesus**.

Constantinople ❙ 532 ❙ Nika Insurrection

A riot by Hippodome factions in Constantinople shouting Nika (victory) became a revolt against Emperor Justinian. They proclaimed Hypatius (a nephew of Anastasius) as Emperor and six days of riot saw much of the city burned. Troops under Belisarius and Narses crushed the rising, with perhaps 30,000 killed. Hypatius and his brother Pompeius were arrested and executed (12–18 January 532).

Constantinople ❙ 626 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

While Emperor Heraclius was fighting the Persians in Asia Minor at the **Sarus**, the Avar Khan Baian advanced through Bulgaria to

besiege Constantinople, defended by the Patriarch Sergius and the Emperor's son Constantine. Advancing Persians under Shahbaraz were intercepted and destroyed on the Bosphorus, and the Avars were defeated trying to storm the city (29 June–10 August 626).

Constantinople ❙ 672–677 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Syllaeum**

Constantinople ❙ 717–718 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

One of the most costly Saracen attacks on Constantinople saw Muslim General Maslama lead a huge army, supported by a very large fleet under Suleiman. During a year-long siege, the Emperor Leo III inflicted massive Muslim losses on land and at sea—claimed to be over 100,000 men. Maslama was eventually defeated by an advancing Bulgarian relief army at **Adrianople**, and withdrew.

Constantinople ❙ 1047 ❙ Later Byzantine Military Rebellions

In a rising against his uncle, Emperor Constantine IX, Leo Tornikios (Tornices) gathered backing in Macedonia and marched on the capital, supported by General John Vatatzes. Tornikios very nearly succeeded attacking Constantinople itself, but when he hesitated, reinforcements arrived and drove him off. The rebels were defeated and Tornikios and Vatatzes were captured and blinded.

Constantinople ❙ 1187 ❙ Branas Rebellion

Two years after defeating Norman Sicily at the **Strymon** and **Demetritsa**, the Byzantine Admiral-General Alexius Branas rose in revolt against Emperor Isaac II and marched against the Byzantine capital. Outside the walls of Constantinople, Branas was met by an army under the Emperor's new brother-in-law, Conrad of Montferrat, and the rebel was defeated and killed.

Constantinople ❙ 1203–1204 ❙ 4th Crusade

When Crusaders supported Venice in attacking Constantinople, supposedly in support of the deposed Isaac II and his son Alexius, they helped capture it on 17 July 1203. However, the restored Byzantines rose against the Crusaders and a second attack took place. The city fell amid violent assault and deliberate destruction and Baldwin was established as the first Latin Emperor (11–13 April 1204).

Constantinople ❙ 1236 ❙ 2nd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

The Byzantine John III Vatatzes of Nicaea renewed warfare against the Latin Emperors in Constantinople, establishing an alliance with Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria. Together they laid siege to the capital by land and sea, but with the support of newly arrived Venetian ships, the great Latin warrior John of Brienne led a brilliant counter-offensive to repulse the allies and break the siege.

Constantinople ❙ 1261 ❙ 3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

From his base in Nicaea, the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII Paleologus sent General Alexius Strategopoulos to attack Constantinople. With the Venetian navy and the best French knights away campaigning on the Black Sea, the city was captured with little fighting. Its fall marked the end of the Latin Crusader Emperors and the restoration of the Greek Empire (25 July 1261).

Constantinople ❙ 1352 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

During a threatened trade war with Byzantium, Genoese Admiral Peganino Doria took his fleet right to the walls of Constantinople. Emperor John VI Cantacuzenus brought in Venetian ships under Niccolo Pisani to reinforce his own fleet led by Constantine Tarchaniotes. However, they were driven off in an indecisive action and John was forced to make peace with Genoa (13 February 1352).

Constantinople ❙ 1422 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Ending some years of peace between the Turks and the declining Greek Byzantine Empire,

Emperor Manuel II Palaeologus supported a usurper against Ottoman Sultan Murad II, who responded by attacking Constantinople itself. Murad's siege was driven off with severe losses and he made peace with Manuel, who agreed to pay a heavy annual tribute (June 1422).

Constantinople ❙ 1453 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Sultan Mehmed II's decisive offensive saw him take a massive force against Constantinople, defended by Emperor Constantine XI and General John Giustiniani. The city fell by storm after a devastating siege and one of the heaviest bombardments then recorded. The 1,000-year Byzantine Empire ended in slaughter with Constantine and Giustiniani both killed (February–29 May 1453).

Constantinople ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In a large-scale military demonstration, British Admiral Sir John Duckworth appeared before Constantinople with eight ships of the line, demanding surrender of the Turkish fleet. With support from French General Francois Sébastiani, Sultan Selim II strengthened his resistance and Duckworth withdrew through the Dardanelles, suffering heavy damage (19 February–3 March 1807).

Constantinople ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Chataldja**

***Constellation* vs *Insurgente* ❙ 1799 ❙ Franco-American Quasi War**

See **Nevis**

***Constellation* vs *Vengeance* ❙ 1800 ❙ Franco-American Quasi War**

See **Guadeloupe**

***Constitution* vs *Cyane* ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Madeira**

***Constitution* vs *Guerrière* ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Newfoundland**

***Constitution* vs *Java* ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Bahia**

Con Thien (1st) ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

Despite costly failure at **Khe Sanh** (April–May), North Vietnamese regulars attempted a large-scale offensive further east across the DMZ into Quang Tri. Badly outnumbered US Marines around the small base at Con Thien suffered bloody losses, but heavy reinforcements, artillery and air-strikes (Operation Buffalo) finally repulsed the invaders with high casualties on both sides (2–14 July 1967).

Con Thien (2nd) ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

As a prelude to the **Tet Offensive**, North Vietnamese troops again tried to seize Quang Tri, unleashing one of their heaviest bombardments of the war against the hilltop base at Con Thien. American forces responded with a massive counter-bombardment by artillery, airstrikes and naval guns, and the Communists were driven off with perhaps 2,000 killed (11 September–31 October 1967).

Contreras ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Nearing **Mexico City** after victory at **Cerro Gordo** (18 April), American General Winfield Scott split his force and sent General Persifor Smith west against General Gabriel Valencia in Contreras. Despite being initially repulsed, an American dawn attack with the bayonet drove the Mexicans out with heavy losses. Scott advanced later that day north through **Churubusco** (19–20 August 1847).

Convoy Pedestal ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Determined to relieve besieged **Malta**, Allied Convoy Pedestal sailed from Gibraltar with a heavy escort. One of the war's most famous convoy battles saw Axis aircraft, submarines and surface ships sink an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, a destroyer and nine freighters. However, five merchant ships, including the tanker *Ohio*, reached Malta to prevent starvation and capitulation (10–15 August 1942).

Convoy PQ17 ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

One of the costliest convoy actions of the war saw Allied convoy PQ17 to Russia attacked by German aircraft and U-boats near Bear Island. Four German heavy ships in the area played no active part, but their threat led to a decision to scatter the convoy. Only 13 of 34 merchantmen reached Archangel. Later convoys to Russia were kept smaller for easier defence (27 June–8 July 1942).

Conwy ❙ 1295 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

Taking advantage of England's war in Gascony, Welsh nobles renewed the nationalist cause which had been crushed at **Aber Edw** in 1282. Edward I's advance into northern Wales was challenged at Conwy, south of Llandudno, where his archers and crossbowmen under William de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick destroyed the Welsh spearmen and Wales was occupied (January 1295).

Cooch's Bridge ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As British General Sir William Howe marched towards Philadelphia, American commander General George Washington sent an inadequate force under General William Maxwell to halt the invaders. At Cooch's Bridge, on the Christiana northeast of Elkton, Delaware, Maxwell was repulsed by General Charles Earl Cornwallis and Howe advanced to victory at **Brandywine** (3 September 1777).

Cool Springs ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Snicker's Ferry**

Copenhagen ❙ 1362 ❙ Wars of the Hanseatic League

Waldemar IV Atterdag expanded the power of Denmark, capturing **Visby** on the Baltic island of Gotland (July 1361). As a result, he found himself at war with the cities of the Hanseatic League allied with Sweden and Norway. The Allied fleet under John Wittenborg of Lubeck entered the Sound and sacked Copenhagen. However, the League's ships were defeated later that year off **Helsingborg**.

Copenhagen ❙ 1523–1524 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

After being deposed in Sweden by Gustav Vasa, the unpopular Christian II of Denmark faced rebellion in Jutland led by his uncle Duke Frederick of Holstein. Copenhagen was besieged by Frederick's General Johan Rantzau and, after the fall of the capital followed by capture of Malmo, the Duke became King of Denmark and Norway as Frederick I.

Copenhagen ❙ 1535–1536 ❙ Danish Counts' War

With Hanseatic forces destroyed at **Oksnebjerg** and **Bornholm** in June 1535, Lutheran Duke Christian of Schleswig and General Johan Rantzau besieged Copenhagen, which sided with Lubeck in favour of former King Christian II. Count Christopher of Oldenberg surrendered Copenhagen after 12 months of siege and the Duke entered the city in triumph as Christian III (24 July 1535–29 July 1536).

Copenhagen ❙ 1658 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Sound**

Copenhagen ❙ 1700 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Attacked in Schleswig by Frederick IV of Denmark, 17-year-old Charles XII of Sweden boldly sailed against Copenhagen itself, repulsing the Danish fleet before landing under fire to seize nearby entrenchments. Copenhagen paid a massive indemnity to avoid siege, and Frederick was forced to make peace, freeing Charles to relieve the Russian siege of **Narva** (August 1700).

Copenhagen ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

When Denmark joined Russia, Prussia and Sweden against the British navy's Continental blockade, Britain sent a large naval squadron to

the Baltic to neutralise the Danish fleet. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker opened a hard-fought action in Copenhagen harbour and, after his second-in-command Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson ignored a signal to withdraw, the Danish fleet was destroyed (2 April 1801).

Copenhagen ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Concerned that Denmark might join the alliance between France and Prussia, British and Hanoverian troops led by General William Cathcart besieged Copenhagen, supported by warships under Admiral James Gambier. When negotiations failed, Copenhagen was bombarded for four days and capitulated, denying Napoleon Bonaparte the remaining Danish fleet (2–7 September 1807).

Cople ❙ 1860 ❙ Venezuelan Federalist Revolt

During a chaotic presidential succession, Federalist officers defeated the government at **Santa Inés**, yet, two months later, General León de Febres Cardero beat Federalist commanders Juan Crisótomo Falcón and Juan Antonio Sotillo near the Apure at Cople. Falcón fled to Colombia but, after years of costly war, he returned as President and oversaw decentralisation of authority (17 February 1860).

Coral Sea ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue took a large invasion force against Port Moresby in **Papua**, he was met in the nearby Coral Sea by Admiral Frank Fletcher. The first naval battle fought beyond the horizon saw greater losses in American ships, but the invasion was cancelled. Japanese losses, including a carrier sunk and another damaged, weakened them a month later at **Midway** (7–8 May 1942).

Corbach ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Korbach**

Corbie ❙ 1636 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

In a fresh invasion of France, General Johann von Werth and Ferdinand Cardinal-Infante of Spain invaded Picardy and captured Corbie, east of Amiens, while other Imperial forces in the south besieged **St Jean de Losne**. However, Louis XIII sent reinforcements to his brother Louis de Bourbon Count of Soissons, who recaptured Corbie and drove back the invasion (July–August 1636).

Corbridge ❙ 914 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

The Viking Ragnall rallied the Danes of York and defeated the Bernician noble Ealdred Lord of Bamburgh at Corbridge-on-Tyne, just east of Hexham. Ealdred was driven out of northern Northumberland and sought refuge with King Constantine II of Scotland, who supported him four years later in another battle at the same site. (Some historians believe there was only one battle, in 918.)

Corbridge ❙ 918 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Supported by Constantine II of Scotland, Ealdred Lord of Bamburgh attempted to recover Bernica in northern Northumberland from the Danish Viking Ragnall, who had previously defeated him on the same site at Corbridge-on-Tyne, near Hexham (914). Although both sides claimed victory, Ragnall held part of Bernicia, while the Danes were kept out of Scotland.

Corcyra ❙ 427 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Despite Spartan Admiral Alcidas failing to aid a rising against Athens in **Mytilene**, he was sent to support a similar insurrection on Corcyra (modern Corfu), off northwest Greece. A small Athenian force led by Nicostratus was driven off, but next day, a large Athenian fleet arrived under Eurymedon. The Peloponnesians withdrew and the rising was bloodily suppressed (August 427 BC).

Corcyra ❙ 1084 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

See **Corfu**

Cordova ❙ 1236 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

King Ferdinand III of Castile launched a brilliant offensive into Moorish Andalusia, where he besieged the Arab capital of Cordova, probably the greatest Muslim city in the West. While Cordova prepared for a lengthy resistance, the Emir Ibn Hud was assassinated and the city fell, leaving Ferdinand to advance down the Guadalquivir on a fresh expedition twelve years later to attack **Seville**.

Cordova ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Alcolea**

Corfu ❙ 1084 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

Leading Norman forces against the Greek Empire, a year after victory at **Dyrrhachium**, Robert Guiscard took a large fleet to raise the naval blockade of Corcyra (modern Corfu), which the Normans had first captured in 1081. After twice being defeated by a Byzantine-Venetian fleet off Cassiope, south of Corfu, Guiscard won the third and decisive engagement off Corfu to regain the island.

Corfu ❙ 1537 ❙ Later Venetian-Turkish War

Sultan Suleiman turned against his former Venetian allies and besieged Corfu, off the coast of Albania, with massive assaults on the Venetian fortress. When an approaching fleet under Andrea Doria threatened to cut off his forces, Suleiman withdrew. However, the Turks were soon avenged at **Valpovo**, and Doria was defeated again a year later at **Preveza** (18 August–6 September 1637).

Corfu ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Ionian Islands**

Corfu ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While Napoleon Bonaparte was campaigning in Egypt, the French-held **Ionian Islands** off Greece were attacked by a combined Turkish-Russian fleet under Admirals Kadir Bey and Fedor Ushakov. Most of the islands fell quickly, but Corfu, defended by General Louis Chabot, held out for four months and surrendered only after nearby Vido fell by storm (November 1798–March 1799).

Corfu ❙ 1923 ❙ Corfu Incident

When General Enrico Tellini and three other Italian members of a Boundary Commission were assassinated in Greece, Benito Mussolini sent his navy to bombard and occupy Corfu, with needless civilian losses. Greece was forced to apologise and pay a 50-million lire indemnity before the Italians withdrew, enhancing the reputation of Mussolini, who then annexed **Fiume** (27 August 1923).

Corinth, Greece ❙ 394–392 BC ❙ Corinthian War

Withdrawing from Boeotia after costly victory at **Coronea** and naval defeat at **Cnidus** (394 BC), King Agesilaus of Sparta laid siege to Corinth, which was later reinforced by troops from Argos. The city was eventually relieved by a column from Athens under Iphicrates. The Spartans later resumed the blockade of Corinth (390 BC) until defeat by Iphicrates at **Lechaeum**.

Corinth, Greece ❙ 265 BC ❙ Chremonidian War

In revolt against Antigonus II Gonatus of Macedonia, Athenians led by Chremonides and his brother Glaucon formed an alliance with Sparta and Egypt, and Antigonus led an army into the Peloponnese. King Areus of Sparta was defeated and killed in terrible fighting outside Corinth and the alliance broke up, freeing Antigonus to turn his force against **Athens** the following year.

Corinth, Greece ❙ 243 BC ❙ Wars of the Achaean League

During the formation of the Achaean League—a confederation of Greek city-states—the leading founder was Aratus of Sicyon. His

first great exploit was seizing Corinth from its Macedonian garrison by a small force which broke into the city at night. The fall of Corinth was instrumental in inducing other cities to join the Achaean League and, in 241 BC, Aratus seized the neighbouring city-state of **Pellene**.

Corinth, Greece ❙ 146 BC ❙ Roman-Achaean War

Driven back from a failed invasion of Roman northern Greece at **Scarpheia**, the Achaean army of Diaeus was routed later that year outside Corinth by a large Roman force under Lucius Mummius, with strong naval support. Mummius then destroyed Corinth and slaughtered its inhabitants, putting an end to the Achaean League of city-states and establishing Roman control over Greece.

Corinth, Mississippi (1st) ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

General Henry Halleck, advancing from the bloody Union victory at **Shiloh**, Tennessee, marched slowly south into Mississippi to besiege the defeated Confederate army of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard in the railroad centre at Corinth. Beauregard evacuated the town after a preliminary bombardment and most of his army escaped south to Tupelo (29 April–30 May 1862).

Corinth, Mississippi (2nd) ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Three weeks after eluding destruction at **Iuka**, Mississippi, Confederate General Sterling Price joined commander Earl Van Dorn attacking Union General William S. Rosecrans to the northwest at Corinth. The Confederates were eventually driven off with about 5,000 casualties, though a hesitant pursuit by Rosecrans failed to destroy Van Dorn next day at **Hatchie Bridge** (3–4 October 1862).

Cork ❙ 1920 ❙ Anglo-Irish War

Determined to crush Republican Cork City—where Lord Mayor Thomas MacCurtain was assassinated (20 March 1920) and his successor Terence MacSwiney died on hunger strike (25 October)—the Royal Irish Constabulary (Black and Tans) attacked the city. Public buildings and the city centre were destroyed and the bitter war continued until July 1921 (11–12 December 1920).

Cork ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

When government forces broke the line from **Limerick** to **Waterford**, the Republicans destroyed roads, bridges and railways to defend Cork City. However, General Emmet Dalton led an attack from the sea and 500 government troops sailed upriver towards the city. The Irregulars fled Cork after three days of heavy attack, virtually ending full-scale fighting in the field (7–10 August 1922).

Corona ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **La Corona**

Coronea ❙ 447 BC ❙ 1st Peloponnesian War

Ten years after securing central Greece at **Oenophyta**, Athens faced insurrection encouraged by Thebes and sent only about 1,000 men under Tolmides to support their Boeotian allies. The Athenians took Chaeronea but had to withdraw, and were attacked at Coronea, north of Mt Helicon. Tolmides was killed and much of his force was captured in a disastrous defeat. Athens then abandoned Boeotia.

Coronea ❙ 394 BC ❙ Corinthian War

Determined to avenge recent Spartan defeat at **Haliartus**, King Agesilaus returned to Greece from Asia Minor and advanced into Boeotia against Athens, Argos, Thebes and Corinth. Despite brilliant defence by the Thebans, Agesilaus finally secured victory in a hard-fought costly action at Coronea, but continued his return march to Sparta. He then laid siege to **Corinth** (August 394 BC).

Coronel ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Five cruisers of the German Far East Squadron led by Admiral Maximilian von Spee, trying to return home via Cape Horn, met three British

cruisers under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel, Chile. Two of the outgunned British vessels were sunk, with Cradock lost. The following month a fresh British force destroyed von Spee off the **Falkland Islands** (1 November 1914).

Corrales ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

In a surprise attack across the Upper Parana at Paso de Patria, Paraguayan General José Eduvigis Díaz attacked Argentine Colonel Emilio Coneza and cavalry led by Colonel Manuel Hornos. Díaz withdrew into Paraguay after heavy fighting at Corrales, but the Argentines had suffered very costly losses and Paraguayan President Francisco Solano López claimed victory (30 January 1866).

Corregidor ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When General Masaharu Homma invaded the **Philippines**, General Douglas MacArthur, President Manuel Quezon and 40,000 men withdrew to Corregidor Island, off Bataan. MacArthur escaped to Australia (12 March) and General Jonathon Wainwright withstood massive bombardment before surrendering. Resistance in the Philippines ended 18 May at Panay (7 January–6 May 1942).

Corregidor ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While securing **Bataan** in southwest **Luzon**, American General Charles Hall sent an amphibious force against nearby Corregidor, supported by a simultaneous paratroop landing. The Japanese garrison fought a tenacious defence, and many died when stored munitions were destroyed underground. Capture of the fortress island secured the entrance to Manila Bay (16–26 February 1945).

Corrichie ❙ 1562 ❙ Huntly Rebellion

Mary Queen of Scots undermined the powerful Gordons by giving land belonging to George Gordon Earl of Huntly to her half-brother James Stewart. Huntly marched on Aberdeen but was defeated by Stewart at nearby Corrichie and died after capture of apoplexy. Although his son Sir John was executed, their cause was renewed in 1571 at **Tillyangus** and in 1594 at **Glenlivet** (28 October 1562).

Corrick's Ford ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Rich Mountain**

Corrientes (1st) ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

After success against Brazil at **Coimbra** (December 1864), Paraguayan dictator Francisco Solano López sent a flotilla against Corrientes, on the Argentine shore of the Parana River. A sharp surprise attack saw the garrison defeated and two Argentine ships captured. Next day, Paraguayan General Wenceslao Robles landed with 3,000 men to briefly occupy the city (13 April 1865).

Corrientes (2nd) ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Responding to Paraguay's capture of Corrientes in northern Argentina on the Parana, General Wenceslao Paunero counter-attacked with 2,000 men, including 350 Brazilians, while Paraguayan commander Wenceslao Robles was campaigning to the south. The garrison of 1,600 under Major Martinez was routed with 400 killed, but the Allies soon re-embarked (25 May 1865).

Corsica ❙ 456 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

When a fleet of 60 Vandal ships from Carthage sailed to Corsica, threatening both Gaul and Italy, they were surprised at anchor by the Suevic warrior Ricimer, acting for the Emperor Avitus. Ricimer overcame the Vandals—either in battle at sea or while they were dispersed ashore—and returned to Italy a hero. However, he soon rebelled against Avitus and defeated him at **Placentia**.

Cortenuova ❙ 1237 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars

In renewed warfare against the Lombard League of northern Italy, Emperor Frederick II led a large army of Germans and Italians against Milan

and its allies. Frederick eventually secured the victory in a protracted battle at Cortenuova, near Crema, with heavy losses on both sides. This convinced some Lombard cities to detach themselves from Milan (27 November 1237).

Corunna ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Retreating into northwest Spain after an unsuccessful invasion of Portugal, Sir John Moore's British army arrived at the small port of Corunna. In a remarkable defensive battle four days later, Marshal Nicolas Soult's pursuing French army was defeated, enabling most of the British force to be evacuated. However, Moore was killed by a cannonball just as the battle ended (16 January 1809).

Corunna Road ❙ 1936–1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

When Nationalists failed in a frontal assault on **Madrid**, General José Varela attacked to the north along the Corunna Road, where he was checked and wounded in a week of bloody fighting. General Luis Orgaz then resumed the offensive but suffered further heavy losses before both sides dug in. Orgaz later attacked southeast of the city at **Jarama** (13–20 December 1936 & 3–15 January 1937).

Corupedion ❙ 281 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

War between Alexander's successors ended when Lysimachus of Thrace marched south to repulse an invasion by Seleucus of Syria. The septuagenarian warriors—who had fought together twenty years earlier at **Ipsus**—met at Corupedion, near the coast of Asia Minor, where Lysimachus was defeated and killed. Seleucus styled himself "Conqueror of the Conquerors," but he was soon assassinated.

Corus ❙ 281 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

See **Corupedion**

Corycus ❙ 191 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

Driven from Greece at **Thermopylae**, Antiochus of Syria sent his fleet from Ephesus under Polyxenidas against the Roman Gaius Livius Salinator. Though heavily outnumbered, Polyxenidas attacked off Corycus, the port of Seleucia on the Ionian Peninsula. He was defeated, losing 23 ships. Both fleets withdrew and fought again the following year at nearby **Myonnesus** (September 191 BC).

Corydon ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On a raid against Union communications in Kentucky, Confederate General John H. Morgan captured Lebanon, then crossed the Ohio and was met by militia under Colonel Lewis Jordan at Corydon, Indiana, just west of Louisville. Morgan secured a sharp victory at little cost, then continued his destructive raid along the Ohio until he was trapped at **Buffington Island** (9 July 1863).

Cos ❙ 254 BC ❙ Macedonian-Egyptian Wars

Antigonus II of Macedonia secured the Peloponnese in battle at **Corinth** (265 BC) and **Athens** (262 BC), then joined with Antiochus II of Syria against Ptolemy III of Egypt, who had supported Athens and Sparta. Aided by Rhodian ships, Antigonus personally met the Egyptian fleet off Cos and secured a decisive victory. With Egypt's role in the Aegean curtailed, Ptolemy soon made peace.

Cos ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Kos**

Cosmin ❙ 1497 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

In a breakdown of relations with Romania, John I Albert of Poland attacked his former ally Stephen of Moldavia, who had been promised Ottoman support. The Turks marched into Bukovina and, in the beech forests at Cosmin (modern Kitsman), near Chernovtsy, Albert was heavily defeated and sued for peace. Stephen also submitted, ending independent Romania (26 October 1497).

Cosseria ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Having defeated the Austrians at **Montenotte**, west of Genoa, French General Pierre Augereau advanced next day on the Piedmontese at **Millesimo** and was blocked by Austrian General Giovanni Provera at nearby Cosseria. After being delayed 24 hours with heavy casualties, Napoleon Bonaparte ordered Augereau forward to the victory at **Dego** and Cosseria fell next day (13–14 April 1796).

Cotagaita ❙ 1810 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

In an early attack on Royalist forces in the southwest of modern Bolivia, Argentine Patriots under General Antonio González Balcarce advanced against an entrenched position at Cotagaita, southeast of Lake Poopo, held by Spanish General José de Cordoba. The Patriots suffered a costly reverse yet had their revenge ten days later further south at **Suipacha** (27 October 1810).

Cotechna ❙ 1712 ❙ Tuscarora Indian War

After Tuscarora Indians attacked Roanoke, North Carolina sought aid from South Carolina, and Colonel John Barnwell led 60 militia and 500 Indians against the main Tuscarora village at Cotechna, near modern Grifton. Barnwell inflicted heavy losses but was twice repulsed. Fearing for the lives of white hostages, he agreed to a short-lived truce with King Hancock (January 1712).

Cotiaeum ❙ 491 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

See **Cotyaeum**

Cotonou ❙ 1890 ❙ 1st Franco-Dahomean War

When King Behanzin of Dahomey (modern Benin) attempted to regain land ceded by his predecessor, war broke out and his forces attacked the small French contingent near Cotonou under Colonel Sébastien Terrillon. The French suffered costly losses in two actions near the town before the Dahomeans were repulsed. Terrillon was soon defeated at **Atchoupa** (1 & 4 March 1890).

Cotrone ❙ 204 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Crotona**

Cotrone ❙ 982 ❙ Later German Imperial Wars

Emperor Otto II secured northern Italy, then attempted an offensive in the Byzantine south, where Abu Kasim, the Muslim Emir of Sicily, was also campaigning. Otto took Naples and Taranto, then faced an Arab-Byzantine alliance on the east coast near Cotrone (modern Crotone). Although Kasim was killed, Otto was routed and soon afterwards died in Rome, planning another offensive (July 982).

Cotyaeum ❙ 491 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

After Anastasius was acclaimed Emperor on the death of Zeno, the former Emperor's brother Longinus of Cardala raised rebellion in Isauria. In battle at Cotyaeum (modern Kütahya), in west central Turkey, the Imperial army under John the Scythian and John the Hunchback secured decisive victory. Pockets of rebellion in Isauria persisted until resistance was finally suppressed in 498.

Cotyaeum ❙ 1113 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

When Malik Shah, son of the late Kilij Arslan, Seljuk Sultan of Rum, attempted to recover territory in Anatolia lost at the time of the 1st Crusade, he met with some early success before being challenged by Emperor Alexius I himself at Cotyaeum, south of Dorylaeum. In a major setback to his campaign, Malik Shah was heavily defeated and was beaten again in 1116 at **Philomelion**.

Coullioure ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following his victory at **Boulou** (1 May), French General Jacques Dugommier continued his offensive against the Spanish invasion of the Rousillon by besieging the coastal fortress of

Coullioure, supported by General Claude Victor. After a powerful sortie was repulsed (16 May), the garrison of 7,000 surrendered and the last coastal works were returned to French hands (26 May 1794).

Coulmiers ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

In a French offensive towards Orleans, General Louis Jean-Baptiste d'Aurelle led 70,000 men against Baron Ludwig von der Tann and defeated a patrol in the nearby forest of Marchénoir. Von der Tann's heavily outnumbered Bavarians withdrew northwest to Coulmiers and fell back on Artenay after fierce fighting. The French occupied **Orleans**, claiming a great victory (9 November 1870).

Council House Affair ❙ 1840 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

During peace talks between Comanche Indians and Texas officials at the Council House in San Antonio, shooting broke out in a dispute over the release of white prisoners. Of 65 Indians present, 33 were killed and the rest were captured, while seven whites died, including two judges. This treachery led to a vicious war with the Comanche, culminating in battle at **Plum Creek** (19 March 1840).

Countisbury Hill ❙ 878 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

King Alfred of Wessex had fled after the surprise Viking attack at **Chippenham** in January, yet managed to raise a Saxon force against a landing in northern Devon by 1,200 Danes under Ubba, brother of the great Halfdan. At Easter, Ubba was defeated and killed at Countisbury Hill, along with up to 800 of his men, winning Alfred increasing support for his imminent showdown at **Edington**.

Courtrai ❙ 1302 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

When Flanders revolted against Philip IV of France, the King's army under Count Robert of Artois was slaughtered at Courtrai, near Lille, after becoming bogged in soft ground. In the so-called Battle of the Spurs, Guy de Namur's Flemish infantry succeeded against mounted knights. Courtrai Cathedral was decorated with hundreds of spurs from the French dead (11 July 1302).

Courtrai ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Two weeks after French defeat at **Landrécies**, the French offensive was renewed as the left wing under Generals Jean Victor Moreau and Joseph Souham attempted a flanking movement around the Lys at Courtrai. Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt was defeated trying to hold the advance and the French soon moved forward through Ghent to their decisive victory at **Tourcoing** (11 May 1794).

Courtrai ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the second-phase offensive through **Flanders** against the northern **Hindenburg Line**, Belgian, British and French under King Albert of Belgium advanced on Courtrai and captured the key city. Further heavy fighting forced the Germans to evacuate Lille, and the Allies secured the strategic Belgian ports, then linked up with the main action on the **Selle** (14–19 October 1918).

Coutras ❙ 1587 ❙ 8th French War of Religion

In the War of the Three Henrys—King Henry III of France, Protestant King Henry of Navarre and Catholic Duke Henry of Guise—the principal battle was at Coutras, northeast of Bordeaux, where Henry of Navarre routed and killed Catholic commander Duke Anne of Joyeuse. Henry of Navarre gained southwest France and later took the throne as Henry IV (20 October 1587).

Covadonga ❙ 718 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

Despite Muslim invaders driving the Visigoths out of Spain in 713 at **Merida** and **Segoyuela**, Don Pelayo, Christian king of Asturias in the northwest, led a revolt against Berber Governor Munuza, who sent an army under 'Alkama. A semi-legendary action at Covadonga, near Oveida, saw 'Alkama defeated and

killed, traditionally marking the start of Christian Reconquest of Spain (trad date c 718).

Covelung ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

With the French defeated at **Trichinopoly** in April, Robert Clive and a mixed British-Sepoy force marched south from Madras against the remaining French fortresses. The coastal fortress of Covelung surrendered after a steady bombardment, yielding 50 British guns captured at Madras. Having repulsed a relief column next day, Clive then marched inland against **Chingleput** (16 September 1752).

Cove Mountain ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Raiding railways in southwest Virginia following Union victory at **Cloyd's Mountain**, Union General William W. Averell met a Confederate brigade under General William E. Jones further west at Cove Mountain, just northeast of Wytheville. Jones fell back after an inconclusive action and Averell burned the New River Bridge before continuing north to Meadow Bluff (10 May 1864).

Cowan's Ford ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British commander Charles Earl Cornwallis crossed from South Carolina to attack North Carolina militia under General William Davidson at Cowan's Ford on the Catawba, west of Charlotte. Davidson was killed in a decisive action and his force scattered. Earl Cornwallis sent his cavalry forward the same day against other rebel forces at nearby **Tarrant's Tavern** (1 February 1781).

Cow Creek ❙ 1855 ❙ Rogue River War

See **Hungry Hill**

Cowpens ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

On a new rebel offensive in South Carolina, General Daniel Morgan advanced into the British rear, where he was pursued by Tory cavalry Colonel Banastre Tarleton. At Cowpens, near the Broad River, Tarleton was brilliantly outmanoeuvred and decisively defeated, reputedly escaping with only 200 men out of 1,100. Two weeks later he struck back at **Tarrant's Tavern** (17 January 1781).

Cox's Plantation ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Following victory on the Mississippi at **Donaldsonville**, Louisiana, Union forces under Generals Godfrey Weitzel and Cuvier Grover marched down the Lafourche and, six miles away at Cox's Plantation, were met by Confederate General Thomas Green. The Union forces were driven back with over 400 casualties and Green soon attacked again at **Stirling's Plantation** (12–13 July 1863).

Cracow ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Europe

As the renewed Mongol invasion of Europe swept west after the destruction of **Kiev** (1240), Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) sent his cousins Kaidu and Baidar into southern Poland against the strategic city of Cracow. The Polish army of Boleslav V was completely crushed to the northeast near Chmielnik and Kaidu continued west towards his decisive victory at **Liegnitz** (3 March 1241).

Cracow ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

The Swedish army of Charles X took Warsaw and beat King John II Casimir at **Czarnowo**, then advanced south on Cracow, bravely defended by Hetman Stefan Czarniecki. However, with Polish defeat to the east at **Wojnicz**, Czarniecki had to evacuate Cracow. The Swedes were eventually checked at **Jasna Gora**, and Czarniecki briefly enjoyed victory in March 1656 at **Warka** (8 October 1655).

Cracow ❙ 1772 ❙ Polish Rebellion

In support of Polish Nationalists, French forces under Brigadier Claude-Gabriel Choisi took Cracow Castle by surprise but were quickly besieged by Russian Colonel Alexander Suvorov. A frontal assault was bloodily repulsed

(18 February) and, after a Polish relief force was defeated (28 February), the starving garrison finally surrendered, virtually ending the war (January–15 April 1772).

Cracow ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
See **Limanowa**

Crag Picquet ❙ 1863 ❙ Pathan Rising
See **Ambela**

Craibstane ❙ 1571 ❙ Huntly Rebellion
Sir Adam Gordon, brother of George Earl of Huntly, renewed Catholic rebellion following abdication by Mary Queen of Scots and defeated the Forbes clan at **Tillyangus** in October, then faced a government force sent from Stirling under Lord William Master of Forbes. While Gordon won again at Craibstane, outside Aberdeen, Earl Huntly later submitted to the government (20 November 1571).

Crampton's Gap ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **South Mountain**

Craney Island ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812
When a British naval squadron blockaded Norfolk to try and capture the frigate *Constellation*, about 500 Americans under Colonel Henry Beatty determined to block them at Craney Island, guarding the Elizabeth River. Approaching in 15 boats, Captain Samuel Pechell's landing party of about 700 was devastated by American artillery, losing almost 100 men, and Norfolk was saved (22 June 1813).

Crannon ❙ 322 BC ❙ Lamian War
Athens and other Greek cities rebelled after the death of Alexander the Great and Antipater, Regent of Macedonia, was besieged at **Lamia**, trying to reassert control. His son-in-law, Craterus, invaded Greece with a large Persian army, and at Crannon, in Thessaly, Greek commanders Antiphilus and Menon were crushed. After Athens' fleet was destroyed off **Amorgos** the Greek revolt was over.

Craonne ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
Napoleon Bonaparte marched north from victory at **Montereau** (18 February), pursuing the Prussian-Russian army of General Gebhard von Blucher threatening **Paris**. To the northeast at Craonne, Marshals Michel Ney and Claude Victor defeated Blucher's rearguard under Baron Ferdinand von Winzingerode. However, the Allied army managed to escape and fell back to **Laon** (7 March 1814).

Crasus ❙ 805 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars
When Nicephorus deposed the Empress Irene and withheld tribute due to Harun al-Rashid in Baghdad, the Caliph led a Muslim army into Phrygia (west central Anatolia) and defeated the Byzantine army several times, most notably at Crasus. The following year, Harun assembled an even larger army and secured decisive victory over the Emperor at **Heraclea**.

Crater ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
During the Union siege of **Petersburg**, Virginia, by General Ambrose E. Burnside, a massive mine was successfully exploded under the Confederates' defensive line to the southeast. But as Union soldiers advanced through the resulting crater, they were massacred in a counterattack by General William Mahone. It was terrible, costly failure, and Burnside was relieved of command (30 July 1864).

Cravant ❙ 1423 ❙ Hundred Years War
Following the death of Charles VI of France and his appointed heir, Henry V of England, war continued between the Dauphin Charles VII and English forces on behalf of the infant Henry VI. Attempting to seize Cravant, near Auxerre, the Dauphin's Franco-Scottish army was heavily defeated by an English-Burgundian relief force under Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury (30 July 1423).

Crayford ❙ 457 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Creccanford**

Crazy Woman Creek ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General George Crook pursued the Sioux after defeat at **Little Big Horn** (26 June) to win at **Slim Buttes**, then sent Colonel Ranald Mackenzie against the Cheyenne in the Big Horn Mountains. At Crazy Woman Creek, south of Sheridan, Wyoming, Mackenzie's attack destroyed Dull Knife's camp and pony herd. Crazy Horse himself was beaten at **Wolf Mountain** six weeks later (25 November 1876).

Creazzo ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League

See **Vicenza**

Creccanford ❙ 457 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

A year after defeating their former ally Vortigern King of the Britons at **Aegelsthrep**, the semi-legendary Jute warrior Hengist and his son Aesc achieved a further victory over the British leader on the banks of the Cray at Creccanford (modern Crayford), near Dartford. Another victory at **Wippedesfleet** in 465 gave this first Anglo-Saxon a kingdom in southeast England.

Crecy ❙ 1346 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following a French invasion of Gascony, Edward III of England took a large army which captured **Caen**, then met a French force almost three times as large at Crecy-en-Ponthieu, north of Abbeville. Repeated assaults by Philip VI's cavalry were destroyed by devastating fire from English longbows in one of the worst defeats ever inflicted by infantry on mounted knights (26 August 1346).

Cree ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

While Robert the Bruce was campaigning in Argyle, his brother Edward marched into Galloway against local lords led by Sir Ingram de Umfraville and Sir John de St John. Bruce defeated the Galwegians on the banks of the Cree, between the counties of Kircudbright and Wigtown and, after a further victory at the **Dee** in June, went on to occupy Galloway.

Crefeld ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

As Frederick II of Prussia fought Austrians in Moravia at **Olmütz**, he sent Hanoverians, Hessians and Brunswickers led by Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick to drive the French across the Rhine. Louis de Bourbon-Condé Comte de Clermont made a stand at Crefeld, but his numerically superior force was heavily defeated and he continued withdrawing towards Cologne (23 June 1758).

Crema ❙ 1159–1160 ❙ Frederick's 2nd Expedition to Italy

Emperor Frederick Barbarossa took **Milan** (September 1158), then continued his campaign in Lombardy by marching east to besiege the heavily fortified small city of Crema. With the Emperor personally in command, the siege was pressed with extraordinary brutality. When Crema fell after six months, it was evacuated and razed to the ground (4 July 1159–27 January 1160).

Cremaste ❙ 388 BC ❙ Corinthian War

Two years after defeating Sparta outside Corinth at **Lechaeum**, the Athenian Iphicrates sailed to the Dardanelles to attack the Spartan Anaxibius at Abydos. Anaxibius was ambushed and badly defeated on the nearby Plain of Cremaste, but the Athenian fleet was cut off by Spartan, Persian and Syracusan ships under Antalcidas. Athens was forced to accept the "King's Peace," which ended the war.

Cremera ❙ 477 BC ❙ Early Roman-Etruscan Wars

In the war for control of the Lower Tiber, Romans under Marcus Fabius advanced against the Etruscans of Veii and fortified a camp on the Cremera, where it joins the Tiber near Fidenae. Disastrous defeat saw the Fabii virtually annihilated, with a claimed 300 of their patricians killed, along with other allies. Within a few

years Rome had established temporary peace with the Etruscans (18 July 477).

Cremona ❙ 200 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

Boii, Insubres and Cenomani Gauls of northern Italy, commanded by the Carthaginian General Hamilcar, sacked **Placentia**, then quickly turned east against Cremona. However, the city held out under siege until Praetor Lucius Furius Purpureo arrived from Ariminum. The Gauls suffered a decisive defeat, with perhaps 35,000 killed. Three years later the Insubres were beaten at the **Mincio**.

Cremona ❙ 69 ❙ Vitellian Civil War

See **Bedriacum**

Cremona ❙ 1431 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

A large-scale naval battle on the River Po near Cremona saw the Venetian fleet under Admiral Niccolo Trevigiano and the soldier of fortune Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola defeated by the Duke of Milan's Generals, Niccolo Piccinino and Francesco Sforza. However, Milan eventually sued for peace. Carmagnola was later executed by Venice for alleged disloyalty (June 1431).

Cremona ❙ 1648 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Trancheron**

Cremona ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

In a brilliant coup against the French in Lombardy, Prince Eugène of Savoy led a surprise night attack on Cremona, causing heavy damage and casualties and capturing French officers, including commander Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi. However, the citadel held out and Eugène withdrew when a relief army approached under Charles Henri Prince de Vaudemont (1 February 1702).

Cresson ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Prior to Saladin's invasion of Palestine, a large Muslim reconnaissance force crossing Galilee under treaty was recklessly attacked at the Springs of Cresson, near Nazareth, by only about 140 knights of the military orders. Hospitallier Grandmaster Roger de les Moulins was killed in the ensuing disaster and Templar Grandmaster Gerard of Ridfort was among just a handful of survivors (1 May 1187).

Crete ❙ 960–961 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Following decades of failed Byzantine campaigns against Muslim Andalusians in Crete, Emperor Romanos II sent a massive fleet and army under Nicephorus Phocas, who landed to attack the principal fortress of Chandax (modern Khania), defended by the Emir Kouroupas. Chandax was taken by storm after a long winter siege, effectively securing the whole of Crete (July 960–6 March 961).

Crete ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

When **Greece** fell, British forces under General Bernard Freyberg withdrew to Crete, where General Kurt Student launched a bold assault with gliders and paratroops. A supporting seaborne assault was driven off at the cost of heavy losses to the Royal Navy, but after success at **Maleme** and elsewhere, the Germans captured Crete, along with over 11,000 prisoners (20 May–1 June 1941).

Crête-à-Perriot ❙ 1802 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

Napoleon Bonaparte's brother-in-law General Charles Leclerc, sent to suppress a rising in **Santo Domingo** by black leader Francois Toussaint l'Ouverture, besieged Fort Crête-à-Perriot inland from St Marc, held by troops of Jean Jacques Dessalines under Louis Lamartiniere. The rebels held out for three weeks and inflicted 2,000 French casualties before they slipped away (4–24 March 1802).

Creussen ❙ 1003 ❙ German War of Succession

Amid disputed succession for the German crown following the death of the childless young

Otto III, the new Emperor Henry II faced a rebellion by the Margrave Henry of Schweinfort, Ernest of Babenburg and his own brother Bruno. Inconclusive warfare ended when the rebels were decisively defeated at the siege of Creussen, on the River Main, and Henry's succession was assured.

Crichton ❙ 1337 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

During the Scottish Royalist war against the English-backed claimant Edward Baliol, Sir Andrew Moray, Regent for the boy-King David II of Scotland, and Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale laid siege to English-held Edinburgh. Southeast at Crichton, they were attacked by an English relief force. While Moray claimed the victory, Douglas was severely wounded and the siege was lifted.

Crimea ❙ 1771 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Perekop**

Crimisus ❙ 340 BC ❙ Timoleon's War

Four years after securing Syracuse in eastern Sicily with victory at **Adranum**, Timoleon of Corinth was threatened by a fresh Carthaginian invasion under Hamilcar and Hasdrubal. Marching northwest, he surprised the Punic army crossing the Crimisus, near Segesta. The Carthaginians retreated under siege to Lilybaeum with a reported 10,000 killed and 15,000 captured, and Timoleon withdrew.

Crisa ❙ 590 BC ❙ 1st Sacred War

The Phocian city of Crisa demanded tolls from pilgrims travelling to Delphi, which sought aid from the Sacred League of northern and central Greece. Thessaly sent an army under Eurylochus, who besieged the city, aided by troops from Athens, while Cleisthenes of Sicyon sent ships for a blockade. Crisa surrendered and was destroyed, and Delphi became the seat of the Sacred League.

Crnomen ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

See **Maritza**

Crocus Field ❙ 352 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War

See **Pagasae**

Croia ❙ 1466–1467 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Krujë, Albania**

Croix d'Orade ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington closed in to besiege **Toulouse**, British forces under General Sir Richard Vivian advanced in the northeast to capture the key bridge at Croix d'Orade on the River Hers, defended by General Jacques Vial. Although a relatively minor action, in which Vivian was wounded, the bridge was taken, securing strategic passage for Wellington's army (8 April 1814).

Cromdale ❙ 1690 ❙ First Jacobite Rebellion

In the last armed Scottish resistance to the accession of William III after defeat at **Dunkeld** (21 August 1689), Highland forces loyal to James II rose in rebellion, led by General Thomas Buchan. Camped at Cromdale, east of Grantown in Moray, the Jacobites were attacked and routed by Royalist forces under Sir Thomas Livingstone, ending the rising (1 May 1690).

Cronion ❙ 383 BC ❙ 3rd Dionysian War

See **Cronium**

Cronium ❙ 383 BC ❙ 3rd Dionysian War

When Carthaginian leader Mago died at **Cabala** in Sicily, his son, also Mago, took command and later that year continued the offensive against Dionysius, Tyrant of Syracuse. The Syracusans suffered severe losses in a decisive battle at Cronium, near Palermo, including General Leptines, brother of Dionysius, killed. The Tyrant sued for peace and Carthage secured most of western Sicily.

Crooked Creek ❙ 1859 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Leading a new campaign against the Comanche following success at **Rush Springs**, Oklahoma (October 1858), Major Earl van Dorn took 500 men into Kansas and trapped about 90 Comanche in a deep ravine at Crooked Creek, north of the Canadian River. Not one escaped, with 49 warriors killed and five wounded and 37 prisoners, mainly women. Van Dorn lost six killed (13 May 1859).

Cropredy Bridge ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

King Charles I attempted to concentrate his forces at Worcester but was blocked by Sir William Waller north of Banbury at Cropredy, where General John Middleton held the bridge over the River Cherwell. Waller was heavily repulsed at nearby Slat Mill after Royalist troops cleared the bridge, and the Parliamentary troops dispersed, abandoning their guns (29 June 1644).

Cross Keys ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Two weeks after supporting Confederate victory at **Winchester**, in the northern Shenandoah, General Richard S. Ewell was attacked by Union commander General John C. Frémont at Cross Keys, near Harrisonburg, Virginia. Ewell routed part of Frémont's army under General Julius Stahel, then marched south to support General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at **Port Republic** (8 June 1862).

Cross Lanes ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General John Floyd took the initiative in West Virginia, leading his brigade across the Gauley to surprise Colonel Erastus B. Tyler in camp at Kessler's Cross Lanes, just south of Summersville. The Union force was heavily defeated, losing almost 300 men, including many captured. Floyd withdrew south to the river, and next month met an attack at **Carnifex Ferry** (26 August 1861).

Crotona ❙ 204 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

On the defensive in the "toe" of Italy after the defeat of reinforcements in the north in **Liguria** (16 June), Carthaginian General Hannibal defeated an approaching army under Publius Sempronius outside Crotona (modern Crotone). Reinforced by Licinius, Sempronius renewed his attack. Hannibal suffered greater losses in a drawn action, yet the Romans fell back and he was able to withdraw through Bruttium.

Crouy ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Ourcq**

Crown Point (1st) ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Two days after capturing **Fort Ticonderoga** on the western shore of Lake Champlain, American Major Ethen Allen sent Seth Warner and a company of the Green Mountain Boys ten miles north against Crown Point. The small isolated fort surrendered with little resistance, but was later reoccupied by the British after the failed American invasion of Canada (12 May 1775).

Crown Point (2nd) ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Lake George**

Cruachan Ben ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

See **Brander**

Crusader ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Sidi Rezegh**

Császáhalom ❙ 1441 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

After rebuilding the fortifications of **Belgrade** following the previous year's failed Ottoman siege, Hungarian General Janos Hunyadi raided south against Ishak Bey, Ottoman Governor of Semendria (modern Smederevo). The forces met at nearby Császáhalom in a relatively minor battle. However, the Turks suffered a decisive

defeat and were driven back to the fortress at Semendria.

Ctesiphon ❙ 198 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

Emperor Septimius Severus secured western Europe at **Lugdunum** (197), then led a major offensive through Mesopotamia, where he sacked Seleucia and Babylon, then advanced on Ctesiphon, southeast of modern Baghdad. Vologases V of Parthia was defeated and fled after a decisive action and Severus styled himself Parthicus Maximus. He was checked at **Atra** the following year (January 198).

Ctesiphon ❙ 363 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

On campaign against the Sassanid Shapur II, Emperor Julian advanced down the Euphrates to destroy **Pirisabora** and **Maiozamalcha**, then moved east against Ctesiphon, on the Tigris. Lacking confidence to besiege a major city Julian declined a siege and ten days later he died in a skirmish. New Emperor Jovian sued for peace and surrendered Nisibis and Roman territory east of the Tigris (June 363).

Ctesiphon ❙ 637 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Madain**

Ctesiphon ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian General Charles Townshend, advancing up the Tigris through **Kut-al-Amara**, attacked General Nur-ud-Din, who held two strongly defended lines at Ctesiphon, just 16 miles from Baghdad. The British seized the first line, but heavy losses and Turkish reinforcements forced them to withdraw through **Umm-at-Tubal** to the terrible siege at Kut (22–25 November 1915).

Cuarte ❙ 1094 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

After the capture of **Valencia** by Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—Yusuf ibn Tashfin, King of the Almoravids, sent his nephew Mohammed against the city. The large Berber and Almoravid army camped at nearby Cuarte, and after they spent ten days demonstrating around the defences, El Cid counter-attacked in force, routing the Muslims and seizing a huge amount of booty (June 1094).

Cuaspud ❙ 1863 ❙ Ecuador-Colombia War

When President Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera of Colombia sent aid to rebels against President Gabriel García Moreno of Ecuador, General Juan José Flores took a large force into southern Colombia. In a disastrous defeat for Ecuador at Cuaspud, Flores was routed by a smaller Colombian army, losing 1,500 casualties and 2,000 captured, and the war quickly ended (6 December 1863).

Cuautla ❙ 1812 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

General Félix María Calleja captured **Zitácuaro**, then attacked Cuautla, southeast of Mexico City, held by Mexican rebels José María Morelos and Ermengildo Galeana. Ciriaco de Llano arrived with siege reinforcements and, after months of bombardment and assault with heavy losses on both sides, Morelos evacuated. In December 1813, he was beaten at **Valladolid** (18 February–2 May 1812).

Cuautla ❙ 1911 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Following victory for Francisco Madero in the north at **Ciudad Juárez** (10 May), Emiliano Zapata attacked Cuautla, southeast of Mexico City, where General Felipe Meri took the Convent of San Diego by storm. Zapata captured Cuautla next day, then took nearby Cuernavaca without a fight. President Porfirio Diaz resigned six days later and Madero formed a new government (20 May 1911).

Cuchilla del Tambo ❙ 1816 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **El Tambo**

Cuddalore ❙ 1748 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

During his unsuccessful siege of British **Fort St David**, south of Pondicherry, French Gover-

nor General in India, Marquis Joseph Dupleix, marched against nearby Cuddalore, defended by Major Stringer Lawrence and about 1,000 men. The superior French force was dispersed with heavy gunfire in a disorganised night-time assault and they returned to **Pondicherry** (27–28 June 1748).

Cuddalore ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

In resumed warfare against Britain in India, French Admiral Comte Ann-Antoine d'Aché arrived on the southeast coast of India in support of new Governor General Comte Thomas Lally. During an indecisive naval action off Cuddalore, d'Aché was repulsed by Admiral Sir George Pocock and retired to Pondicherry. Cuddalore surrendered to Lally a week later (29 April 1758).

Cuddalore ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Encouraged by his overwhelming defeat in February of a small British force in southeast India at **Kumbakonam**, Tipu Sultan, heir to the ruler of Mysore, advanced with his French allies against the key seaport of Cuddalore, south of Pondicherry. Aided at sea by Admiral Pierre André Suffren, Tipu overwhelmed the garrison of 400 and the port became a key base against the British (April 1782).

Cuddalore (1st) ❙ 1783 ❙ War of the American Revolution

General James Stuart (1735–1793) led a British expedition from Madras and laid siege to Cuddalore, south of Pondicherry, garrisoned by the Marquis Charles de Bussy. While the French were driven from their trenches in heavy fighting, Stuart's force was demoralised by the defeat of the naval blockade off Cuddalore. De Bussy held out until peace in Europe ended the war (13 June 1783).

Cuddalore (2nd) ❙ 1783 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the last of five indecisive naval actions off the east coast of India, French Admiral Pierre André Suffren slipped into besieged Cuddalore for new crew, then attacked the blockade of British ships under British Admiral Edward Hughes. Despite the French captains failing to press their advantage, Hughes was forced to abandon his blockade, though the siege continued (20 June 1783).

Cuenca ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Soon after Carlist forces successfully defended **Estella**, Don Alfonso de Bourbon, brother of the Don Carlos VII, led 14,000 partisans south to attack Cuenca, bravely held by Republicans under Don Hilario Lozano. The outnumbered garrison capitulated after two days, but Don Alfonso permitted a terrible slaughter. He was then gradually driven back and left Spain three months later (July 1874).

Cuevas ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Paso de Ceuvas**

Cuito Cuanavale ❙ 1987–1988 ❙ Angolan War

The decisive action in the long struggle for Namibia was fought in Angola at Cuito Cuanavale between Angola's Cuban-backed government (MLPA) and South African forces supporting the local opposition (UNITA). The largest battle in Africa since WW II saw very heavy losses in men and armour. Cuba and SADF withdrew and Namibia secured independence (September 1987–April 1988).

Culblean ❙ 1335 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

See **Kilblain**

Culebrera ❙ 1840 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Rebel Colonel Manuel Gonzáles won in the north at **La Polonia** (29 September), then marched south towards Bogotá. In two actions on the same day to the northwest at Buenavista and Culebrera, the rebels were defeated by government forces under Colonels Juan José Neira and José Vargas Paris. Bogotá was saved and in

early 1841 González was routed at **Aratoca** (28 October 1840).

Cullera ❙ 1129 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Despite his victories at **Saragossa** (1118) and **Cutanda** (1120), King Alfonso I of Aragon—El Batallador, the fighter—faced a fresh Muslim offensive into Christian Valencia by the powerful Emir Ali Ibn Yusuf. At Cullera, on the Jucar, south of Valencia, Alfonso inflicted a heavy defeat on the invaders with huge losses in men and stores. But he was unable to halt the Muslim advance (May 1129).

Culloden ❙ 1746 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

Standing with his outnumbered supporters on Culloden Moor, east of Inverness, Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—faced the well-equipped Hanoverian army of Duke William of Cumberland. Over 1,000 Highlanders died in a terrible rout, with many more killed in the subsequent pursuit and persecution. Charles fled to France and the rebellion was brutally crushed (16 April 1746).

Culp's Farm ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Kolb's Farm**

Cumae ❙ 474 BC ❙ Syracusan-Etruscan War

With Syracuse supreme in Sicily after victory at **Himera** (480 BC), the Tyrant Hiero sailed to the west coast of the Italian mainland to meet Etruscan forces advancing into Campania to threaten the Greek colony at Cumae, just west of Naples. Leading the Syracusan fleet into the Bay of Naples, Hiero secured a great naval victory, confirming Syracusan influence in southern Italy.

Cumae ❙ 38 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Octavian planned to invade Sicily and prepared a large fleet under Caius Sabinius Calvisius and Mendorus, which was attacked in the Bay of Cumae, near Naples, by the fleet of Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Younger) under Menecrates. While Menecrates was killed, Octavian's fleet suffered a heavy defeat and, after further ships were lost in a storm, he postponed his expedition against Pompey.

Cumberland ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Jubal A. Early pursued Union forces across the Potomac after victory at **Kernstown** (24 July), sending General John McCausland to burn Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. McCausland was ambushed by General Benjamin Kelley two days later near Cumberland, Maryland, and he was soon defeated in West Virginia by pursuing Union cavalry at **Moorefield** (1 August 1864).

Cumberland Church ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Farmville**

Cunaxa ❙ 401 BC ❙ Persian Civil War

When young Prince Cyrus attempted to seize the throne of Persia from his elder brother Artaxerxes, his large force, including 13,000 Greek mercenaries, met Artaxerxes at Cunaxa, north of Babylon. When Cyrus himself was killed in the fighting, his Persian supporters fled, and the surviving Greeks, under Clearchus and later Xenophon, began the famous March of the 10,000 to the Black Sea.

Cuneo ❙ 1744 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Louis-Francois de Bourbon Prince of Conti led a French offensive which took Villefranche and other towns in northern Italy, before being stalled by the stubborn fortress of Cuneo, west of Turin, held by Baron Friedrich von Leutrum. Conti repulsed a relief force at nearby **Madonna del Olmo**, before heavy losses to casualties and disease made him raise the siege (September–22 October 1744).

Curalaba ❙ 1598 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Chile

Governor Martin García Oñez de Loyola of Chile renewed expansion to the south, provoking united opposition under the Araucanian leader Pelantaro. In a disastrous defeat at Curalaba, Loyola was killed, along with perhaps 150 Spaniards and 250 Indian auxiliaries. Pelantaro then destroyed colonial outposts and Spain withdrew, accepting the Bio Bio as their de facto border (23 December 1598).

Curicta ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Attempting to protect Illyricum against Pompey, Publius Cornelius Dolabella took a fleet across the Adriatic, but off the Dalmatian island of Curicta (modern Krk), he was heavily defeated by the Pompeian Admirals Marcus Octavius and Lucius Scribinius Libo. Dolabella withdrew with 40 ships lost, and the Caesarian garrison of Curicta under Gaius Antonius was starved into surrender.

Curtatone ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

King Charles Albert of Sardinia joined the war against Austria, but he was defeated at **Santa Lucia** (6 May) and withdrew the Italian allies behind well-established entrenchments at Curtatone, just west of Mantua. Austrian Marshal Josef Radetzky, with Baron Heinrich von Hesse as Chief of Staff, stormed the defences, taking numerous prisoners, then won again at **Custozza** (29 May 1848).

Curupaíty ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

The Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan allies under Generals Bartolomé Mitre and Venancio Flores advanced into southwest Paraguay near **Curuzú** and attacked Paraguayan General José Eduvigis Diaz entrenched at Curupaíty, south of **Humaitá**. A disastrous reversal cost Mitre about half his army—9,000 casualties—while Diaz claimed to have lost fewer than 100 men (22 September 1866).

Curuzú ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

On the offensive in southwest Paraguay against Dictator Francisco Solano López, the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan allies under General Venancio Flores attacked and overran advanced Paraguayan positions on the Paraguay at Curuzú. The victory encouraged the Allied advance, which was however broken against entrenched positions further north at **Curupaíty** (3 September 1866).

Curzola ❙ 1298 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

Ending the long war between Genoa and Venice, Genoese Admiral Lamba Doria met the much larger Venetian fleet of Admiral Andrea Dandola near Curzola Island in the eastern Adriatic. The Venetian ships were virtually all sunk or captured, with massive casualties in killed or captured, and Genoa remained Italy's greatest maritime power for the next 80 years (7 September 1298).

Custer's Last Stand ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

See **Little Big Horn**

Custozza ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Defeated by Austria at **Curtatone** (29 May), King Charles Albert of Sardinia led an army against Marshal Josef Radetzky, covering Verona. A hard action to the southwest at Custozza saw Piedmontese forces defeated, and Radetzky crossed the Minco at Volta (27 July) to retake Milan. There was a brief armistice before fighting resumed in March 1849 at **Mortara** and **Novara** (24–25 July 1848).

Custozza ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

With Austria under attack by Prussia in Bohemia, Italy declared war (18 June), and King Victor Emmanuel sent a large army under Alfonso Ferrero Marquis di la Mamora against Archduke Albert of Austria. The Italians were utterly defeated at Custozza, southwest of Verona, but after Austrian disaster a week later at

Königgratz, Albert was withdrawn and Venetia was ceded to Italy (24 June 1866).

Cutanda ❙ 1120 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Capture of the key Muslim city of **Saragossa** in December 1118 by Alfonso I of Aragon—El Batallador, the fighter—provoked renewed Muslim resistance. However, the large-scale Almoravid counter-attack was heavily defeated at Cutanda. The Christian victory led directly to Alfonso's capture of nearby Daroca, Calatayud and other territory formerly under Muslim Saragossa (17 June 1120).

Cut Knife Creek ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

A week after relieving **Battleford**, in northwest Saskatchewan, Colonel William Otter advanced west against the Canadian Cree Poundmaker (Pitikwahanapiwiyin) in camp at Cut Knife Creek. Otter was driven back to Battleford with 23 casualties after seven hours and Poundmaker's band marched east to support the rebels at **Batoche**, intercepting Otter's supplies at **Eagle Hills** (2 May 1885).

Cutton Moor ❙ 1138 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars

See **Standard**

Cuzco ❙ 1532 ❙ Inca War of Succession

Following the death of the Inca Emperor Huayna Capac (1527), bloody war broke out between his successor Huascar and his younger son Atahualpa. The war reached its climax at the Inca capital Cuzco (in modern Peru), where Huascar was defeated and overthrown, followed by bloody reprisals. After Atahualpa was seized by the Spanish at nearby **Cajamarca** (1532) he ordered his brother Huascar's execution.

Cuzco ❙ 1535–1536 ❙ Inca Revolt

After Francisco Pizarro seized Peru at **Cajamarca**, the Inca Manco Capac took advantage of his absence to raise revolt, which saw initial success. Manco besieged Cuzco, where garrison commander Juan Pizarro was killed. Spanish forces captured Quito in the north, then drove off the ten-month siege of Cuzco in heavy fighting. The Inca withdrew into the mountains and Spanish civil war broke out.

Cuzco ❙ 1538 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

See **Salinas, Peru**

Cuzco Hills ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American commander Bowman H. McCalla secured Fisherman's Point in **Guantánamo Bay**, Cuba, and a few days later 160 marines under Captain George F. Elliot and 50 Cubans led by Colonel Enrique Thomas attacked the Spanish on the nearby Cuzco Hills. Supported by naval shelling, the marines won a costly action and the Spanish troops fled towards Guantánamo City (14 June 1898).

Cyme ❙ 474 BC ❙ Syracusan-Etruscan War

See **Cumae**

Cymensore ❙ 477 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Landing on the west Sussex coast with his sons Cymen, Wlencing and Cissa, the Saxon adventurer Aella defeated the Britons at a site traditionally known as Cymensore (named for his son), probably near Selsey, west of modern Portsmouth. Aella drove the Britons into the Andredsweald and, after victory at **Mearcredesburn** (485) and **Anderida** (491), he became King of the South Saxons.

Cynoscephalae ❙ 364 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

When several cities in Thessaly sought aid from Thebes against Alexander, Despot of Pherae, an expedition was sent under the powerful General Pelopidas, who was taken prisoner (368 BC). After being rescued by Epaminondas, Pelopidas defeated Alexander at Cynoscephalae,

south of Larissa near Skotoussa, but was killed in action. The Tyrant was forced to acknowledge Theban hegemony.

Cynoscephalae ❙ 197 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

After defeating Philip V of Macedonia in northwest Greece at the **Aous** (198 BC), Roman commander Titus Quinctius Flamininus advanced southeast into Thessaly and met the Greeks at Cynoscephalae, south of Larissa. The Macedonian phalanx was routed by Roman Legions in a decisive action, with perhaps 13,000 killed. Philip sued for peace, yielding all claim to Greece (June 197 BC).

Cynossema ❙ 411 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Recovering from disaster at **Syracuse** (413 BC), the Athenian navy was rebuilt and sailed to defend the Hellespont access to the Black Sea, where it faced an attack by Spartan Admiral Mindarus. Off Cynossema, near Abydos in the narrows, the Athenians secured a close victory. The following year they attacked and defeated Mindarus further east at **Cyzicus** (September 411 BC).

Cynthiana ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John H. Morgan escaped from prison after surrender near **Salineville** (July 1863) and once again led a raid into Kentucky, where he captured General Edward Hobson's garrison at Cynthiana, northeast of Lexington. Morgan was attacked and driven out next day by fresh Union troops under General Stephen G. Burbridge and was forced to flee (11–12 June 1864).

Cypress Hills ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

Angry over alleged horse-theft, American wolfers attacked the Assiniboine village at Cypress Hills, in southwestern Saskatchewan, near the Montana border, and killed 30 Indians. Following the massacre, the newly formed Northwest Mounted Police built Fort Walsh nearby and restored peace. But it was a prelude to renewed rebellion which began with the attack at **Duck Lake** in 1885 (May 1873).

Cyrrhestica ❙ 38 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

See **Gindarus**

Cyzicus ❙ 410 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Despite defeat off **Cynossema** (411 BC), Spartan Admiral Mindarus, aided by the Persian Pharnabazus, captured Cyzicus on the southern shore of the Sea of Marmara. Attacked by a reinforced Athenian fleet under Alcibiades, Mindarus was killed in a decisive action. The Spartan fleet was burned or captured, yielding Athens command of the sea until 406 BC at **Notium** (April 410 BC).

Cyzicus ❙ 73 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

Determined to relieve Marcus Aurelius Cotta, blockaded after **Chalcedon**, Roman commander Lucius Licinius Lucullus entered the Sea of Marmara after victory off **Lemnos** and attacked Mithridates VI of Pontus besieging Cyzicus. Caught between two Roman armies, Mithridates suffered terrible losses and withdrew east into northern Turkey, where he was defeated the following year at **Cabira**.

Cyzicus ❙ 194 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

Emperor Septimius Severus took power in Rome (April 193), then marched against Pescennius Niger, ruler of Roman Asia. Recovering from defeat at **Perinthus** (191), Severus besieged **Byzantium** and sent General Tiberius Claudius Candidus across the Bosphorus against Niger's proconsul, Asellius Aemilianus. At Cyzicus, south of the Sea of Marmara, Aemilianus was defeated and executed.

Czarnowo, Lodzkie ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Opoczno**

Czarnowo, Mazowieckie ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Having destroyed the Prussians at **Jena** and **Auerstadt** in October, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Poland and captured Warsaw. Marching north across the Wkra, Marshal Louis Davout defeated the heavily outnumbered Russian General Count Alexander Ostermann-Tolstoy at Czarnowo. After further victories at **Pultusk** and **Golymin**, Bonaparte withdrew to winter quarters (23 December 1806).

Czaslau ❙ 1742 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Chotusitz**

Czernowitz ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As part of the brilliant **Brusilov Offensive**, Russian General Platon Lechitsky in the south stormed into Bukowina against General Karl von Pflanzer-Baltin. A stunning victory saw Lechitsky take Czernowitz and virtually destroy the Austrian Seventh Army. German reinforcements eventually stabilised the front and Czernowitz was lost a year later after **Stanislau** (4–17 June 1916).

Czestochowa ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Jasna Gora**

D

Dabhoi ❙ 1731 ❙ Maratha Rebellions

When Maratha Senapati Trimbak Rao Dabhade rebelled and threatened to join forces with Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, Peshwa Baji Rao I and his brother Chimnaji Appa intercepted the rebels at Dabhoi, southeast of Baroda in Gujarat. A fierce action saw Trimbak Rao defeated and killed and Baji Rao established as undisputed leader of the Maratha state (1 April 1731).

Dabik ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Marj-Dabik**

Dabney's Mill ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Hatcher's Run**

Dabul ❙ 1508 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

See **Chaul**

Dabusiyya ❙ 1032 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

After Ilek Khan Ali Tegin invaded Khwarezm and captured Samarkand and Bokhara, Masud of Ghazni sent the Khwarezmshah Altuntash, who retook both cities, then defeated the Seljuk Turks near Samarkand at Dabusiyya. However, Altuntash was severely wounded in the battle and died a few days later. In the peace which followed, Ali Tegin retained Samarkand and Masud kept Bokhara.

Dacca ❙ 1971 ❙ Bangladesh War of Independence

In response to a popular uprising in East Pakistan, a major offensive by Pakistani forces under General Tikka Khan began with the arrest of Bengali leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Within five days the city of Dacca was secured and by mid-April most resistance elsewhere was brutally crushed. Pakistan's subsequent defeat by India created independent Bangladesh (25–30 March 1971).

Dacca ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

When Pakistan invaded India in the west at **Chhamb**, Indian General Jagjit Singh Aurora launched a massive invasion of East Pakistan in support of Bengali independence (4 December) and advanced on Dacca. After heavy action, Pakistani General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi surrendered the city and all of East Pakistan, which became independent Bangladesh (14–16 December 1971).

Dade Massacre ❙ 1835 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Major Francis Dade marching north from Tampa to reinforce Fort King was ambushed by about 280 Seminoles under Miconapy and Jumper in Florida's Wahoo Swamp, near Bushnell, north of modern Dade City. Terrible fighting saw only three out of 80 soldiers escape alive. Another force advancing south was attacked three days later, 30 miles down the **Withlacoochee** (28 December 1835).

Dadong Mountains ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

After boldly defending **Yung'an** in Guangxi (Kwangsi), the Taiping army withdrew and pursuing General Wulantai attacked and killed about 2,000 stragglers and wounded at nearby Gusu. Next day the Imperial army was ambushed in the Dadong Mountains, losing over 2,000 men, as well as arms and supplies. The Taiping then fell back through the mountains to **Guilin** (8 April 1852).

Daegsaston ❙ 603 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Threatened by Scots under King Aidan, recovered from their defeat at **Cathraeth** in 598, Aethelfrith of Northumbria met the invaders at Daegsaston, in the Liddesdale Valley, northeast of Dumfries. While Aethelfrith's brother Theodbald was killed, Aidan's Scots and Picts were destroyed. Having secured the Kingdom of Northumbria in the north, Aethelfrith turned south towards **Chester**.

Dafeichuan ❙ 670 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

When Tibet launched a major offensive north to seize Chinese-held towns in the Tarim Basin, in modern Xinjiang, China, General Xue Rengui led a large Tang army to restore control. The expedition established a base at Dafeichuan, where they were attacked by a massive Tibetan force under Mgar Khri'brin. The Imperial army suffered a devastating defeat and China had to withdraw.

Dagu Forts ❙ 1858 ❙ 2nd Opium War

Determined to open China to trade, Anglo-French forces captured **Guangzhou** in late 1857, before Admirals Sir Michael Seymour and Charles Rigault de Genouilly attacked the Dagu (Taku) Forts guarding the Bei He. After exchanging fire the Allies secured the forts, then advanced to Tianjin, where British Plenipotentiary James Lord Elgin imposed a truce opening more ports to trade (20 May 1858).

Dagu Forts ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Opium War

When war resumed with China over trade concessions, British General Sir James Hope Grant (with Chinese and French allies) attacked the Dagu Forts at the mouth of the Bei He, now strongly held by Prince Senggelinqin (Sang-ko-lin-chin). A bloody action saw Hope Grant with his landing party stuck in mud then forced to withdraw, with 90 killed, 300 wounded and three gunboats lost (25 June 1859).

Dagu Forts ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Opium War

In a renewed assault on the Dagu Forts on the Bei He, 11,000 British under General Sir James Hope Grant and 6,000 French led by General Charles Cousin-Montauban landed at Beicang to attack from the landward side, supported by ships on the river. Prince Senggelinqin (Sang-ko-lin-chin) fled after very heavy Chinese losses and the Allies advanced on Beijing through **Baliqiao** (21 August 1860).

Dagu Forts ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

With an international relief force for **Beijing** blocked at **Langfang**, nine British, French, German and Russian warships demanded the surrender of the Dagu (Taku) Forts at the mouth of the Bei He. After fort commander Luo Rongguang opened fire, the Allies bombarded and seized the forts, ensuring Imperial support for the anti-foreign Boxers, who then besieged nearby **Tianjin** (17 June 1900).

Dahlenkirchen ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia, Prussian forces besieged the Baltic port of Riga after victory at **Eckau**. To cover a naval landing further west at Schlock, Russian commander General Jean Henri Essen sent General Ivan Alexandrovich Vilyaminov, who overran the siege lines outside Riga at Dahlenkirchen. Prussian General Julius Grawert withdrew to Mitau (22 August 1812).

Dai Do ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dong Ha**

Dail Righ ❙ 1306 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

See **Dalry**

Dakar ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

An attempt to secure Vichy French West Africa, under Governor Pierre Boisson, saw Britain send a large naval force to Dakar, led by Admiral John Cunningham, with British and Free French troops under Generals Noel Irwin and Charles de Gaulle. After a failed landing and heavy damage by shellfire to warships on both sides, the expedition was abandoned (23–25 September 1940).

Dakhila ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Mahdist commander Ahmed Fedil was pursued to the Upper Blue Nile after defeat at **Omdurman** and lost at **Gedaref** before being brought to battle just south of Rosaires near Dakhila by a British-Sudanese force under Colonel David (Taffy) Lewis. The Dervishes suffered heavy losses, including Emir Saadallah killed, but fought again a year later at **Um Diwaykarat** (26 December 1898).

Dakka ❙ 1919 ❙ 3rd British-Afghan War

When Amir Amanullah of Afghanistan sent General Saleh Mohammad into India against the border village of **Bagh**, it was retaken by British General George Crocker (11 May), who then marched five miles northwest against the large village of Dakka. Following ineffectual aerial bombing, the Afghans were driven out after heavy ground-fighting and costly losses on both sides (13–17 May 1919).

Dak To ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

As further diversion from the planned **Tet Offensive** after action in the north at **Con Thien** and in the south at **Loc Ninh**, North Vietnamese regulars attacked American forces in the central highlands around Dak To. Intense fighting, supported by heavy US bombing and artillery, made the NVA withdraw with perhaps 1,500 dead, while the US lost almost 300 killed (3–22 November 1967).

Dalahican ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

See **Binakayan**

Dalinghe ❙ 1631 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

A major offensive into Manchuria saw Abahai (Hong Taiji) take 20,000 Manchu, Mongol and Han troops against the powerful Ming fortress city of Dalinghe (Ta-ling-ho), northeast of Jinzhou. Heavy fighting secured outlying fortified villages and, after a relief army was defeated at the **Xiaoling**, Ming commander Zu Dashou surrendered the starving city (1 September–21 November 1631).

Dalippur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Edward Lugard and Brigadier Claude Douglas captured **Jagdispur** (9 May), then pursued Amar Singh through jungle to the south and west, inflicting losses at Hetampur, Piru and Metahi before meeting the main force at Dalippur. Amar Singh's rebels were decisively beaten, losing the two guns taken from Le Grand at **Jagdispur** and withdrew west towards Ghazipur (27 May 1858).

Dallas ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced through Georgia, Confederate commander Joseph E. Johnston repulsed two flanking attempts southwest of Allatoona at **New Hope Church** and **Pickett's Mill**. Confederate General William J. Hardee then counter-attacked at nearby Dallas but suffered a costly defeat and Johnston withdrew east towards **Marietta** (27 May 1864).

Dalmanutha ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Belfast**

Dalry ❙ 1306 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Two months after defeat at **Methven**, Robert the Bruce of Scotland was attacked at Dalry, Ayrshire, by John MacDougall of Lorne, an English ally and kinsman of John Comyn, whom Bruce had murdered to claim the crown. Bruce's battered force lost again and he continued into hiding until he could raise a fresh army for victory in May 1307 at **Loudon Hill** (11 August 1306).

Dalton (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

While Union commander William T. Sherman advanced east on **Meridian**, Mississippi, Union General George H. Thomas marched into northern Georgia to threaten the Confederate rear at Dalton. Thomas reached within three miles of Dalton before being blocked by the much larger Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston. He then returned to Chattanooga (22–27 February 1864).

Dalton (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate cavalry under General Joseph Wheeler raiding deep into the rear of the Union army besieging **Atlanta**, Georgia, attempted to seize Dalton, in the north of the state, held by Colonel Bernard Laibolt. After a failed assault, Wheeler came under attack by an approaching Union relief column led by General James B. Steedman and was forced to withdraw (14–15 August 1864).

Damalcherry Pass ❙ 1740 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

When Maratha forces invaded the Carnatic in southeast India, Dost Ali Khan, Nawab of Arcot, took a defensive position at Damalcherry Pass, 30 miles north of Ambur. In a terrible rout, Maratha General Raghuji Bhonsle took them in the rear and Dost Ali and his son Hassan Ali were defeated and killed. Bhonsle occupied Arcot, then besieged and captured **Trichinopoly** (31 May 1740).

Damascus ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Muslim conqueror Khalid ibn al-Walid was besieging Damascus after victory in February at **Marj as-Suffar**, when Emperor Heraclius at Antioch is claimed to have sent a massive relief force under General Werban. Khalid supposedly raised the siege to destroy the approaching Christian army. He then returned to the siege. Part of Damascus fell by storm and the rest quickly surrendered (August 635).

Damascus ❙ 1148 ❙ 2nd Crusade

Despite suffering severe losses reaching Palestine, Emperor Conrad III of Germany and King Louis VII of France joined Baldwin III of Jerusalem in a mismanaged expedition against Damascus, where a half-hearted siege was repulsed by a relief army under Nur-ed-Din. The Crusaders retreated with heavy losses and Conrad took his army back to Germany (23–28 July 1148).

Damascus ❙ 1401 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane captured **Aleppo** (December 1400), then marched south towards Damascus. Mamluk Sultan Faraj gathered an Egyptian army to protect Syria's capital, but they fled when Tamerlane approached and the city surrendered. However, the citadel held out for a month against heavy assault. As punishment Damascus was sacked and stripped of its vast treasure (25 January 1401).

Damascus ❙ 1771 ❙ Mamluk-Ottoman Wars

With Cairo secured by victory at **Tanta**, the great Mamluk leader Ali Bey sent General Abu'l-Dhahab into Syria to support Shayk Zahir al-Umar against Uthman Pasha al-Sadiq, Ottoman Governor of Damascus. The combined Mamluk forces defeated the Ottoman army and captured Damascus. Abu'l-Dhahad then returned to Egypt to overthrow his master in **Cairo** (3 June 1771).

Damascus ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

During his decisive broad offensive in Palestine through **Megiddo**, British General Sir Edmund Allenby sent his cavalry north in pursuit of the Turks, towards Damascus, while Arab forces further east advanced along the railway from **Dera**. After Australian troops entered Damascus, Prince Feisal secured the city. Beirut fell the same day and the fall of **Aleppo** ended the war (1 October 1918).

Damascus ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

Encouraged by Druze capture of **Suwayda** in southern Syria (24 September), rebellion

broke out in Damascus, where looters destroyed the palace of French High Commissioner Maurice Sarrail. Withdrawing north, General Maurice Gamelin's artillery and aircraft bombarded the rebel quarter, with perhaps 1,000 killed and over 100 million francs of damage. Sarrail was recalled (18–20 October 1925).

Damascus ❙ 1926 ❙ Druze Rebellion

On the offensive against Druze rebels in Syria, French General Maurice Gamelin sent forces to retake **Suwayda**, then launched a fresh attack on rebel positions in the southern part of the capital, Damascus, where aerial bombardment with explosives and incendiaries caused massive damage and casualties. Druze Sultan al-Atrash soon fled to Jordan and the rebellion slowly ended (7 May 1926).

Damascus ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

See **Syria**

Damdama ❙ 1624 ❙ Rebellion of Prince Shahjahan

During war against Persia in Afghanistan, Mughal Prince Shahjahan rebelled against his father, Emperor Jahangir and, despite defeat at **Balochpur** (March 1623), returned to advance up the Ganges and occupy Benares. At Damdama, near Allahabad, his General, Bhim Singh, was defeated and killed, crushing the rebellion. Shahjahan later made peace with his father and succeeded to the throne.

Damghan ❙ 1528 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

A Persian force marching to relieve the Uzbek siege of **Herat** was beaten outside Damghan, in northeast Iran, by Uzbek commander Renish Behader Khan. The main Persian army of Shah Tahmasp then besieged Renish in Damghan, where he was defeated and killed along with most of the garrison. Ubaid Khan had to raise the siege of Herat and met the Persians in September at **Torbat-i-Jam**.

Damietta ❙ 1169 ❙ Crusader Invasion of Egypt

King Amalric of Jerusalem left a Crusader garrison in Cairo after his victory at **Alexandria** and two years later he and Turkish General Shirkuh returned to resume the struggle for the strategic Nile Delta. However, a combined Crusader-Latin army was badly repulsed besieging Damietta and Amalric withdrew. Shirkuh died and his nephew Saladin effectively secured Egypt and later Damascus.

Damietta ❙ 1218–1219 ❙ 5th Crusade

Crusaders from Palestine and Europe landed at the eastern mouth of the Nile, where they maintained a loose blockade of Damietta, later strengthened by fresh reinforcements and capture of the nearby fortress of **Adiliya**. Following a brutal siege with heavy losses on both sides, Damietta fell by storm. It was given up in 1221 after failure of the Crusade (May 1218–5 November 1219).

Damietta ❙ 1249 ❙ 7th Crusade

Louis IX of France assembled a massive Crusader army in Cyprus and sailed to Egypt. In a reprise of the Fifth Crusade, he landed near Damietta on the eastern Nile Delta, where the city was besieged and then captured when the garrison fled in panic. However, Damietta was surrendered by the French ten months later after disastrous Crusader defeats at **Mansura** and **Fariskur** (7 June 1249).

Damietta ❙ 1250 ❙ 7th Crusade

See **Fariskur**

Damme ❙ 1213 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

When Count Ferdinand of Flanders defected, Philip II of France diverted his fleet against Flanders before invading England. King John of England sent a large fleet under Count William of Holland and William Longsword Earl of Salisbury and, off Damme near Bruges, the French fleet was destroyed. Philip burned his remaining ships and abandoned his planned invasion (30 March 1213).

Dams Raid ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

One of the best-known British air exploits took place when Wing commander Guy Gibson led 17 bombers against five strategic dams in the Ruhr using the revolutionary "bouncing bombs." Eight aircraft and 53 aircrew were lost and only the Möhne and Eder dams were breached. While damage was soon repaired, the "Dam Busters" provided an important boost for Allied morale (16–17 May 1943).

Danang ❙ 1847 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

In a powerful demonstration against the anti-Christian Vietnamese Emperor Thieu Tri, Admiral Jean-Baptiste Cécille sent two warships against the key port of Danang, nominally to rescue a jailed missionary. While a massive French bombardment inflicted heavy damage and casualties, nothing substantial was achieved until a full-scale attack on the port 11 years later (15 April 1847).

Danang ❙ 1858 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

As supposed response to the execution of Spanish Bishop José María Díaz, 14 ships and 2,500 men under Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly bombarded and stormed Danang. Genouilly then sailed for **Saigon**. Meanwhile, Danang held out against Vietnamese Marshal Nguyen Tri Phuong despite terrible losses to disease, until it was abandoned in March 1860 (31 August–1 September 1858).

Danang ❙ 1975 ❙ Vietnam War

At the start of the offensive to conquer South Vietnam, up to 35,000 North Vietnamese with tanks and artillery converged on Danang, packed with civilian and military refugees fleeing the fall of **Hue**. As order in Danang broke down under heavy shelling, South Vietnamese officers fled, leaving a claimed 100,000 troops to surrender, effectively ending resistance in the north (28–29 March 1975).

Danbury Raid ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Encouraged by the raid on **Peekskill** (23 March), British commander William Howe sent Colonel William Tryon against Danbury, Connecticut. Having burned buildings and stores, Tryon was blocked at nearby Ridgefield by Generals Benedict Arnold, David Wooster and Gold Silliman. Wooster was mortally wounded, yet the British eventually withdrew with heavy losses (25–27 April 1777).

Danchua ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Amid sharp fighting west of Cawnpore, a local unit under Colonel Thomas Rattray—known as Rattray's Sikhs—repulsed a mutineer force at Akbarpur (7 October) and a month later finally met Tantia Topi's rebels at Danchua. The rebels suffered a decisive loss, though three weeks later they defeated General Charles Windham outside **Cawnpore** and seized the city (6 November 1857).

Dandanaqan ❙ 1040 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

The Seljuk brothers Toghril and Caghri Beg marched into Khorasan, in Turkish north-eastern Iran and captured **Nishapur** (1037) before Ghaznavid Sultan Masud ibn Mahmud counter-attacked. Outside Dandanaqan, near Merv (modern Mary, Turkmenistan), Masud was routed and withdrew to India, leaving Caghri to rule Khorasan and Toghril to go on to capture **Isfahan** and **Baghdad** (23 May 1040).

Dandridge ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Campaigning east of Knoxville, Tennessee, Union General Samuel B. Sturgis advanced south from **Mossy Creek** towards Dandridge, where he was blocked by Confederate General James Longstreet. Sturgis was forced to withdraw west towards Strawberry Plains after sharp fighting and ten days later he had his revenge at **Fair Garden** (17 January 1864).

Danesmoor ❙ 1469 ❙ Wars of the Roses
See **Edgecote**

Danith ❙ 1115 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars
See **Tel-Danith**

Danj ❙ 1447–1448 ❙ Albanian-Venetian War

Venetian forces intervening to support the Zakarija Dynasty in northern Albania seized Danj fortress, where they were besieged by George Kastriote Skanderbeg. The Albanian commander defeated a relief force at the nearby Drin (July 1448), but with Turkey threatening after victory at **Svetigrad** he made peace with Venice and soon repulsed the Turks at **Dibra** (1447–4 October 1448).

Danli ❙ 1844 ❙ Central American National Wars

General Joaquín Rivera attempted an invasion of Honduras in the name of former President Francisco Morazán and raised insurrection in Texiguat. He suffered a heavy loss at **Nacaome** and, after gathering fresh forces in the east, he was decisively defeated at Danli by government troops under Colonel Julián Tercero. Rivera was later captured and executed in Comayagua (20 December 1844).

Dannevirke ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War

Encouraged by Prussia, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein rose against Frederick VII of Denmark. Following their defeat at **Bov** (9 April), Prussia sent General Eduard von Bonin to occupy Holstein, while Count Friedrich Heinrich von Wrangel invaded Schleswig. As a result of hard fighting, Wrangel stormed the defensive line of the Dannevirke and Denmark withdrew (23 April 1848).

Dannoura ❙ 1185 ❙ Gempei War

Taira Tomomori was driven from his stronghold on the Inland Sea at **Yashima** (23 March) and withdrew to Dannoura, in far south Honshu, where he was attacked by Minamoto Yoshitsune. In a decisive and bloody sea battle, the boy-Emperor Antoku was drowned and the Taira nobility was virtually destroyed, establishing Minamoto as the greatest power in Japan (25 April 1185).

Danubyu ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

When Burma conquered Arakan and attacked British India, General Sir Archibald Campbell drove Burmese General Maha Bundoola away from **Rangoon**, then pursued him up the Irriwaddy to the stockade at Danubyu. British Colonel Willoughby Cotton was initially repulsed, but Campbell himself led a second attack and Bundoola was defeated and killed (7 March–1 April 1825).

Danubyu ❙ 1853 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

With Burma defeated at **Pegu** in late 1852, Britain faced continued resistance by Nya-Myat Toon in the jungle west of Danubyu. At the end of a hard-fought campaign, with costly losses from cholera, General Sir John Cheape finally took the Burmese Chieftain's stronghold at Kyoukazeen. Only scattered guerrilla opposition remained to British rule of Pegu Province (February–March 1853).

Danzig ❙ 1308 ❙ Wars of the Teutonic Knights
See **Gdansk**

Danzig ❙ 1577 ❙ Gdansk War

After Danzig declared for the Habsburg candidate for the throne of Poland (September 1576), King Stephen Bathory marched on the city with Jan Zborowski. While Bathory closed the siege after victory at **Lubieszow**, Danzig (modern Gdansk) held out with Danish support by sea. However, the city finally agreed to accept Bathory and pay him a substantial subsidy (11 June–12 December 1577).

Danzig ❙ 1626–1630 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden intervened in Polish Prussia to blockade, then besiege, the

great Baltic port of Danzig (modern Gdansk), capturing the fortifications at Putzig and Danziger Haupt. Despite a naval loss off **Oliwa**, Sweden maintained the blockade. However, defeat at **Sztum** in June 1629 led Sweden to make separate peace with Poland and Danzig (3 July 1626–18 February 1630).

Danzig ❙ 1733–1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

Russian and Saxon troops under Count Burkhardt von Münnich invaded Poland in support of Augustus III of Saxony, claiming the throne and besieged the rival claimant and former King Stanislas Leszcynski in Danzig. Although Leszcynski's son-in-law, Louis XV of France, sent reinforcements by sea, Danzig fell and Leszcynski fled to Prussia (October 1733–30 June 1734).

Danzig ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Having bypassed Danzig (modern Gdansk) on his advance into eastern Prussia, Napoleon Bonaparte sent Marshal Francois Lefebvre against the port, held by Prussians under Count Friedrich von Kalckreuth. After a sustained Russian relief attempt by General Levin Bennigsen was eventually repulsed (15 May), Kalckreuth capitulated, marching out with all his arms (19 March–27 May 1807).

Danzig ❙ 1813–1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army withdrew west after the disastrous retreat from Moscow, General Jean Rapp took a large force to Danzig, where he was besieged by an Allied army under Prince Eugene of Württemberg. The prolonged siege denied Bonaparte experienced troops for his campaign in Germany and Rapp was eventually forced to surrender (21 January 1813–2 January 1814).

Danzig ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

When the **Vistula-Oder** offensive had secured Poland, Soviet forces under Marshal Georgi Zhukov and General Konstantin Rokossovksy drove north across East Pomerania to reach the Baltic, cutting off German-held Danzig. In heavy fighting they reduced nearby Gdynia and Danzig itself two days later. The Russian armies then joined the drive towards **Berlin** (13–30 March 1945).

Daosa ❙ 1859 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Dausa**

Dara ❙ 530 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Early in his career, the great Romano-Byzantine General Belisarius was posted as commander of the East to defend the border outpost at Dara, northwest of Nisibis (Nusaybin in modern Turkey). Outside the walls of the fortress, Belisarius secured a decisive victory against an attacking Sassanian Persian army. But, after defeat at **Callinicum** the next year, he was demoted and recalled (June 530).

Dara ❙ 540 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

While returning from the sack of **Antioch**, Sassanian Shah Chosroes attacked the frontier fortress of Dara, where he burned gates in the outer wall but could not force an entry. He then attempted to tunnel under the walls, but the Romans discovered the strategy and built a counter-trench. Chosroes eventually agreed to withdraw in return for the payment of a reported 1,000 pounds of silver.

Dara ❙ 573 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

When Justin II provoked a new war with Persia, Chosroes I routed the Romano-Byzantine army investing Nisibis, then besieged the key fortress at nearby Dara, held by General Marcian. After six months, the Sassanian Persians stormed the city, reputedly driving Justin insane. Dara remained Persian until Chosroes II returned it in 591 to secure Roman aid for his restoration at **Ganzak** (November 573).

Dara ❙ 586 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Solachon**

Daratoleh ❙ 1903 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

A week after disaster at **Gumburu**, the third expedition against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland met Dervishes at Daratoleh, near Damot. Defending a square with Maxims, Major John Gough inflicted terrible losses for just 15 killed and 29 wounded. Three Victoria Crosses were won (including Gough) and the Mullah withdrew until his defeat in January 1904 at **Jidballi** (22 April 1903).

Darbytown Road (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **New Market Road**

Darbytown Road (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union forces under Generals Alfred H. Terry and Augustus V. Kautz successfully defended the **New Market Road**, southeast of Richmond, Virginia, then advanced on Confederate General Richard H. Anderson on the Darbytown Road. The Union troops were driven off after scattered action and another advance was checked two weeks later further north at **Fair Oaks** (13 October 1864).

Darda ❙ 1687 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Harkany**

Dardanelles ❙ 1399 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

In a French effort to drive off another Ottoman advance against Constantinople, Jean le Maingre Marshal Boucicaut took six ships from Aigues-Mortes and sailed into the Dardanelles, supported by Venetian and Genoese galleys. During perhaps the first significant Ottoman naval battle, he defeated 17 Turkish galleys, then landed troops and archers at Constantinople to relieve the siege.

Dardanelles ❙ 1654 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

On a fresh advance towards Constantinople, Venetian Captain-General Luigi Lionardo Mocenigo was confronted in the Dardanelles by a much larger Turkish fleet. Despite massive superiority in numbers and guns, the Turks suffered a bloody defeat, with a claimed 3,000 killed. The Ottoman fleet was defeated again in the Dardanelles two years later (16 March 1654).

Dardanelles ❙ 1656 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

When Venetian Captain-General Lorenzo Marcello renewed the blockade of Constantinople, the Turks counter-attacked in the Dardanelles. While Marcello was killed, the Turks lost up to 10,000 dead and 400 prisoners. The Venetians freed 5,000 Christian galley slaves in captured ships, then seized Tenedos and Lemnos. It was the worst Ottoman naval defeat since 1571 at **Lepanto** (26 August 1656).

Dardanelles ❙ 1657 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

After failed attempts to break the Venetian blockade of Constantinople, new Vizier Koprulu Mehmed Pasha rebuilt his fleet and attacked again in the Dardanelles. Venetian commander Lazzaro Mocenigo died when a lucky shot sank his flagship and Koprulu won a decisive victory. The Turks then recovered Tenedos (4 September) and Lemnos (15 November) after a 60-day siege (17–19 July 1657).

Dardanelles ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

To support her war against Turkey in Libya, Italy sent a naval force against the Dardanelles. Although over 300 shells were fired from long range against the outer forts, little damage was caused and fear of Great Power intervention forced the Italians to withdraw. However, they then seized Rhodes and other islands in the Dodecanese and retained them at the end of the war (18 April 1912).

Dardanelles ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

At the start of a misconceived naval plan to force the Dardanelles and attack Constantinople, 24 Anglo-French warships under Admirals Sackville Carden and Émile Guépratte bombarded the Turkish outer forts at the entrance to

the Dardanelles. Two attacks caused considerable damage prior to an attempt to enter the straits and force the **Dardanelles Narrows** (19 & 25 February 1915).

Dardanelles Narrows ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

After silencing the forts at the entrance to the **Dardanelles**, Anglo-French warships under Admirals John de Robeck and Émile Guépratte attempted to storm the Narrows. They bombarded Turkish coastal batteries, but withdrew with three battleships sunk and three badly damaged by mines and gunfire, leaving the army to later attack on land at **Helles** and **Anzac** (18 March 1915).

Dar es Salaam ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

The reputed first British action of the war saw the cruiser *Astraea* bombard Dar es Salaam in German East Africa to destroy the naval wireless. Governor Heinrich Schnee blew up the station and surrendered the city, which was later reoccupied by German forces. It was eventually recaptured by British General Jan Smuts (3 September 1916) during the **Morogoro** Offensive (8 August 1914).

Dargai ❙ 1897 ❙ Great Frontier Rising

Following capture of the Northwest Frontier Khyber Forts by Afridi tribesmen, General Sir William Lockhart was sent west from Kohat into the Tirah to subjugate the rebels. On the Dargai Heights, north of Thal, his Gordon Highlanders and Gurkhas inflicted a decisive defeat, after which he severely crushed the remaining rebellion and recaptured **Landi Kotal** (18–20 October 1897).

Darghiyya ❙ 1842 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

On a determined expedition against the Muslims of Dagestan, Russian Baron Pavel Grabbe took 10,000 men south from Gurzul towards the rebel "capital" at Darghiyya. In the forest of Ichkeria, he was attacked and forced to retreat by Shu-ayb and Ulubey, lieutenants of the Imam Shamil. Grabbe lost 1,800 men killed and wounded and was soon relieved of command (11–16 June 1842).

Darghiyya ❙ 1845 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Sent by the Tsar against Imam Shamil of Dagestan, Russian Count Mikhail Vorontsov led 20,000 men west from Gertme towards Darghiyya, which he captured, then abandoned and burned (18 July). Facing terrible losses, Vorontsov destroyed his supplies and withdrew north through the forest of Ichkeria, losing 4,000 men killed and wounded before reaching Gurzul (15 June–1 August 1845).

Dargo ❙ 1842 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

See **Darghiyya**

Dark Water Creek ❙ 1875 ❙ Red River Indian War

See **Sappa Creek**

Daroca ❙ 1120 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Cutanda**

Dartanat ❙ 1488 ❙ Persian-Turkoman Wars

Sheikh Haidar of Ardabil in northern Iran led a campaign into Shirvan (modern Azerbaijan), where he besieged Shah Farrukh Yasar at Shemakha, 70 miles west of Baku. However, the Turkoman Sultan Yakub intervened and, near Dartanat, Sheikh Haidar suffered a devastating defeat and was killed. His son Ismail was avenged against Farrukh Yasar 12 years later at **Jabani** (9 July 1488).

Darwin, Australia ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As Japanese forces invaded **Papua**, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo sent over 200 land and carrier aircraft against Darwin Harbour in nearby northern Australia, sinking eight ships, including an American destroyer. This first and most serious attack on Australia killed about 250 and

caused massive destruction in the town. Darwin was hit again 63 times in the next 12 months (19 February 1942).

Darwin, Falklands ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War
See **Goose Green**

Dashiqiao ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War
As they withdrew into Manchuria from defeat at **Delisi** (15 June), Russian Generals Nikolai Platonovich Zarubayev and Georg Karlovich Stackelberg tried to defend Dashiqiao (Ta-shih-ch'iao), 140 miles north of **Port Arthur**. Advancing from the south, General Yasukata Oku's Second Army smashed into the Russians and drove them back through Haicheng with about 3,000 casualties (24 July 1904).

Dasmariñas ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence
Recovering from a check at **Zapote Bridge**, Spanish General José Lachambre continued the offensive south of Manila, attacking Emilio Aguinaldo and 5,000 men at Dasmariñas. Following days of brutal fighting, and the heroic death of 23-year-old General Flaviano Yengco at nearby Pasang Santol, Aguinaldo evacuated the burning town and fell back on **Imus** (28 February–3 March 1897).

Dasymon ❙ 838 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars
See **Dazimon**

Dathin ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria
See **Wadi al-Arabah**

Daulatabad ❙ 1294 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate
See **Deogiri**

Daulatabad ❙ 1633 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars
Mughal Governor Mahabat Khan of Punjab advanced into central India, where he besieged Daulatabad fortress, northwest of Aurangabad, defended by Fath Khan of Ahmadnagar. Mahabat Khan captured the outer defences and, four months later, Fath Khan and his son, the boy-King Husain Nizam Shah III, surrendered the citadel, ending the Sultanate of Ahmadnagar (28 June 1633).

Daulatabad ❙ 1741 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession
Manipulated by scheming courtiers, the Mughal General Mir Ahmed Nasir Jang rose in rebellion against his father, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad. When the contending armies eventually met at Daulatabad, near Aurangabad, the Nizam attempted reconciliation but failed. The ensuing battle saw Nasir Jang wounded and defeated, though he was later pardoned (23 July 1741).

Dausa ❙ 1859 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Rebel leader Firuz Shah lost at **Ranod** in December, then marched northwest to join Tantia Topi and Man Singh at Dausa, a fortified town east of Jaipur, where they were surprised by Brigadier St George Showers, sent in pursuit by General Sir Robert Napier. The rebels were beaten, losing about 300 casualties, but all three leaders escaped. Topi soon lost decisively at **Sikar** (14 January 1859).

Dau Tieng ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War
Following action south of the DMZ at **Song Ngan**, American and South Vietnamese forces began an even larger offensive near the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon (Operation Attleboro). The heaviest fighting was at Ap Cha Do and against the huge supply base at Dau Tieng, where the Allies took heavy losses before the Communists withdrew (14 September–25 November 1966).

Davis' Cross Roads ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Soon after Union forces occupied **Chattanooga**, Tennessee, General James S. Negley marched south against Confederates concentrating near Lafayette. To the west at Davis' Cross Roads beyond Dug Gap, Negley checked Generals Thomas C. Hindman and John C. Breckinridge, then skillfully withdrew to establish a defensive line west of the **Chickamauga** (10–11 September 1863).

Dawson's Massacre ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Texan Captain Nicholas Dawson marching to join battle at the **Salado**, northeast of **San Antonio**, was met two miles away by part of the Mexican army under Colonels Cayetano Montero and José María Carrasco. In a confused action, 36 out of 54 Texans were killed, apparently trying to surrender. Three escaped and the rest were taken as prisoners to Mexico (18 September 1842).

Dawston ❙ 603 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Daegsaston**

Dayr al-Jamajim ❙ 701 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

In revolt against the Umayyad Caliphate, Ibn al-Ash'ath in the east raised an army of Arab Kufans and non-Arab Mawali and marched into Iraq to seize Kufa. He then took a claimed 200,000 men against Governor al-Hajjaj on the nearby plain at Dayr al-Jamajim. After lengthy negotiations, al-Hajjaj and his smaller Syrian-supported force defeated the rebel, who fled north to **Maskin** (September 701).

Day River ❙ 1951 ❙ French Indo-China War

Defeated in the **Red River Delta** at **Vinh Yen** and **Mao Khé**, Viet Minh commander Vo Nguyen Giap then attacked across the Day River, south of Hanoi. Crossing at Phu Ly, Ninh Binh and Phat Diem, the Communists advanced towards the Red River, but lacked resources across such a wide front. Facing his third defeat in five months, Giap disengaged and withdrew (29 May–18 June 1951).

Day's Gap ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On a raid into Confederate Alabama and Georgia, Union Colonel Abel D. Streight was attacked by General Nathan B. Forrest at Day's Gap on Sand Mountain, southwest of Chattanooga, Alabama. Streight fought a brilliant rearguard action, but he was pursued for days, and on 3 May his entire force of about 1,600 men surrendered west of Rome, Georgia (30 April 1863).

Dayuan ❙ 102 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

Han Emperor Wudi determined to expand his influence in Central Asia and sent General Li Guangli and a large force of conscripts against Dayuan (Ta-yüan) in the Ferghana Valley. After a failed expedition with very heavy losses (104–103 BC), Li Guangli returned the following year with a much larger force to besiege Dayuan. The city fell after 40 days and the King of Dayuan was executed.

Dazaifu ❙ 1281 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hakata Bay**

Dazimon ❙ 838 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

When Emperor Theophilus raided into Syria, Caliph al-Mu'tasim led a counter-invasion into Anatolia and the Emperor advanced from the Halys to meet the Arabs on the Iris, east of Amasya. At Dazimon (modern Tokat), part of the Muslim army under Afshin Khaydar inflicted a disastrous defeat and Theophilus fled west to Constantinople, leaving the Caliph to seize Ancyra and besiege **Amorium**.

D-Day ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Normandy**

Dead Buffalo Lake ❙ 1863 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General Henry Hastings Sibley advancing into central North Dakota in pursuit of Santee and Teton Sioux under Inkpaduta defeated the Indians at **Big Mound**. Two days later, he attacked again at **Dead Buffalo Lake**, northeast of Fort Rice in modern Kidder County. The Sioux were once more driven off and two days later Sibley had his third and largest victory at **Stony Lake** (26 July 1863).

Deal ❙ 55 BC ❙ Roman Invasion of Britain

Julius Caesar landed with just two Legions at Deal in Kent and there was sharp resistance

before local British tribes began to surrender. However, when a storm damaged Caesar's ships and dispersed his reinforcements, he abandoned the campaign and sailed for Gaul. He returned with a larger force a year later and defeated Cassivellaunus at **Wheathampstead** (August–September 55 BC).

De'an ❙ 1206–1207 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

When Song forces tried to recover land in northern China, a massive Jin (Chin) army advanced to besiege **Xiangyang** and also De'an (Te-an) to the southeast, where Wang Yunchu led a courageous defence by a largely militia force. The Jin used incendiaries to burn the defences and undermined parts of the walls, but De'an held out. After 108 days, the enemy abandoned the siege and withdrew.

Dearborn ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

See **Fort Dearborn**

Debar ❙ 1448 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

See **Dibra**

Debra Sina ❙ 1887 ❙ Sudanese-Ethiopian War

With Abyssinia occupied by war with Italy, Mahdist Khalifa Abdullah sent 60,000 men into Abyssinia under General Hamdan Abu Anja. The army of King Yohannes IV, led by Ras Asdal, attempted to make a stand on the Plain of Debra Sina, northeast of Addis Ababba, but was crushed. The Dervishes entered Gondar, then returned to Omdurman with massive booty (July 1887).

Debra Tabor ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After Italian surrender at **Amba Alagi** in May, the Allied drive began against remnants in the Ethiopian mountains near Lake Tana. Advancing from **Dessie**, British-led Ethiopian forces attacked the fortified village of Debra Tabor, where Colonel Ignazio Angelini surrendered 3,000 Italians and 1,200 colonial troops. After the rains, the advance continued northwest to **Gondar** (3 July 1941).

Decatur ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Following the fall of **Atlanta**, Georgia, in July, Confederate General John B. Hood marched west from a repulse at **Allatoona** and tried to cross the Tennessee River at Decatur, Alabama, defended by General Robert S. Granger. Hood was driven off after some artillery fire and continued west to cross the river and occupy Florence before turning north towards **Columbia** (26–29 October 1864).

Decium ❙ 533 ❙ Vandal War in Africa

See **Ad Decimum**

Dee ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

While Robert the Bruce was campaigning in Argyle, his brother Edward marched into Galloway and, soon after victory at the **Cree**, attacked Sir Roland MacDougal of Galloway and Donald of the Isles on the banks of the Dee. The Lord of the Isles was routed and taken prisoner and Edward Bruce drove the native Irish Chiefs and their English allies out of Galloway (29 June 1308).

Dee ❙ 1639 ❙ 1st Bishops' War

Covenanters under James Graham Earl of Montrose opposed to Charles I's attempt to impose a new prayer book on Scotland advanced against Aberdeen and defeated James Gordon Viscount Aboyne at nearby **Megray Hill**. Days later, when Aboyne attempted to hold the Bridge on the Dee outside the city, he was driven off by heavy gunfire, although the war had already ended (18 June 1639).

Deeg ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Dieg**

Deep Bottom (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

General Winfield Scott Hancock led a Union offensive to the southeast of Confederate Richmond, Virginia, crossing the James River to attack Confederate positions just north of Deep Bottom, defended by General Charles Field. Hancock secured initial success, but in the face of Confederate

reinforcements he left a garrison at Deep Bottom and withdrew south (27–29 July 1864).

Deep Bottom (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a renewed Union offensive southeast of Confederate Richmond, Virginia, Generals Winfield S. Hancock and David B. Birney again crossed the James to support the Union garrison at Deep Bottom. After heavy fighting and almost 3,000 casualties, Hancock was once more driven off by Confederate General Charles Field and withdrew south, leaving his bridgehead (13–20 August 1864).

Deerfield ❙ 1675 ❙ King Philip's War

Amid a bitter war in colonial New England, Indians supporting Metacomet of the Wampanoag (King Philip) burned Deerfield, in western Massachusetts. Sent to recover the local harvest, Captain Thomas Lathrop was ambushed to the southwest and killed, along with almost all his 60 men (Bloody Brook Massacre) before Major Robert Treat arrived and drove the Indians off (18 September 1675).

Deerfield ❙ 1704 ❙ Queen Anne's War

In apparent retaliation for English attacks on Abnaki settlements, Major Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville led 50 Canadians and 200 Indians in a night assault during a snowstorm on Deerfield in western Massachusetts. Of fewer than 300 residents, 54 were killed and 120 were captured, with 17 dying on the return to Canada. Hertel lost three killed and 20 wounded (28–29 February 1704).

Deganiya ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Syrian General Husni el Zaim advancing towards the Sea of Galilee seized the Israeli village of Zemach (18 May) then followed up a heavy artillery bombardment to attack the twin villages of Deganiya Alpha and Deganiya Beta. Facing a large Israeli counter-attack with artillery, the Syrians had to withdraw and never again attempted to attack south of the Sea of Galilee (20–23 May 1948).

Dego ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Two days after defeat at **Montenotte**, west of Genoa, Austrian General Eugène von Argenteau withdrew to Dego, northwest of Savona, where he was defeated by part of the French army under General André Masséna. A hard-fought counter-attack by Baron Philip von Vukassovitch briefly regained the town until Napoleon Bonaparte arrived and Dego was recaptured (14–15 April 1796).

Deig ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Dieg**

Deining ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While French General Jean-Baptise Jourdan advanced across the Rhine into Germany, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria counter-attacked from the Danube and fell with massively superior forces on General Jean Baptiste Bernadotte at Deining, southeast of Nuremburg. Bernadotte was heavily repulsed and was beaten again next day at **Neumarkt** (22 August 1796).

Deir Yassin ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Fighting was continuing for **Kastel**, just west of Jerusalem, when guerrillas of the Irgun and Stern Gang attacked the nearby Palestinian village of Deir Yassin, overlooking the strategic road to Tel Aviv. After crushing minimal resistance, the Jews killed a large but hotly disputed number of civilians, creating one of the most controversial incidents in all Arab-Israeli conflict (9 April 1948).

Dekemhare ❙ 1990–1991 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

As rebel forces advanced on Asmara, there was heavy fighting on the Gura Plain to the south around Dekemhare, where the Ethiopian government had established powerful defences (August–September 1990). A second offensive by Eritrean liberation forces saw a massive artillery and tank battle to take Dekemhare. Asmara fell a few days later to virtually end the war (19–21 May 1991).

De Klipdrift ❙ 1902 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Tweebosch**

Delaware Capes ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Chesapeake Capes**

Delhi ❙ 1398 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane marched into northern India, where he joined his troops who had captured **Multan** in October. He then advanced on the capital and, outside Delhi, he overwhelmed the army of Sultan Mahmud II Tugluk. After executing perhaps 50–80,000 prisoners, the Mongol conqueror sacked Delhi before turning north with his booty towards **Meerut** (17 December 1398).

Delhi ❙ 1556 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

The Hindu General Hemu and his Afghan allies took advantage of the death of Mughal Emperor Humayun (24 January 1556) to capture Agra, then marched on Delhi. Outside the walls of the city, Hemu defeated the Mughal Governor Tardi Beg Khan, who fled to the new Emperor Akbar and was assassinated. Late in the year, Akbar recovered Delhi with his decisive victory at **Panipat**.

Delhi ❙ 1737 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Expanding his power in northern India, Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao I attacked Delhi, where he defeated Imperial commander Amir Khan before being forced to withdraw to face the advancing forces of Wazir Qamar-ud-din Khan. While Baji Rao was driven off to the southeast at Badshahpur, Emperor Muhammad Shah eventually made peace and ceded Malwa to the Peshwar (28 March 1737).

Delhi ❙ 1739 ❙ Persian Invasion of India
See **Karnal**

Delhi ❙ 1757 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

On his fourth invasion of northern India, Afghan General Ahmad Shah Durrani—having gained the Punjab and Multan in 1752 at **Lahore**—marched east and captured Delhi. The Mughal capital was sacked and subjected to terrible massacre and pillage before Durrani returned home with a vast treasure. His next invasion brought decisive victory in 1761 at **Panipat** (January 1757).

Delhi ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

General Sir Gerard Lake marched into Hindustan with British regulars and native troops to capture **Aligarh**, then pursued the defeated Maratha army under French General Louis Bourquien northwest to Delhi, where Lake soon defeated a much superior force. With Delhi secured and Bourquien a prisoner, Lake then marched south against the fortress city of **Agra** (11 September 1803).

Delhi ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Encouraged by destroying **Monson's Retreat** in August, Maratha leader Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore took a large force to besiege Delhi, captured by the British just a year earlier. A brilliant defence saw Colonel David Ochterlony's vastly outnumbered garrison repulse the Marathas for nine days, until General Sir Gerard Lake approached and Holkar withdrew (7 October–2 November 1804).

Delhi ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

When rebels seized Delhi as the mutiny started, General Sir Henry Barnard and later General Archdale Wilson blockaded the city, held by King Bahadur Shah and his commander Bakht Khan. Reinforced by General John Nicholson, there was a bloody assault (September 14) with heavy losses on both sides including Nicholson killed. The city fell six days later (8 June–20 September 1857).

Delisi ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Russian General Georg Karlovich Stackelberg advancing from Manchuria was halted 80 miles north of **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun) by General Yasukata Oku's Second Army at Delisi (Telissu) near Wafangdian. Oku counterattacked in force and, as a result of indecision,

the Russians withdrew to avoid encirclement. They fell back through **Dashiqiao** with over 3,000 casualties (14–15 June 1904).

Delium ❙ 424 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

On a two-pronged Athenian offensive into Boeotia, in conjunction with Demosthenes' failed advance on **Megara**, the main Athenian army under Hippocrates captured Delium on the east coast of Boeotia. In a terrible rout nearby however, Hippocrates was defeated and killed by Theban General Pagondas. Delium fell after a 16-day siege and the survivors fled south to Athens (November 424 BC).

Delville Wood ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As part of the Battle of the **Somme**, South Africans under General Henry Lukin attacked east from Longueval against Germans at Delville Wood. South Africa's heaviest fighting on the Western Front cost both sides high losses, but reinforcements eventually helped the Allies capture the shattered remains of the Wood. They soon attacked again at nearby **Guillemont** (15 July–3 September 1916).

Dembeguina ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

While Ethiopians tried to encircle Makale, Ras Imru attacked the pass at Dembeguina, west of Aksum, held by Major Luigi Criniti with an Italian-Askari force. Criniti was driven out and lost all his nine light tanks before Ras Imru was checked by the war's first use of mustard gas. The "Christmas Offensive" was finally halted and the Italians soon struck back in the **Tembien** (15–17 December 1935).

Demetritsa ❙ 1185 ❙ 2nd Byzantine-Sicilian War

Leading a fresh offensive against the Byzantine Empire, William II—the Good—of Sicily was defeated west of Constantinople at the **Strymon** (7 September) before his fleet was attacked off Greece near Demetritsa by Admiral-General Alexius Branas. The Normans were decisively defeated, checking their offensive. A few years later Norman Sicily was seized by Germans (7 November 1185).

Denain ❙ 1712 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

When peace talks failed, Prince Eugène of Savoy led Austro-Dutch troops to the Netherlands, where part of his force under Arnold van Keppel Earl of Albermarle was attacked by Marshal Claude Villars at Denain, near Valenciennes. Before Eugène could intervene the Dutch were destroyed. It was the last major battle of the war and strengthened France in ensuing peace negotiations (24 July 1712).

Denia ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Following French victory at **Almanza** in April, French forces under Irish General Daniel Mahony (later Claude-Francois Bidal Chevalier d'Asfeld) besieged Denia, held by Juan Bautista Basset y Ramos. After repeated assaults, Denia was reinforced by British naval Captain James Moodie and the French withdrew. The city eventually capitulated to d'Asfeld in November 1708 (June 1707).

Denmark Strait ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Bismarck**

Dennewitz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

In the wake of defeat at **Dresden**, the Allies resumed their policy of attacking Napoleon Bonaparte's lieutenants. Marshal Michel Ney's attempt to march on Berlin was met southwest at Dennewitz by Swedes under former French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte and General Friedrich von Bulow's Prussians. Ney's Saxons fled and he lost heavily in men and guns (6 September 1813).

Denpasar ❙ 1906 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

Dutch forces conquered northern Bali at **Jagaraga** (1849) and **Cakranegara** (1894), then used looting of a shipwreck in 1904 to justify

attacking Badung in the south. They shelled Denpasar, where about 4,000 Balinese soldiers and civilians died in a ritual suicide battle (puputan). The kingdoms of Tabanan and Klungkung also fell and Balinese independence was finally crushed (20 September 1906).

Deogiri ❙ 1294 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Marking the first major Muslim offensive in the Deccan, Muslim Prince Ala-ud-din (nephew of Sultan Jalal-ud-din of Delhi) led 10,000 men through the Gavilgad Hills towards Deogiri (later Daulatabad) near Aurangabad. There he utterly routed the army of King Ramchandra (Ramdev) of the Hindu Yadav Dynasty and his son Prince Shankar. Ala-ud-din then returned with a massive treasure.

Deogiri ❙ 1307 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Despite defeat in 1294, King Ramchandra (Ramdev) of Deogiri eventually refused to pay tribute to Sultan Ala-ud-din, who sent an expedition under Malik Kafur. The army of Deogiri was defeated and Ramchandra was taken to Delhi to pay homage, as well as his arrears and a peace offer claimed to include 700 elephants. He was pardoned and returned as a vassal King (March 1307).

Deogiri ❙ 1318 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Taking advantage of a disputed succession in Delhi following the death of Ala-ud-din, Gujarat and Deogiri rose in revolt. New Sultan Mubarak Shah sent troops to restore order in Gujarat and personally led a force into Deogiri, where Harpal had usurped his father-in-law Ramchandra and proclaimed independence. The rebel was defeated and fled, but was later captured, flayed and beheaded.

Deols ❙ 469 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

After murdering his brother Theodoric II, the new Visigoth ruler Euric campaigned against King Riothamus of the Bretons, who attempted to defend Roman Aquitaine. At Deols, on the Indre, south of Orleans near Chateauroux, Riothamus was heavily defeated and fled to the Burgundians. Euric was checked by the Roman-Frank Paulus, though in 471 he defeated an Imperial army near **Arles**.

Deorai ❙ 1659 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

In bitter war between the sons of ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, Dara Shikoh the eldest, defeated at **Samugargh** (May 1658), raised a new army against Aurangzeb, who had seized the throne. Taking a powerful position in the pass at Deorai, south of Ajmer, Dara was defeated and fled after three days of fighting. He was later captured and executed by his brother Aurangzeb (12–14 April 1659).

Deorham ❙ 577 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

King Ceawlin of the West Saxons resumed the advance west into Gloucestershire after victory at **Wibbandun** in 568 and he defeated and killed three British Kings—Conmail, Condidan and Fairnmail—at Deorham (modern Dyrham), just north of Bath. Ceawlin's decisive victory led directly to the capture of Gloucester, Cirencester and Bath, and divided the British forces in Wales and Cornwall.

Deothal ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

See **Malaon**

Deptford Strand ❙ 1497 ❙ Flammock's Rebellion

See **Blackheath**

Dera ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Advancing north along the Jordan Valley, the Arab army of Prince Faisal attacked the key railway junction city of Dera (in modern Jordan), though was driven off by the Turkish garrison. Reinforced by British ground and air forces, the Arabs attacked again and eventually secured the town as the Turks evacuated north towards **Damascus** (18–28 September 1918).

Derby ❙ 917 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Following the death of Aethelred of Mercia in 911, his widow Aethelflaed—the Lady of Mercia—ruled in peace for many years, then turned against the Danish Confederacy of the Five Boroughs and laid siege to Derby. When Derby fell by storm, Leicester and York acknowledged her rule. Aethelflaed then joined with her brother, Edward of Wessex, against the Danes of East Anglia.

Dermbach ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Wiesenthal**

Derna ❙ 1805 ❙ Tripolitan War

Six months after failing to destroy the pirate fleet at **Tripoli**, American forces turned against Derna, 500 miles to the west, attacked from the sea and by a land force from Alexandria under Captain William Eaton, Marine Lieutenant Preston O'Bannon and deposed Tripolitan ruler Hamet Karamanli. With Derna taken by storm, Peshwa Yusuf Karamanli sued for peace, ending the war (25 April 1805).

Derna ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

In fighting around Derna, in eastern Libya, Italian General Tomasso Salsa drove off attacks by Turkish commander Enver Bey (10 February and 3 March), then received reinforcements and led a large-scale counter-offensive. Italian machine-guns and artillery inflicted terrible Turko-Arab losses and Enver Bey withdrew after three days. Peace was signed a month later (14–17 September 1912).

Derry ❙ 1600 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

Sir Henry Docwra was sent from England to suppress Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone and he held a strongly entrenched position at Derry (later Londonderry) against attacks by Gaill Narv (29 July) and O'Neill's cousin Hugh Roe O'Donnell (16 September). However, when Narv went over to the English, O'Donnell raised the siege and marched to aid the rebels at **Kinsale** (May–September 1600).

Dertosa ❙ 215 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ibera**

Descarga ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Soon after a Spanish Liberal government force marching to relieve the Carlist siege of **Villafranca de Oria** was repulsed at **Larrainzar**, a second much larger force under General Baldomero Espartero was attacked in camp at Descarga, just east of Vergara, by Carlist General Juan Benito Eraso. Espartero lost almost 2,000 men captured and Villafranca fell next day (2 June 1835).

Deschutes ❙ 1848 ❙ Cayuse Indian War

Colonel Cornelius Gilliam, marching east from Vancouver after Cayuse who had murdered Dr **Whitman** in November 1847, met an Indian force at the mouth of the Deschutes on the Washington-Oregon border. Major Henry Lee was repulsed in a skirmish, but next day, Gilliam's force pursued and beat the Indians, killing more than 20, then won again at the **Willow** (29–30 January 1848).

Desert Storm ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

Responding to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, coalition General Norman Schwarzkopf determined not just to liberate Kuwait but to destroy the Iraqi army. Desert Storm saw a huge air campaign against **Baghdad**, victories at **Khafji** and **Bubiyan**, and a 100-hour ground offensive with victories such as **As-Salman, Wadi al-Batin** and **Kuwait** forced Iraq to make peace (17 January–28 February 1991).

Deskarti ❙ 1946 ❙ Greek Civil War

During a Communist offensive in Macedonia, one of the largest actions was at Deskarti, southeast of Grevena, where 1,500 well-armed insurgents attacked and seized the town. After five days of heavy fighting, government forces retook Deskarti. Martial law was then declared throughout northern Greece as the Communist offensive resumed at **Naoussa** (21–26 September 1946).

Despenaperros ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **La Carolina**

Dessau ❙ 1626 ❙ Thirty Years War (Saxon-Danish War)

When Christian IV of Denmark intervened in Germany, Protestant commander Count Ernst von Mansfeld attempted to cross the Elbe to join the Danes. Attacking the Catholic bridgehead north of Leipzig at Dessau, Mansfeld was utterly defeated by Imperial General Albrecht von Wallenstein, losing much of his army and withdrew into Silesia. Mansfeld died a few months later (25 April 1626).

Dessie ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

With Ethiopia's capital **Addis Ababa** taken (6 April), South African Brigadier Dan Pienaar drove north against strong Italian defences at Combolchia Pass, outside Dessie. Very hard fighting saw Italy's accurate artillery eventually overcome and over 8,000 prisoners were captured, along with huge quantities of guns and vehicles. The survivors fled north towards **Amba Alagi** (17–22 April 1941).

Detmold ❙ 783 ❙ Wars of Charlemagne

Defeated by Pagan Saxons at **Suntel Hill** in 782, Charlemagne, King of the Franks, sent a large force to suppress the rebellion of Chief Widikund. The Saxons were beaten at Detmold in northern Germany and again a few days later, on the River Haase near Osnabruk. Intermittent fighting continued for several years before Widikund surrendered and accepted Christianity.

Detroit ❙ 1763–1764 ❙ Pontiac's War

The great Ottawa Chief Pontiac turned on his former British allies and led a surprise attack on Major Henry Gladwin at Fort Detroit. Despite initial failure, he established a siege and routed a British patrol at nearby **Bloody Run**. Though he eventually withdrew (28 November), the fort remained under loose blockade until finally relieved by Colonel John Bradstreet (7 May 1763–August 1764).

Detroit ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

While withdrawing from a failed advance into Canada, American General William Hull was blockaded at Detroit by British regulars and militia under General Isaac Brock and Indians led by Tecumseh. After American defeats at **Brownstown** and **Magagua**, Hull disgracefully surrendered the fort. The British abandoned it in September 1813 following defeat on **Lake Erie** (16 August 1812).

Dettingen ❙ 1743 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

George II of England and John Dalrymple Earl of Stair marching up the Rhine at the head of the Anglo-Hanoverian-Hessian "Pragmatic Army" were trapped on the Main at Dettingen by French Marshal Adrien de Noailles and his nephew Louis Comte de Gramont. A hard-fought action saw Gramont's line broken and the defeated French fell back behind the Rhine (27 June 1743).

Deutschbrod ❙ 1422 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Nemecky Brod**

Devagiri ❙ 1294 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

See **Deogiri**

Devernaki ❙ 1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Dramali (Mohamet Ali Pasha) advanced into eastern Peloponnesia and was repulsed at **Nauplia**. He then withdrew through the pass at Devernaki, where he was attacked by Nikitas Nikitaras and suffered terrible losses. The disastrous expedition cost 17,000 Turkish dead (including Dramali) out of 23,000, before the survivors were finally evacuated from Corinth (8 August 1822).

Devikota ❙ 1749 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Attempting to help deposed Raja Sauhojee of Tanjore against the French-appointed Raja Partab Singh, British forces failed to capture Devikota at the mouth of the Coleroon River in southeast India. Major Stringer Lawrence was then sent and, after a rash attack by Captain Robert Clive, Devikota was taken by assault.

Britain later abandoned Sauhojee in return for the fort (April 1749).

Devil's Backbone ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

After victory in July at **Honey Springs**, Oklahoma, Union General James G. Blunt entered western Arkansas, where he occupied Fort Smith, then sent Colonel William Cloud in pursuit of the retreating Confederates under General William L. Cabell. At nearby Devil's Backbone, close to Jenny Lind, Cabell ambushed Cloud, but was repulsed and had to continue withdrawing (1 September 1863).

Devil's Bridge ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

As he crossed the Alps from Italy to aid General Alexander Korsakov in Switzerland, Russian General Alexander Suvorov repulsed General Claude Lecourbe at **Airolo**. Next day he met a desperate French defence of the Devil's Bridge over the Shöllenen Gorge on the Reuss. The French retreated after heavy losses on both sides and Suvorov advanced to the **Muottothal** (24 September 1799).

Devil's Hole ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

During Ottawa Chief Pontiac's war against Britain, a supply train was ambushed near the Devil's Hole, at the foot of Niagara Falls, by Seneca Indians. Only a handful of the train and their escort escaped and, when two nearby companies of light infantry went to their aid, they too were ambushed. Most of the 60 men were killed, including all three subalterns (14 September 1763).

Devizes ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Roundway Down**

Dewangiri ❙ 1865 ❙ British-Bhutanese War

When Britain seized Assam, neighbouring Bhutan seized key mountain passes and refused to pay Britain tribute. A small British force was repulsed at Dewangiri, near Deothang, before Sir Henry Tombs led a second much larger force and recaptured Dewangiri after a brief campaign. Bhutan was forced to sue for peace and agreed to cede the passes in return for an annual subsidy from Britain.

Dhar ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Mandasur rebels west of Indore occupied Dhar and Amjhera and, in response, Colonel Charles Stuart marched west from Mhow to Dhar, held mainly by Arab and Afghan mercenaries claiming allegiance to 13-year-old Rajah Anand Rao Puar of Dhar. Following a fierce action, Durand waited for siege guns. He then bombarded and stormed the fort but found it abandoned (22–31 October 1857).

Dharmat ❙ 1658 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

Amid bitter war between the sons of the ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, the younger brothers Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh united against an Imperial army led by Jaswant Singh, Rajput Raja of Marwar, in support of the eldest brother, Dara Shikoh. At Dharmat, near Ujjain, the Rajputs were heavily defeated and the rebels advanced for decisive battle in late May at **Samugargh** (15 April 1658).

Dharmkot ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

When a large Sikh army crossed the Sutlej into British East Punjab to gather supplies, an Anglo-Indian force under Sir Harry Smith was sent against them at Dharmkot, between Ludhiana and Ferozepur. Smith captured the small fortress, with its massive supply of grain, though he was defeated a few days later at **Baddowal** as he marched east towards Ludhiana (18 January 1846).

Dhat al-Sawari ❙ 654 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Mount Phoenix**

Dhodap ❙ 1768 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

Renewing war against Maratha Peshwa Madhav Rao after earlier victory at **Alegaon** (1762), his ambitious uncle Raghunath Rao challenged the Peshwa and found himself under attack at the hill fortress of Dhodap, northeast of Bombay

near Nashik. Raghunath was defeated and imprisoned after a decisive action, but he later became Peshwa after murdering Madhav Rao's successor (10 June 1768).

Dhu al Quassa ❙ 632 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Immediately following the death of the Prophet Mohammed, the new Caliph Abu Bekr faced rebellion by Bedouin of the Abs and Dhobian tribes. The new Caliph dispersed the tribesmen in a surprise raid on the rebel camp at Dhu al Quassa, northeast of Medina. A second raid a month later a little further east utterly routed the dissidents and established the Caliph's authority (August 632).

Dhu-Kar ❙ 610 ❙ Persian-Arab Wars

See **Dhu-Qar**

Dhu-Qar ❙ 610 ❙ Persian-Arab Wars

Shah Chosroes II of Persia abolished the buffer Arab kingdom of Hira (between the lower Euphrates and northern Arabia) and executed its last king, provoking an incursion by the Bedouin of the Bakr ibn Wail. At Dhu-Qar the powerful sub-tribe of Bani Shaiban inflicted a heavy defeat on the Persian army, later greatly exaggerated as the first Arab victory over Persia.

Diamond Hill ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Shortly after capturing Pretoria (5 June), British commander Lord Frederick Roberts took 17,000 men and 70 guns against a strongly entrenched Boer position under General Louis Botha, ten miles to the east at Diamond Hill. After inflicting over 160 British casualties, Botha had to withdraw, although the action was seen by the Boers as showing that they could fight back (11–12 June 1900).

Diao Yu ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

In a large-scale assault on Song southern China, the Mongol Khan Mongke, a grandson of Genghis Khan, captured Chengdu, then besieged Song General Wang Jian at Diao Yu fortress, near modern Hechuan in central Sichuan. After four months, Mongke's last assault was repulsed and he died soon afterwards. The war was then suspended until resumed by his brother Kubilai (May–August 1258).

Dibra ❙ 1448 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad II invaded Albania to capture **Svetigrad**, then advanced against Dibra (modern Debar), northeast of Tirana. Albanian commander George Kastriote Skanderbeg broke off his siege of **Danj** and marched to meet the Turks, inflicting a very costly defeat. The Turks soon had to withdraw, lifting their siege of **Krujë**, to meet a Hungarian army at **Kossovo** (October 1448).

Didymoteichon ❙ 1352 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

In the war between rival Byzantine Emperors, John V Palaeologus sought aid from Stephan Dushan of Serbia, while John VI Cantacuzenus was sent an Ottoman army under Suleyman Pasha, son of the Sultan Orchan. A decisive battle in Thrace at Didymoteichon, south of **Adrianople**, saw the Serbians under Borilovic routed. Cantacuzenus deposed Palaeologus and enthroned his son Mathew.

Diedenhofen ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Thionville**

Dieg (1st) ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Following the repulse of Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar at **Delhi**, British commander General Sir Gerard Lake sent General John Henry Fraser south against the mountain fortress of Dieg, where he soon met a massive Maratha army. When Fraser was fatally wounded, Colonel William Monson managed to scatter the Marathas. A month later Lake arrived with his siege train (14 November 1804).

Dieg (2nd) ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

With Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore defeated at **Farrukhabab**, British commander

General Sir Gerard Lake took his siege train west against the fortress of Dieg, where a hard-fought battle had been won a month earlier. The garrison fled following a massive bombardment and Lake turned his attention to the remaining fortress at **Bharatpur** (1–13 December 1804).

Diégo Suarez ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Indian Ocean)

See **Madagascar**

Dien Bien Phu ❙ 1953–1954 ❙ French Indo-China War

To break Viet Minh control in northern Vietnam, French General Henri Navarre determined to hold the remote camp at Dien Bien Phu. Against all odds, General Vo Nguyen Giap moved heavy guns to the surrounding hills to lay siege. After massive bombardment and brutal hand-to-hand fighting 10,000 French surrendered, ending French rule in Indo-China (20 November 1953–7 May 1954).

Dieppe ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Determined to demonstrate an Allied offensive in the west, over 6,000 Anglo-Canadian troops under Task Force commander General John Roberts attacked the well-defended French port of Dieppe. Over 3,500 were killed or captured, plus heavy losses in tanks, ships and aircraft. The disaster was later claimed to have provided valuable experience for subsequent landings in **Normandy** (19 August 1942).

Diersheim ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After French victory on the lower Rhine at **Neuwied**, upstream beyond Strasbourg Generals Jean Moreau and Dominique Vandamme crossed the river before dawn and advanced under deadly Austrian fire towards Diersheim. A powerful counter-attack by Count Anton Sztaray that afternoon was repulsed with heavy losses on both sides, before an armistice halted further operations (21 April 1797).

Dig ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

See **Dieg**

Dijon ❙ 500 ❙ Burgundian-Frankish War

Clovis, King of the Salian Franks, determined to launch a campaign against King Gundobad of Burgundy and enlisted the aid of Gundobad's brother, the Prince Godigisel. On the River Ouche at Dijon, Gundobad was heavily defeated by the Franks and his treacherous brother. Gundobad was then pursued down the Rhone to **Avignon** where he held out against a long siege.

Dijon (1st) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

With the French defeated near Besançon at **Chatillon-le-Duc**, German commander Karl August Werder marched west through **Gray** and sent General Gustav von Beyer probing towards the key city of Dijon. Following unexpectedly hard fighting at nearby St Apolinaire, Beyer bombarded Dijon into capitulation, though it was abandoned by the Germans after only a month (30 October 1870).

Dijon (2nd) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Italian Liberator Giuseppe Garibaldi intervened to support France and followed a modest victory at **Chatillon-sur-Seine** with a rash attack on Dijon. After two days of fighting to the northwest near Pasques, Garibaldi's inadequate force was repulsed by General Karl August von Werder, who pursued Garibaldi back to Auton. The Germans later abandoned Dijon (26–27 November 1870).

Dijon ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

After occupying Dijon following German withdrawal (28 December 1870), Italian Liberator Giuseppe Garibaldi, commanding the Army of the Vosges, was attacked by 4,000 men from General Edwin von Manteuffel's army under General Karl von Kettler. The Germans withdrew after three days of very heavy fighting and Garibaldi held the city until armistice a week later (21–23 January 1871).

Dilam ❙ 1902 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Responding to the fall of **Riyadh** in January and the killing of its Rashidi Governor, Abd al-Aziz ibn Rashid marched south from Hail

against the upstart Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud). Unwisely attacking Saudi and Kuwaiti forces in a strongly defended position at Dilam, 50 miles south of Riyadh, Ibn Rashid suffered heavy losses and withdrew. In June 1904 he advanced on **Unayzah** (November 1902).

Dimale ❙ 219 BC ❙ 2nd Illyrian War

Demetrius of Pharos, the ruler of Illyria, began to threaten Roman territory and a massive land and naval force under Consuls Aemilius Paullus and Livius Salinator attacked his heavily fortified city of Dimale on the Illyrian mainland. The supposedly impregnable defences were breached after just seven days. The Romans then quickly stormed the island capital of Pharos (Lesina) and Demetrius fled.

Dinant ❙ 1466 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

A year after crushing rebellion in Liège at **Montenaeken**, Philip Duke of Burgundy resolved to impose his will on rebellious Dinant, in the southeast of modern Belgium, and sent his son Charles the Bold. After besieging the city, Charles took it by storm, razed the walls and destroyed the citadel. A claimed 800 male prisoners were tied back to back and thrown into the Meuse (24–27 August 1466).

Dindori ❙ 1670 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

When the great Maratha Shivaji sacked the Mughal city of **Surat**, General Daud Khan was sent to cut off his withdrawal to the southeast. Shivaji detached part of his force as a rearguard and Daud Khan was heavily defeated in the Chandvad range near Dindori, north of Deolali. Emperor Aurangzeb then sent a much larger army against the Maratha fortress of **Salher** (16–17 October 1670).

Dinghai ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st Opium War

British Admiral Sir George Elliot arrived with a fresh fleet to reinforce the locals after victory at **Chuanbi** (November 1939) and sailed against Dinghai, on Zhoushan Island off the Yangzi, held by Zhang Chaofa. War junks were destroyed and Dinghai was bombarded and stormed by General George Burrell. A brief truce followed and Britain withdrew but later had to retake the island (5 July 1840).

Dinghai ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

Leading a force northeast from Hong Kong, British Superintendent Sir Henry Pottinger, with General Sir Hugh Gough and Admiral Sir William Parker, captured **Xiamen**, then attacked Dinghai (Tinghai), on Zhoushan Island off the Yangzi. Chinese General Keo was defeated and killed after a courageous defence and the British attacked nearby **Zhenhai** (29 September–1 October 1841).

Dingjun ❙ 219 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

After defeating Cao Cao at **Red Cliffs** (208), the warlord Liu Bei consolidated power in southern China, then led a large army into disputed Hanzhou. In battle at Dingjun Mountain, Liu Bei's General, Huang Zhong, routed Cao Cao's vanguard and killed commander Xichou Yuan. Liu Bei secured Hanzhou and, a few months later, his ally Guan Yu attacked Cao Cao's forces at **Fancheng**.

Dinwiddie Court House ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

With Union forces attacking his defences southwest of **Petersburg**, Virginia, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee sent Generals George Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee to block General Philip Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House. Fighting in heavy mud, Pickett repulsed Sheridan's advance, but he was decisively beaten the following day to the northwest at **Five Forks** (31 March 1865).

Dipaea ❙ 471 BC ❙ Arcadian War

Following defeat at **Tegea**, the cities of Arcadia, in the mountainous central Peloponnese (except for Mantinea), joined forces against Sparta. With Argos apparently absent, Tegea and her allies were decisively beaten at Dipaea by disciplined Spartan Hoplites. The victory enabled Sparta to strengthen her grip on the Peloponnese and she soon turned west to secure Messenia (uncertain date c 471 BC).

Dire Dawa ❙ 1977–1978 ❙ Ogaden War

As the Somali army invaded Ethiopia's northern Ogaden in support of separatist rebels, an armoured force advanced on Dire Dawa, where repeated attacks were driven off with costly losses in men and tanks. The Somalis then turned their attention south to **Jijiga**, but Dire Dawa remained under virtual siege until relieved by a massive Soviet-led counter-offensive (August 1977–February 1978).

Dirnstein ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Durrenstein**

Dirschau ❙ 1627 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Tczew**

Distomo ❙ 1827 ❙ Greek War of Independence

To support Greek forces besieged at the **Acropolis**, Georgios Karaiskakis attacked Ottoman supply lines in the mountains west of Levadia. After victory at **Arachova** (December 1926) he attacked and defeated Omer Pasha of Negroponte to the southwest near Distomo and captured valuable baggage and artillery. Karaiskakis was killed in May near the Acropolis at **Analatos** (12 February 1827).

Ditmarschen ❙ 1500 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

See **Hemmingstedt**

Diu ❙ 1509 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

When Portugal seized **Cochin** in southern India, the deposed Raja sought aid from the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, who sent a fleet advised by Venetians resentful of Portuguese interference. Off Diu, in the northwest, the allies were routed by Viceroy Francisco de Almeida, whose son had been killed at **Chaul**. Almeida then sacked Diu, which later became a Portuguese colony (3 February 1509).

Diu ❙ 1538–1539 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

The Portuguese island colony of Diu, off northwest India, was attacked by a vastly superior force of Ottoman ships under Khedim Suleiman Pasha of Egypt and troops of Gujarati Sultan Bahadur Shah, led by Khadjar Safar. Defended by Sultan Muhammad Zaman Mirza and Antonio de Silveira, the three-month siege ended on reports of the Portuguese Viceroy approaching (25 February 1539).

Diu ❙ 1546 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

Following a failed siege in 1538, the Portuguese island colony of Diu, off northwest India, was again besieged by Gujarati General Khadjar Safar. Defended by John de Mascarenhas, the fortress held out against seven months of starvation and assault and Safar was killed. A Portuguese fleet under Viceroy Juan de Castro eventually appeared and routed the Muslims (20 April–11 November 1546).

Djalula ❙ 637 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Jalula**

Djerba ❙ 1560 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Having lost **Tripoli** to Ottoman forces in 1551, Phillip II of Spain sent Juan Duke of Medinaceli, who captured the nearby island of Djerba (7 March 1560). The Christian fleet was soon destroyed at anchor by Admiral Pyale Pasha and the Corsair Turghud Re'is (11 May). The 5,000-strong garrison under Alvaro de Sande at Burdj al-Kabir was then besieged and captured (16 May–31 July 1560).

Djiddah ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Jeddah**

Djiddah ❙ 1925 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

See **Medina, Saudi Arabia**

Djidjelli ❙ 1664 ❙ North African War of Louis XIV

See **Jijelli**

Djorf ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

After victory in May at **Bou Denib**, just inside Morocco's Algerian border, Major Jules Fesch's garrison came under attack by Moroccans until relieved by General César Alix and 4,000 men, who then assailed the siege force on the nearby Plain of Djorf. The Moroccans suffered severe losses to French artillery and machine-guns and the border area was largely secured (7 September 1908).

Djunis ❙ 1876 ❙ Serbo-Turkish War

Resuming war after a brief armistice, the Serb army under Colonel Djura Horvatovic and Russian General Mikhail Chernyayev attacked Turkish commander Abdul Kerim between Djunis and **Alexinatz**, southeast of Belgrade. The Turks took Alexinatz after very heavy fighting around Djunis and were threatening Belgrade when Russia intervened to enforce an armistice (29 October 1876).

Dnieper ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

See **Liman**

Dnieper ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Having blunted the German offensive at **Kursk** and counter-attacked at **Orel** and **Kharkov**, Russian forces advanced on a broad front towards the German "eastern rampart" on the Dnieper. In the north the offensive secured **Smolensk**, in the centre it took **Kiev** and **Zhitomir** and in the south the Russians advanced through **Melitopol** to seal off the Crimea (7 August–31 December 1943).

Dniester ❙ 1769 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

The invading Russian army under General Pyotr Rumyantsev secured victory at **Khotin**, then marched down the Dniester and set up camp, where they were subjected to a large-scale assault by Turkish Grand Vizier Moldovani Ali Pasha. The Turks were repulsed with heavy losses, after which Rumyantsev proceeded to capture Jassy and occupy Moldavia and Wallachia (9 September 1769).

Dobromierz ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Hohenfriedberg**

Dobro Polje ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

At the start of the Allies' Salonika offensive on the **Vardar**, Serbian Generals Petar Bojovic and Stepa Stepanovic smashed into the Bulgarians around Dobro Polje in mountains east of Bitola. Their brilliant victory secured a decisive breakthrough and Franco-Serb forces stormed into Bulgaria, which surrendered on 4 November after the fall of Nish and Belgrade (15 September 1918).

Dobrynitchi ❙ 1605 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

A Polish-supported pretender claiming to be Dimitri—murdered son of former Tsar Ivan IV—invaded the Ukraine and, after victory at **Novgorod Seversk** (November 1604), attacked Tsarist leaders Fedor Mstislavski and Basil Shuiski at Dobrynitchi. The "First False Dimitri" was beaten, though with Cossack support eventually usurped the throne. He was later overthrown by Shuiski (21 January 1605).

Dodecanese Islands ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

When Italy surrendered (8 September 1943), British forces seized several small islands of the Dodecanese, while the Germans held Rhodes. Churchill's doomed attempt to secure Aegean sea lanes ended in disaster when German airborne and amphibious attacks overwhelmed **Kos** (5–6 October) and a second larger assault took **Leros** after some very heavy fighting (12–16 November 1943).

Dodowa ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Ashanti War

Reinforced by local auxiliaries, British troops in Gold Coast under Colonel Edward Purdon marched against the Ashanti, who had killed General Charles McCarthy two years earlier at **Bonsaso**, then threatened coastal tribes under British protection. On the Plain of Accra, just south of Dodowa, the Ashantene Obei Yaw was defeated and the hostile advance was repulsed (7 August 1826).

Doffingen ❙ 1388 ❙ German Towns War

Ten years after winning privileges at **Reutlingen**, the South German cities of the Swabian League renewed resistance against King Wenceslas. At Doffingen, near Stuttgart, their mercenary army was defeated by German Princes led by Eberhard of Württemberg. The Diet of Eger in 1389 dissolved the city leagues and princely privilege was gradually restored (28 August 1388).

Dogali ❙ 1887 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

After Italian forces invaded Ethiopia's Eritrea Province against King Yohannes IV, Abyssinian commander Ras Alula besieged the Italian border post at Saati (24 January 1887). When a reinforcement of 500 troops was sent from Monkulla under Colonel Tommaso de Cristoforis, the Italians were ambushed and routed at Dogali, ten miles west of Massawa (26 January 1887).

Dogba ❙ 1892 ❙ 2nd Franco-Dahomean War

When King Behanzin of Dahomey (modern Benin) contested French occupation of **Cotonou**, war resumed and Colonel Alfred Dodds advanced inland with over 2,000 men towards Dogba, where the Dahomeans attacked. Dodds suffered heavy losses (including Colonel Marius-Paul Faurax killed) before his enemy were repulsed. He then continued on towards **Abomey** (19 September 1892).

Dogger Bank ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British Admiral Hyde Parker was escorting a convoy from the Baltic when he met a Dutch convoy under Admiral Johann Zoutmann near the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. Both sides suffered heavy losses in a hard-fought but indecisive action before Parker drove the Dutch back to port. Parker blamed his incomplete victory on poorly equipped ships and resigned his commission (5 August 1781).

Dogger Bank ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

As the Russian Baltic Fleet crossed the North Sea on its way to destiny off Japan at **Tsushima**, they mistakenly opened fire on the Hull fishing fleet on the Dogger Bank, sinking the trawler *Crane* and damaging several others. The incident threatened war with Britain and was settled only after the Tsar apologised and Russia paid 65,000 pounds compensation (21–22 October 1904).

Dogger Bank ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Buoyed by success against **Scarborough**, German Admiral Fritz von Hipper led his battle fleet into the North Sea and was intercepted on Dogger Bank by Admiral Sir David Beatty, who sank one German battle-cruiser and severely damaged two others. However, after heavy damage to Beatty's own flagship, his deputy Admiral Archibald Moore allowed the Germans to escape (24 January 1915).

Dogoran ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Dorylaeum**

Dog's Field ❙ 1109 ❙ Polish-German Wars

See **Psie Pole**

Doiran ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

While Franco-Serb forces attempted to advance into Macedonia around **Lake Prespa**, British General George Milne attacked north from Salonika towards Bulgarian positions near Doiran. The poorly co-ordinated attacks stalled and the front stabilised again until a fresh advance towards Doiran in 1918 as part of the successful offensive on the **Vardar** (24–25 April & 8–9 May 1917).

Doiran ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

As part of the great Allied offensive north from Salonika, British forces under General George Milne advanced against strong Bulgarian positions near Doiran. Milne was repulsed with almost 4,000 men lost in a frontal assault, though Franco-Serb victory further west on the **Vardar** forced the Bulgarians to withdraw and the British joined the pursuit (18–19 September 1918).

Dol-de-Bretagne ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Royalist rebel Henri de la Rochejaquelein was marching south through Normandy soon after his repulse at **Granville**, when Republican Generals Jean Antoine Rossignol and Jean-Baptiste Kléber attempted to cut him off near the towns of Antrain and Dol. A premature attack cost the Republicans victory at Dol and they were driven out of Antrain with very heavy losses (22–23 November 1793).

Dole ❙ 1668 ❙ War of Devolution

After Philip IV of Spain died, his son-in-law Louis XIV of France claimed Spanish territory for his wife Maria Theresa. Having conquered Flanders, the King and Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé invaded Franche-Comte. Besançon capitulated and Dole, southeast of Dijon, surrendered after a costly siege. The ensuing peace saw Louis retain Flanders but lose Franche-Comte (14 February 1668).

Dollar ❙ 875 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Thorstein the Red, son of Olaf, continued the Viking War against Scotland by decisively defeating Constantine I on the border of Perthshire and Fife at Dollar, near the River Devon. Threatened by English Northumbria, Constantine gave up half his kingdom to Thorstein. However, within less than a year, the Viking leader was killed in battle by native Chiefs supporting their true King.

Dolni-Dubnik ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Plevna**

Dolores, Chile ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

See **San Francisco**

Dolores, Chile ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

See **San Francisco**

Dolores, Mexico ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

When the militant Mexican priest Miguel Hidalgo preached resistance to Spain, his followers seized the town and prison at Dolores (modern Dolores Hidalgo). Supported by his peasant army, Hidalgo then took San Miguel el Grande and Celaya without resistance before leading a bloody assault on **Guanajuato**, launching the first Mexican War of Independence (16 September 1810).

Domazlice ❙ 1431 ❙ Hussite Wars

In response to Hussite raids into eastern Germany, a huge new crusade invaded Bohemia under Frederick of Brandenburg. Southwest of Pilsen at Domazlice (German Taus) they were met by Prokob the Bald, supported by the Polish Hussite Sigismund Korybut. The Germans fled in disorder after only light fighting, reinforcing the need to negotiate with the heretics (14 August 1431).

Dominica ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

Following the conquest of French Canada, a British force of 26,000 men under Admiral Sir James Douglas and General Andrew Lord Rollo sailed against Dominica. After heavy naval gunfire destroyed the French positions, the island fell in just two days and Rollo went to support the attack on **Martinique**. At the war's end Britain retained possession of Dominica (7 June 1761).

Dominica ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Soon after France entered the war, French Admiral Francois-Claude de Bouillé at Martinique in the West Indies sailed with 2,000 men to nearby Dominica, where the 500-strong British garrison under Captain William Stewart was forced to surrender. Britain quickly

responded by capturing **St Lucia**, south of Martinique, and regained the island at the war's end (8 September 1778).

Dominica ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

French Admiral Francois Comte de Grasse sailing from Martinique to join Spain against Jamaica was intercepted south of Dominica, where Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) opened a long-range duel with Rear Admiral Louis Philippe Marquis de Vaudreuil. When Admiral George Rodney's main fleet came up, the French withdrew. Battle resumed three days later off the **Saints** (9 April 1782).

Dominica ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

The West Indian island of Dominica was awarded to Britain in 1763, though its possession remained disputed and, in 1805, five French warships under General Joseph Lagrange bombarded and took the capital, Roseau. However, Governor Sir George Prevost and his small garrison stubbornly fought on from a secondary position and the French eventually withdrew (22 February 1805).

Dominica ❙ 1965 ❙ Dominican Civil War

See **Santo Domingo**

Domitz ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

John George of Saxony declared war on Sweden in Pomerania and advanced down the Elbe against Swedish General Johann Banér. In a mid-winter counter-offensive, Banér attacked across the Elbe at Domitz, northeast of Dannenberg, defeating a small Saxon force and opening way into Mecklenberg. The Saxons were beaten again in December at **Goldberg** and **Kyritz** (1 November 1635).

Domokos ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

Defeated in Thessaly at **Mati, Pharsalus** and **Velestino**, Crown Prince Constantine of Greece fell back on Domokos, north of Lamia, for a final stand against the victorious Ottoman army of Edhem Pasha. In a very large-scale action, the Turks were initially repulsed with heavy losses, but by nightfall, the defeated Greeks were forced to retreat and quickly ended their disastrous war (17 May 1897).

Domosdova ❙ 1444 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

When an Ottoman army under Ali Pasha invaded Albania through Ohrid, they were met southeast of Elbasan on the plain of Tervol at Domosdova by an Albanian force under George Kastriote Skanderbeg. The Turks were heavily defeated in an unexpected reverse, encouraging King Ladislas of Poland to launch his fatal Crusade towards disaster at **Varna** (June 1444).

Domstadtl ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

While Frederick II of Prussia besieged the Austrians at **Olmütz**, in eastern Bohemia, a Prussian supply convoy of 4,000 wagons tried to advance south from Niesse. After several attacks the convoy, claimed to be 40 miles long, was utterly destroyed at nearby Domstadtl by Austrian General Gideon von Loudon, aided by Croat auxiliaries. Frederick withdrew from Olmütz next day (30 June 1758).

Don ❙ 1380 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

See **Kulikovo**

Donabew ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

See **Danubyu**

Donaldsonville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

A few days after a failed Confederate advance on **Baton Rouge**, Louisiana, Union Admiral David G. Farragut attacked Donaldsonville, further down the Mississippi, which had fired on passing Union ships. After landing and exchanging fire with local Confederate patriots, Farragut persuaded the town leaders to halt attacks on Union shipping (9 August 1862).

Donaldsonville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Confederate forces under General Thomas Green and Colonel James P. Major recovered from a repulse at **Lafourche Crossing**, in western Louisiana (21 June), then advanced on Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, held by Major Joseph D. Bullen. Green retired after heavy fighting and over 300 Confederate casualties, but struck back two weeks later at nearby **Cox's Plantation** (28 June 1863).

Dona Maria ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As the French army retreated during the week-long "Battles of the Pyrenees," General Sir Rowland Hill overtook Marshal Nicolas Soult's rearguard as it attempted to force the pass at Dona Maria. While the first British attack was repulsed, with General Sir William Stewart wounded, a second attack broke the French, though heavy fog hindered pursuit (31 July 1813).

Donauwörth ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Rain**

Donauwörth ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Advancing deep into Germany, Allied commander John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden attacked and defeated the army of Bavaria under Elector Maximilian Emanuel and Count Jean-Baptiste d'Arco on the Danube at the fortress of Schellenberg, outside Donauwörth. Marlborough then occupied Donauwörth and six weeks later won again at **Blenheim** (2 July 1704).

Don Basin ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Driven back from **Orel** (20 October), White commander Anton Denikin appointed Sergei Ulagai to defend the Don Basin (Donbas) against Generals Aleksandr Yegorov and Kliment Voroshilov. Ulagai's army lost 8,000 men in bloody fighting and retreated to **Rostov** and the Crimea as advancing Reds took key cities including Bakhmut, Popasnaya and Lugansk (25–31 December 1919).

Donegal Bay ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

In support of Irish Rebellion, Commodore Jean-Baptiste Bompart sailed for Lough Swilly with 3,000 troops in nine ships. However, in Donegal Bay, he was routed by British Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren. Only two French ships escaped and Irish rebel Wolfe Tone was captured in the flagship, *Hoche*. The French advance party had already surrendered at **Ballinamuck** (12 October 1798).

Donetz ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Kharkov (1st)**

Dong Ap Bia ❙ 1969 ❙ Vietnam War

Americans and South Vietnamese on a large-scale sweep into the A Shau Valley, southwest of Hue, attempted to capture the North Vietnamese fortified position on Mount Ap Bia. After repeated bloody assaults, the position was taken with terrible losses on both sides, raising intense American debate and virtually ending such costly search and destroy operations (10–20 May 1969).

Dong Bo Dau ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Thang Long**

Dong-do ❙ 1426–1427 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese War

Ending his ten-year war against Chinese overlordship of Vietnam, Le Loi and General Nguyen Trai besieged Dong-do (later Thang Long and Hanoi), reinforced by Ming troops under Wang Tong. Defeated at nearby **Tot-dong**, and with reinforcements destroyed at **Chi Lang**, Wang Tong abandoned the city and China withdrew from Vietnam for the next 350 years (1426–December 1427).

Dong Ha ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

As the **Tet Offensive** wound down, up to 8,000 North Vietnamese regulars entered the A Shau Valley to attack the Dong Ha base and nearby Dai Do. Aided by air-strikes and artillery,

the outnumbered US Marines and South Vietnamese eventually repulsed the Communists with over 1,000 killed, effectively ending the threat of invasion across the DMZ until 1972 (29 April–15 May 1968).

Dong-Khé ❙ 1950 ❙ French Indo-China War

Encouraged by Communist victory in China, Viet Minh under Vo Nguyen Giap attacked French border fortresses in northern Vietnam, where four battalions overwhelmed the 800-strong garrison at Dong-Khé. The fortress was retaken by French airborne troops at high cost after two days, though was lost again four months later in the Communist advance on **Cao-Bang** (25–27 May 1950).

Dong Xoai ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

Following government failure at **Binh Gia** and **Ba Gia**, about 1,500 Viet Cong attacked the army base at Dong Xoai, 50 miles north of Saigon. With heavy losses on both sides, the Viet Cong were driven off by Allied air power before government forces fled in the face of a renewed attack, helping convince the US that only major military intervention could save South Vietnam (10–12 June 1965).

Donkerhoek ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Diamond Hill**

Doogaur ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

While British forces besieged **Bassein**, off Bombay, Colonel James Hartley manoeuvred against a Maratha relief army under Ramchandra Ganesh. After a skirmish at Padaghe, Hartley met a reported 20,000 Marathas northwest at Doogaur, where Ganesh was fatally wounded. Bassein fell following further fighting at Vajreshwari and the Marathas withdrew (10–12 December 1780).

Doolittle Raid ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Determined to strike at the Japanese homeland, 16 American B-25 bombers led by Colonel James Doolittle took off from the carrier *Hornet* and bombed Tokyo and other cities. With limited fuel, the crews bailed out or crash-landed in China, with some captured and three executed. The raid caused little material damage but greatly affected both Japanese and American morale (18 April 1942).

Doornkop ❙ 1896 ❙ Jameson's Raid

See **Krugersdorp**

Doornkop ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As General Lord Frederick Roberts advanced on Johannesburg from the east through **Elandsfontein**, General Sir Ian Hamilton attacking from the west was blocked at Doornkop by Jacobus de la Rey and Ben Viljoen. Although Hamilton lost 300 men in a parade-ground frontal assault against the ridge, the Boers withdrew and Johannesburg fell two days later (29 May 1900).

Doornkraal Farm ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Bothaville**

Dorchester Heights ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

During the siege of **Boston**, American General John Thomas attacked the Dorchester Heights, on a peninsula, south of the harbour. In a bold night assault with a large workparty and wagon loads of materials, Thomas secured and fortified the position. A snowstorm prevented a British counter-attack and, within days, commander General William Howe decided to evacuated Boston (4 March 1776).

Dormans ❙ 1575 ❙ 5th French War of Religion

Facing increasing Huguenot disorder, Henry of Guise took a Catholic force against Henry of Navarre and moderate French Catholics known as Politiques. At Dormans, southwest of Rheims, Guise intercepted and defeated German Protestant reinforcements under John Casimir. However, the newly crowned King Henry III feared the Politiques and established a new peace (10 October 1575).

Dornach ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons defeated the Habsburg Swabian League at **Frastenz** and **Calven** before Emperor Maximilian intervened a few months later and sent Count Henry of Furstenberg to besiege the castle of Dornach, south of Basel. Decisive defeat cost the Germans 3,000 killed, including Count Henry and war ended with virtual Swiss independence (22 July 1499).

Dorostalon ❙ 971 ❙ Byzantine-Russian Wars

Prince Sviatoslav of Kiev conquered Bulgaria, though he was repulsed by the Byzantine army at **Arcadiopolis** (970) and withdrew to the Danube, where he was beaten with terrible losses at Dorostalon by Emperor John Tzimisces. After a three-month siege, Sviatoslav was defeated again and sued for peace, but on the way home he was killed by Pecheneg Turks at the Dnieper (13 April–21 July 971).

Dorpat ❙ 1603 ❙ 1st Polish-Swedish War

After Swedish forces invaded and overran most of Livonia, they were defeated in March 1601 at **Kokenhausen** and new Polish commander Jan Karol Chodkiewicz gradually regained control. Attacking Dorpat (modern Tartu, Estonia)—which had been seized by the Swedes in December 1600—Chodkiewicz defeated General Arvid Stalarm and won again in 1609 at **Weissenstein** (13 April 1603).

Dorpat ❙ 1625 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden resumed war against Poland in Livonia, where he captured Kokenhausen and Selburg, while further north in eastern Estonia, his forces under Gustavus Horn and Jakob de la Gardie besieged the key Catholic city of Dorpat (modern Tartu) on the Ema River. With the fall of Dorpat, Adolphus was able to turn south towards **Wallhof** (16 August 1625).

Dorpat ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Erestfer**

Dorpat ❙ 1704 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

On a fresh spring offensive through Ingria, Tsar Peter I sent Russian forces to besiege the powerful Swedish fortresses of **Narva** and Dorpat (modern Tartu) in eastern Estonia. Dorpat was invested by 23,000 men under Marshal Boris Sheremetev. When Peter personally arrived, a ruse encouraged a sortie, which was destroyed and the commander surrendered (June–24 July 1704).

Dorylaeum ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

Crusaders under Bohemund of Taranto advancing into modern Turkey from the capture of **Nicaea** (19 June) were attacked by Sultan Kilij Arslan's Turkish cavalry near Dorylaeum (modern Eskisehir) and suffered severe casualties. Relieved by the arrival of Godfrey de Bouillon's heavy cavalry, the Crusaders beat the Turks before taking Dorylaeum and Arslan's rich treasure (1 July 1097).

Dorylaeum ❙ 1147 ❙ 2nd Crusade

Emperor Conrad III rejected advice to use the coastal route to Palestine and led his German Crusaders into central Turkey without waiting for Louis VII of France. While advancing past Nicaea to Dorylaeum, site of a great Crusader victory in 1097, Conrad's poorly provisioned force was destroyed by a massive Turkish army. The Emperor eventually reached Acre by ship (25 October 1147).

Dos Pilas ❙ 679 ❙ "Star" Wars

During war between Mayan cities (in modern Guatemala), with battles planned by the stars, rivals for Tikal fought for possession of Dos Pilas to the southeast. In 672 Nu Bak Chaak took the city from B'alaj Chan K'awiil then lost it again. In the decisive return battle, with aid from Calakmul, B'alaj Chan K'awiil defeated and killed Nu Bak Chaak, whose son was later avenged at **Calakmul**.

Dos Ríos ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Shortly after returning to Cuba to join renewed revolution, the Patriot leader and poet

José Martí was surprised in camp at Dos Ríos, ten miles east of Bayamo, by Spanish forces under Colonel Ximénez Sandoval. The Cubans suffered about 150 casualties, including Martí killed and Máximo Gómez wounded trying to recover his body. Cuban forces soon struck back at **Peralejo** (19 May 1895).

Douai ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Imperial commander Prince Eugène of Savoy led a fresh offensive in the Netherlands to besiege Douai, south of Lille, held by French General Francois Albergotti. The town surrendered after a relief force was driven off, although Eugène had lost very heavy casualties in the siege. He then also took the Béthune, St Venant and Aire, though all were lost again in 1712 (25 April–26 June 1710).

Douala ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

See **Duala**

Douaumont (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

At the start of the battle for **Verdun**, German forces under Crown Prince Wilhelm and General Konstantin Schmidt von Knobelsdorf attacked the key fortress of Douaumont, which fell after heavy fighting. French commander Philippe Petain himself tried to hold Douaumont village, but on 4 March it too fell to the German onslaught, which then turned against **Vaux** (21–25 February 1916).

Douaumont (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

While French forces defended desperately around **Vaux**, northeast of **Verdun**, General Charles Mangin attempted a counter-attack further north at Fort Douaumont. The French seized part of the fort before bloody fighting eventually drove them out with terrible losses. Mangin was relieved of command, but was soon recalled and secured success at **Fleury** and **Souville** (22–25 May 1916).

Douaumont (3rd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following a lull in fighting around **Verdun**, after German failure at **Fleury** and **Souville**, new French commander Robert Nivelle determined to renew the offensive and ordered General Charles Mangin against the key fortress of Douaumont. The fort surrendered after massive bombardment and heavy fighting and the French turned south against **Vaux** (21–24 October 1916).

Dove Creek ❙ 1865 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

A large party of Kickapoo under Papequah marching towards Mexico to escape Civil War in Kansas was attacked at Dove Creek, west of San Angelo, Texas, by Confederate Captain Henry Fossett. The badly outnumbered Americans lost 26 killed and 60 wounded for 15 Indian dead. This worst Texan defeat at Indian hands was avenged at **Nacimiento** in 1873 (8 January 1865).

Dover, England ❙ 1216–1217 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

Supported by English Barons rebelling against King John, Crown Prince Louis of France landed in England, where he captured **Rochester** and Winchester, then besieged Dover Castle, held by Hubert de Burgh. After the Royalist victory at **Lincoln**, and defeat of Louis' supply fleet off **South Foreland**, the Prince abandoned the siege and his claim to the throne (22 July 1216–August 1217).

Dover, England ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

See **Goodwin Sands**

Dover, Tennessee ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Fort Donelson**

Dover Straits ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **Four Days Battle**

Dover Straits ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Six German destroyers attacking the Dover barrage near the South Goodwins were met by

the British destroyers *Broke* and *Swift*. A close-range night engagement saw *Swift* torpedo *G-85*, while *Broke* (Commander Edwards Evans) rammed *G-42*, which sank after hand-to-hand fighting to repel boarders. Both British ships were badly damaged but the other Germans withdrew (20–21 April 1917).

Downs ❙ 1639 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Spain determined to reinforce her army in the Netherlands and sent a fleet of over 70 ships and 24,000 men under the command of Admiral Antonio d'Oquendo, who anchored in the English Downs between Dover and Deal. In a brilliant attack with 30 ships, Dutch Admiral Maarten Tromp destroyed the Spanish fleet, killing over 7,000 and securing mastery of the sea (21 October 1639).

Drabescus ❙ 465–464 BC ❙ Wars of the Delian League

During the confrontation with Thasos over mineral-rich areas on the Thracian mainland, Athens sent 10,000 settlers to Ennea Hodoi at a crossing point on the lower River Strymon. After establishing a colony, settlers advanced into the interior, where they were annihilated by Thracian tribesmen at Drabescus. In 437 BC, the Athenians established a short-lived colony on the Strymon at Amphipolis.

Draco ❙ 553 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Mount Lactarius**

Dragasani ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

In support of Greek Independence, Alexander Ipsilantis tried to raise rebellion in Romania, where he led over 5,000 men in a rash frontal assault on about 800 Turks on the Olte at Dragasani. Ipsilantis was driven off with terrible losses, including the "Sacred Band" of Greek youth annihilated, then fled to Austria, where he was imprisoned for seven years. His allies died at **Sekou** (19 June 1821).

Dranesville ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Edward O. C. Ord recovered from the costly defeat in northern Virginia at **Ball's Bluff** (21 October) and met a large Confederate foraging expedition under General James "Jeb" Stuart northwest of Washington, D.C., near Dranesville, just south of the Potomac. Stuart lost almost 200 casualties before being forced to withdraw, though he managed to save his wagons (20 December 1861).

Drepanum ❙ 249 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

Supporting Rome's blockade of the Carthaginian fortress of **Lilybaeum** in western Sicily, Consul Publius Claudius Pulcher ill-advisedly took his fleet to attack Carthaginian ships at nearby Drepanum. Claudius was completely outmanoeuvred by Admiral Adherbal in a resounding defeat. Almost 100 Roman vessels were destroyed, while the Carthaginian fleet reputedly lost no ships.

Drepanum ❙ 1266 ❙ Venetian-Genoese War

See **Trapani**

Dresden ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Manoeuvring against the Austrians after a Prussian defeat in Silesia at **Landshut** (26 June), Frederick II of Prussia tried to divert his rivals by besieging and bombarding Dresden, held by General Johann Sigismund von Macquire. Austrian Marshal Leopold von Daun advanced to relieve the city and, with Silesia under threat, Frederick withdrew and marched to **Liegnitz** (12–29 July 1760).

Dresden ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Soon after French defeats at **Grossbeeren** and **Katzbach**, Austria joined the alliance and supported an attack on Napoleon Bonaparte at Dresden. Despite their superior numbers, the Russians of Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein, the Prussians of General Friedrich von Kleist, and

Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg's Austrians suffered terrible losses and withdrew into Bohemia (26–27 August 1813).

Dreux ❙ 1562 ❙ 1st French War of Religion

Two months after Protestant defeat at **Rouen**, Huguenot leader Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé took German reinforcements to relieve Le Havre, but was defeated at Dreux, north of Chartres, by Anne Duke of Montmorency. However, the rival commanders were both captured and the later assassination of Catholic leader Francis of Guise brought temporary peace (19 December 1562).

Dreux ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

When General Yves-Louis Fiereck directed a breakout west from besieged **Paris**, a mixed force of Gardes Mobiles and marines reached Dreux, where they were attacked by Germans under Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg. The French withdrew after a heavy defeat in fierce action south of Dreux, pursued next day through Chateauneuf (17 November 1870).

Drewry's Bluff ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As the Confederate army withdrew up the Virginia Peninsula from **Yorktown**, five Union gunboats under commander John Rodgers ascended the James River towards Richmond. Seven miles upriver the guns under General William Mahone at Fort Darling on Drewry's Bluff inflicted such heavy damage, especially on the iron-clad *Galena*, that Rodgers had to withdraw (15 May 1862).

Drewry's Bluff ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander Benjamin F. Butler withdrawing from action at **Swift Creek**, north of Petersburg, Virginia, attempted a cautious advance against the Confederate line further north at Drewry's Bluff, on the James River. After initial Union success, Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard led a bold counter-attack and repulsed the advance on Richmond (12–16 May 1864).

Driefontein ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As he advanced east from **Kimberley** through **Paardeberg** and **Poplar Grove**, General Lord Frederick Roberts was blocked by General Christiaan de Wet at Driefontein, defending Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State. A sharp action cost 400 British and 100 Boer casualties before the Boers withdrew and Bloemfontein was abandoned three days later (10 March 1900).

Drin ❙ 1448 ❙ Albanian-Venetian War

See **Danj**

Drina ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Buoyed by success at **Cer** and **Sabac**, Serbian Marshal Radomir Putnik advanced into Syrmia, then had to withdraw in the face of a second Austrian invasion across the Drina by General Oskar Potiorek. Austrian General Artur Geisl secured Parasnica before a massive Serbian counter-offensive halted the invasion. Putnik later fell back to defend Belgrade at **Kolubara** (8–17 September 1914).

Driniumor ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Aitape**

Drogheda ❙ 1649 ❙ British Civil Wars

Oliver Cromwell led a campaign of destruction against Catholic-Royalist Ireland, where he attacked Drogheda on the Boyne, held by a 3,000-strong garrison under Sir Arthur Aston. The town was overwhelmed after a brief siege, followed by slaughter of the garrison and civilians, including Aston killed. Cromwell then advanced against **Wexford** (3–12 September 1649).

Droop Mountain ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Raiding against road and rail links in West Virginia near Lewisburg, Union Generals William W. Averell and French-born Alfred N. Duffié attacked Confederate General John Echols 20 miles to the north at Droop Mountain. The Confederate brigade was defeated and dispersed in a sharp action, though Averell soon withdrew and ended his raid (6 November 1863).

Drumclog ❙ 1679 ❙ Scottish Covenanter Rebellion

Despite defeat at **Rullion Green** (1666), nonconformist Covenanters renewed their rebellion against Episcopalianism and, on Drumclog Moor, southwest of Strathaven, met John Graham of Claverhouse. Led by John Balfour of Kinloch, the rebels repulsed the badly outnumbered government force, killing about 40, but they were destroyed three weeks later at **Bothwell Bridge** (1 June 1679).

Drummossie ❙ 1746 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

See **Culloden**

Dryfe Sands ❙ 1593 ❙ Later Scottish Clan Wars

In the so-called "last great Clan battle" on the border, John Lord Maxwell took 2,000 men against Sir James Johnston at Lockwood. But at Dryfe Sands, near Lockerbie, Maxwell was ambushed and killed along with many of his men. In 1608 Maxwell's son murdered Sir James in revenge but was subsequently hanged and James IV reconciled the Clans to end the feud (7 December 1593).

Dry Lake ❙ 1873 ❙ Modoc Indian War

See **Lava Beds (2nd)**

Dry Wood Creek ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

After victory in southwest Missouri at **Wilson's Creek**, 6,000 secessionist militia led by General Sterling Price marched to Dry Wood Creek, on the Kansas border, east of Fort Scott, where they were attacked by just 600 Kansas cavalry under Colonel James H. Lane (1814–1866). Despite the advantage of surprise, Lane was driven off and Price marched north to **Lexington, Missouri** (2 September 1861).

Duala ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

In the wake of a failed land assault in German Cameroon at **Garua**, Anglo-French forces under General Charles Dobell attacked by sea against Duala. Naval bombardment forced the Germans to blow up the wireless station and surrender the port and its shipping, including nine liners. They then retreated inland to Yaunde and held out in the north at Garua and **Mora, Cameroon** (27 September 1914).

Dubba ❙ 1843 ❙ British Conquest of Sind

See **Hyderabad, Pakistan**

Dubienka ❙ 1792 ❙ Polish Rising

When Poland declared independence, Catherine the Great sent Marshal Alexander Suvorov to impose Russian authority. He fought the Poles at **Zielenice** before Tadeusz Kosciuszko brilliantly defended Dubienka, east of Chelm. However, Kosciuszko dispersed his outnumbered force when two Russian armies encircled and occupied Warsaw. The Second Polish partition followed (18 July 1792).

Dublin (1st) ❙ 1171 ❙ Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland

Following Norman capture of Dublin after victory at **Waterford**, Haskulf the Norse King of Dublin returned from overseas with fresh forces and attempted to retake the city. Outside Dublin, near the mouth of the Poddle, Haskulf was routed and captured by Normans under the brothers Miles and Richard de Cogan. He was later executed (May 1171).

Dublin (2nd) ❙ 1171 ❙ Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland

With the Norse King Haskulf captured attempting to retake Dublin from the Normans, Irish High King Rory O'Connor laid siege to the city, supported by leading Clan Chiefs. However, Norman leaders Raymond le Gros, Richard de Clare "Strongbow," Miles de Cogan and Maurice Fitzgerald led a powerful counterattack. The Irish King fled and his army was routed (September 1171).

Dublin ❙ 1803 ❙ Emmet's Insurrection

In the aftermath of the failed Irish rebellion of 1798, Nationalist leader Robert Emmet returned from France with pikes and muskets, hoping to

trigger a fresh rising with French support. A premature march on Dublin Castle was bloodily dispersed after his rebels seized and killed the Lord Chief Justice. Emmet was soon captured and hanged for treason, as were many of his supporters (23 July 1803).

Dublin ❙ 1916 ❙ Easter Rising

In an insurrection against Britain, about 1,500 Irish Republicans under James Connolly and Patrick Pearse seized the General Post Office and other buildings in Dublin on Easter Monday. General Sir John Lowe's powerful response saw five days of street fighting and artillery fire force a surrender. Fifteen rebel leaders were executed and the rising was suppressed (24–29 April 1916).

Dublin ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

See **Four Courts**

Dubrovnik ❙ 1991–1992 ❙ Croatian War

When Croatia broke away from Yugoslavia, the Adriatic port city of Dubrovnik came under siege as part of the Serb blockade of the Croatian coast. Heavy shelling by the Yugoslav army under General Pavle Strugar and navy under Admiral Miodrag Jokic caused civilian deaths and severe property damage, before a UN-mediated ceasefire finally ended the siege (October 1991–May 1992).

Duck Lake ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

Veteran Canadian rebel Louis Riel declared Saskatchewan independent and Méti led by Gabriel Dumont ambushed 56 Mounted Police and 43 Prince Albert settlers under Superintendent Leif Crozier near the Duck Lake Trading Post, on the South Saskatchewan, near **Batoche**. Crozier lost 12 killed and 11 wounded in sharp fighting and had to retreat. Dumont lost five killed (26 March 1885).

Dudley's Defeat ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

During the British siege of **Fort Meigs**, a relief force arrived under General Green Clay of Kentucky, who sent 800 men under Colonel William Dudley to spike the British guns. With his mission accomplished, Dudley rashly pursued the British and their Indian allies. Lured into ambush, Dudley and about 200 men were killed and more than 400 were captured, but Fort Miegs was saved (5 May 1813).

Dug Gap ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Davis' Cross Roads**

Dujaila ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Soon after failing at **Sheik Sa'ad, Wadi** and **Hanna**, General Sir Fenton Aylmer's Anglo-Indian force made a further attempt to break the Turkish siege of **Kut-al-Amara** near Es Sinn. But an attack on the powerful redoubt at Dujaila by General George Kemball was driven off with heavy losses. Aylmer was replaced by General George Gorringe, who in turn failed at **Sannaiyat** (8 March 1916).

Dul Madoba ❙ 1913 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

When Muhammad Abdullah Hassan renewed war against friendly tribes in Somaliland, British Camel Constabulary under Richard Corfield attacked the Mullah's forces at Dul Madoba, near Idoweina. Corfield was killed and Captain Gerald Summers wounded before the Dervishes withdrew. The British lost 36 killed and 21 wounded out of 85 before returning to Burao (9 August 1913).

Dumanli Dag ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

See **Bayburt**

Dunaberg ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Dvinsk**

Dunajetz ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Gorlice-Tarnow**

Dunamunde ❙ 1701 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden drove off a siege of the Baltic city of **Riga** by Russian, Polish and Saxon

troops, then pursued his enemy to the nearby fortress port at Dunamunde (modern Daugavgriva, Latvia). Crossing the Dvina (Duna) in rafts and boats under heavy opposition fire, Charles won a great victory and went on to occupy Livonia and Courland (9 July 1701).

Dunanore ❙ 1580 ❙ Geraldine Rebellion

See **Fort del Or**

Dunbar ❙ 1296 ❙ English Invasion of Scotland

In reponse to Scotland's alliance with France and invasion of Cumberland, Edward I marched north to sack **Berwick**, then sent forces to Dunbar, east of Edinburgh, against the main Scottish army of King John Baliol, led by Thomas Durward Earl of Athol. English under John de Warenne Earl of Surrey overwhelmed the Scots and Edward declared himself King of Scotland (27 April 1296).

Dunbar ❙ 1337–1338 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Supporting his ally Edward Baliol against adherents of David II, Edward III of England sent William Montague Earl of Salisbury and Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel against Dunbar Castle, held by Countess Agnes of Dunbar for her absent husband. In a celebrated siege, "Black Agnes" resisted for six months before Sir Alexander Ramsay broke the blockade by sea and the English withdrew.

Dunbar ❙ 1650 ❙ British Civil Wars

The outnumbered Parliamentary army of Oliver Cromwell marched into Scotland against Royalists under General David Leslie and attacked the Scots outside Dunbar, on the Firth of Forth, east of Edinburgh. Leslie suffered an overwhelming defeat and withdrew north, leaving Cromwell and his commanders George Monck and John Lambert to seize Edinburgh (3 September 1650).

Dunblane ❙ 1715 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Fifteen)

See **Sheriffmuir**

Duncrub ❙ 965 ❙ Scottish Dynastic Wars

Following the death of King Indulph of Scotland at **Invercullen** in 961, his throne passed to Duff (Dubh), son of Malcolm I, who found himself at war with Indulph's son Cullen. At Duncrub, in Perthshire, Cullen was heavily defeated, with his allies the Mormaor of Atholl and the Abbot of Dunkeld slain. Two years later Cullen killed Duff at Forres and seized the throne.

Dundalk ❙ 1318 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Edward Bruce, brother of Robert the Bruce, extending the Scottish War to Ireland, defeated local forces at **Ardscull** and was crowned at Dundalk, north of Dublin. Two years later, his small Scots force faced a much larger Anglo-Irish army loyal to Edward II, under Sir John de Bermingham, near Dundalk at Faughart. Bruce was killed and England re-established control of Ulster (14 October 1318).

Dundarg ❙ 1334 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

In the war between adherents of young King David II and the English-backed Edward Baliol, Scottish Regent Sir Andrew Moray and Alexander de Mowbray marched into Buchan and besieged Henry de Beaumont in Dundarg Castle on Moray Firth. Beaumont was forced to surrender when his water supply was severed and was permitted to return to England (August–November 1334).

Dundee, Scotland ❙ 1651 ❙ British Civil Wars

Left to subjugate Scotland after victory at **Dunbar** (1650), Parliamentary General George Monck captured Stirling, then besieged Dundee, defended by Governor Robert Lumsden. The storming of Dundee was followed by heavy civilian deaths. With Royalist defeat at **Worcester** two days later, other Scottish towns quickly surrendered and the war came to an end (August–1 September 1651).

Dundee, South Africa ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Talana Hill**

Dundia Khera ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Determined to pacify Oudh, General Sir Colin Campbell took Shankapur without a shot fired and drove Beni Madhav northwest towards Dundia Khera, on the Ganges, south of Cawnpore. The fleeing rebels were beaten nearby by Colonel Frederick Evelegh (10 November). Two weeks later, Campbell inflicted a decisive defeat with over 600 dead, and secured Oudh (24 November 1858).

Dunes ❙ 1600 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Nieuport**

Dunes ❙ 1658 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

French Marshal Henri de Turenne was besieging **Dunkirk**, aided by ships and troops from Cromwell's England, when a large Spanish relief force approached, led by Don John of Austria and Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé supported by English Royalists. On dunes between the beach and the port, the Spanish were routed and Dunkirk fell ten days later, ending the war (14 June 1658).

Dungan Hill ❙ 1647 ❙ British Civil Wars

On an offensive from Dublin, Parliamentary commander Colonel Michael Jones took a force northwest towards Trim and, at nearby Dungan (sometimes Dungan's) Hill, attacked a Catholic-Royalist force under Thomas Preston Viscount Tara. The Irish were virtually annihilated, losing over 3,000 killed and all their guns and baggage, and Tara retired to Kilkenny (8 August 1647).

Dungeness ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

After Admiral Witte Cornelius de With was repulsed at **Kentish Knock** (8 October), Maarten Tromp was recalled to lead the Dutch fleet and, off Dungeness headland in Kent, he engaged English Admiral Robert Blake, who had only half as many ships. With three vessels sunk and two captured, Blake withdrew defeated and Tromp secured temporary command of the Channel (10 December 1652).

Dunkeld ❙ 1689 ❙ First Jacobite Rebellion

One month after victory at **Killiecrankie**, Scottish supporters of James II, led by Colonel Alexander Cannon, attacked Dunkeld, north of Perth, held for William III by the Cameronian Regiment under Colonel William Cleland. Although Cleland was killed, the Highlanders were heavily repulsed (despite a four to one advantage) and the Jacobite rising was virtually over (21 August 1689).

Dunkirk ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Gaston Duke d'Orleans (son of Henry IV of France), expanding French territory north into the Spanish Netherlands, captured **Gravelines** (1644) and later took Mardyk. He then left Louis II Duke d'Enghien to besiege the key Spanish port of Dunkirk. Supported at sea by a Dutch blockade under Admiral Martin Tromp, d'Enghien captured Dunkirk after a month (19 September–11 October 1646).

Dunkirk ❙ 1658 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

As France and Cromwell's England strengthened their alliance against Spain in northern France, French Marshal Henri de Turenne, aided by English troops under Sir William Lockhart, besieged Dunkirk, supported by the blockading English fleet. The port capitulated ten days after the nearby Battle of the **Dunes** and remained four years in English hands (24 June 1658).

Dunkirk ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Attacking in northern France, Prince Frederick Augustus Duke of York and a strong British-Hanoverian force besieged Dunkirk by land and sea. French commander General Joseph Souham gallantly defended the port and, after the Allied covering force lost at nearby **Hondschoote**, the Duke lifted his siege and withdrew to Belgium (24 August–8 September 1793).

Dunkirk ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

With the Allies overwhelmed on all fronts by the German invasion of the Lowlands and the enemy race for the **Channel Ports**, French, British and Belgian troops withdrew to Dunkirk, which saw a bold defence and evacuation under General John Lord Gort (later General Harold Alexander). While almost 900 small ships and naval craft saved 338,000 men, France was doomed (28 May–4 June 1940).

Dunlawton ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Marching south from St Augustine, Florida, 40 men of the independent St Augustine Guards under Major Benjamin Putnam went to Anderson's Plantation at Dunlawton on the Halifax, where Indians had fired on a boat the previous day. Attacked by 150 Seminoles under Coacoochee, Putnam was driven out with costly losses and fled to his boats (18 January 1836).

Dunnichen Moss ❙ 685 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

King Ecgfrith of Northumbria had been defeated by the Kingdom of Mercia at **Trent** in 679 and unwisely turned north to invade Scotland, where he was overwhelmed and killed by Brude, King of the Picts. The battle at Dunnichen Moss (Nechtanesmere), east of modern Forfar, effectively signalled the end of Northumbrian power and secured Scotland against Anglo-Saxon England (20 May 685).

Dunnottar ❙ 900 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

During a reign marked by increasing Viking attacks, Donald II of Scotland, son of Constantine I, had his capital at Forteviot burned by Norse raiders under Sitric, son of Imhair. Donald then marched to repulse a fresh Danish landing at the Tay, but at Dunnotar near Stonehaven in Kincardine, he was defeated and killed (some historians assert he died of old age, not in battle).

Dunsinane ❙ 1054 ❙ Scottish War of Succession

In support of his grandson Malcolm Canmore, Siward the Danish Earl of Northumberland invaded Scotland against the usurper King Macbeth (who had murdered Malcolm's father, Duncan I). At Dunsinane, near Perth, Macbeth was heavily defeated, reputedly losing 10,000 men. Malcolm took the throne three years later after Macbeth was killed at **Lumphanan** (27 July 1054).

Dunstable ❙ 1461 ❙ Wars of the Roses

The Lancastrian army of Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset approaching the Yorkists at St Albans surprised an outpost 14 miles northwest at Dunstable, where every one of 200 men under Edward Poynings was killed or captured. Richard Neville Earl of Warwick apparently disbelieved reports of the loss and as a result he was surprised and defeated next day at **St Albans** (15 February 1461).

Duoro ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Oporto**

Duppel ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War

With the resumption of hostilities against Frederick VII of Denmark, the rebel Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein repulsed a Danish landing at **Eckenforde**, then joined German troops under General Eduard von Bonin and stormed the Danish entrenchments at Duppel, just west of Sonderborg. After further fighting the rebels advanced into Danish Jutland (13 April 1849).

Duppel ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd Schleswig-Holstein War

Following the death of Frederick VII of Denmark, Prussian troops under Prince Friedrich Karl and General Leonhard von Blumenthal invaded Schleswig in support of the German claimant Prince Fredrick of Augustenburg and attacked the Danish lines at Duppel with heavy artillery fire. The Danes withdrew to **Alsen** after losing 5,000 casualties and prisoners (30 March–18 April 1864).

Dupplin ❙ 1332 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Edward Baliol, son of former King John Baliol, launched an attempt to seize the Scottish

throne, invading with a mixed force of Scots and English adventurers against Donald Earl of Mar, Regent for the boy-King David II. On Dupplin Moor, west of Perth, Earl Donald was killed. Baliol had himself crowned, but he was defeated at **Annan** in December by the new Regent (12 August 1332).

Duquesne ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Duquesne**

Durango ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Regrouping his forces after battle with Spanish General Joachim Blake southeast of Bilbao at **Zornoza**, French commander Eugène Villatte, supported by Generals Francois Sébastiani and Jean Francois Leval, launched a massive attack at Durango. In the face of heavy artillery fire the Spanish fell back to **Bilbao** and the next day they withdrew west towards **Valmaseda** (31 October 1808).

Durazzo ❙ 1081 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

See **Dyrrhachium**

Durbe ❙ 1260 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights

After disaster at **Siauliai** (1236), the Livonian knights made peace with Duke Mindaugus of Lithuania, who adopted Christianity. But Pagan Samogitians advanced into Latvia and met the knights at Durbe. One of the worst German defeats in the east saw Master Burckhardt von Hornhausen among thousands killed. Mindaugus reverted to Paganism but was soon murdered in a coup (13 July 1260).

Durdah ❙ 1781 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

With a British advance on Poona checked at **Bhorghat**, Major Jacob Camac crossed the Jumna into Malwar and, following repulse near Sironj, fell back on Mahadpur. Two weeks later, he surprised Mahadji Sindhia's camp at nearby Durdah and inflicted a severe defeat, capturing the Maratha horses and baggage. Mahadji sued for peace and never again took arms against Britain (24 March 1781).

Durham ❙ 1069 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

Three years after his great victory at **Hastings** (October 1066), William I sent the Norman noble Robert de Comines north, where he seized the city of Durham. Northumbrian forces counter-attacked next day and Comines was killed in a disastrous defeat, along with most of his men, said to have numbered up to 500. Returning south from Hexham, William later retook the city by storm.

Durham ❙ 1080 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

Northumbrians in Durham renewed resistance against Norman rule, killing the tyrannical Earl-Bishop Walcher of Lorraine and about 100 of his supporters. King William's half-brother Odo (who was Bishop of Bayeaux and Earl of Kent) marched north and crushed the rebellion. However, Odo's corruption and cruelty shocked even William, and he was imprisoned throughout his brother's lifetime.

Durham ❙ 1312 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce of Scotland led a powerful raid into England, crossing the border in force and sending his brother Edward and Sir James "Black" Douglas against Durham. The city was sacked amid widespread death and destruction. After Douglas also raided Hartlepool, the people of Durham agreed to pay a large tribute and the Scots withdrew (August 1312).

Durnkrut ❙ 1278 ❙ Bohemian Wars

See **Marchfeld**

Durrenstein ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte advanced towards Vienna after victory at **Ulm**, French General Honoré Gazan met a powerful Russian army under Prince Mikhail Kutuzov at Durrenstein (modern Durnstein), west of Vienna, near

Krems. The hard-fought delaying action is counted a Russian victory, yet Bonaparte continued on to the capture of Vienna and glory at **Austerlitz** (11 November 1805).

Dussindale ❙ 1549 ❙ Kett's Rebellion

Leading a rural insurrection from Norfolk, a landholder named Robert Kett took a reputed 20,000 against **Norwich**, where he defeated the incompetent William Parr Marquess of Northampton. John Dudley Earl of Warwick was then recalled from Scotland and routed the rebels at nearby Dussindale with more than 3,000 killed. Kett and several other leaders were hanged (27 August 1549).

Dvinsk ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

On the northern flank of the **Triple Offensive**, General Otto von Below made a determined assault on the border city of Dvinsk (Daugavpils in modern Lithuania). The Germans were repulsed in heavy fighting and the offensive stalled. Despite further costly attacks in October 1915 and early 1916 the city remained in Russians hands until the general withdrawal in 1917 (24–25 September 1915).

Dwin ❙ 624 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

On the second campaign of his counter-attack against the Persians after victory at **Ophlimos**, Emperor Heraclius advanced northeast from Ceasarea into the Araxes Valley to attack Dwin, capital of Persian Armenia. Sassanid King Chosroes II withdrew before the Emperor's continued advance towards Ganzak, where he seized massive booty. The following year Heraclius beat a Persian army at **Arcesh**.

Dybbol ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd Schleswig-Holstein War

See **Duppel**

Dyle ❙ 891 ❙ Viking Raids on Germany

When Danish Vikings advancing up the Rhine heavily defeated a German force at **La Gueule** (26 June), German King Arnulf personally led an attack on the Norse camp on the Dyle, near Louvain. The invaders were routed in a violent repulse, with Danish King Godefrid and his brother Siegfried killed. The Vikings never again ventured so far inland and turned instead to Britain (September 891).

Dyle Line ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Facing an overwhelming German invasion of **Belgium** and the fall of **Eben Emael**, the Belgian army fell back to the River Dyle, in central Belgium between Antwerp and Namur. Allied commander Maurice Gamelin ordered British and French forces to help hold the line, but the Germans broke through in force and the Allies soon fell back to the Escaut and then the Lys (15–17 May 1940).

Dylerschans ❙ 1664 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

Prince William Fredrick of Nassau led a counter-offensive in east Friesland, where he laid siege to Dylerschans, on the Ems near Papenburg, taken the previous year by Prince-Bishop Christof Bernhard van Galen of Munster. The small fortress was forced to surrender after six weeks. Its loss persuaded van Galen to support the English during the 2nd Dutch War (23 May–4 June 1664).

Dyme ❙ 226 BC ❙ Cleomenic War

See **Hecatombaeum**

Dyrham ❙ 577 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Deorham**

Dyrrhachium ❙ 49–48 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar crossed the Adriatic and landed 25,000 men near Pompey's base at Dyrrhachium (modern Durres, Albania). Reinforced by Mark Antony, Caesar besieged Dyrrhachium, but Pompey's greatly superior force broke out and Caesar was heavily defeated on the nearby plains. He withdrew to Thessaly but had his revenge three months later at **Pharsalus** (December 49 BC–20 May 48 BC).

Dyrrhachium ❙ 1081 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

Attacking the Byzantine Empire from Italy, the Norman Robert Guiscard besieged the Adriatic port of Dyrrhachium (modern Durres, Albania). While Venetian ships defeated Guiscard's son Bohemund at sea, a decisive battle on land saw Guiscard rout the relief army of Emperor Alexius I. The city fell by treachery a few months later and Alexius withdrew (18 October 1081).

Dyrrhachium ❙ 1083 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War

When the Norman Robert Guiscard seized the Byzantine Adriatic port of Dyrrhachium (modern Durres, Albania) in 1082, his son Bohemund was left in command and faced counter-attack by Emperor Alexius I. The Emperor was again heavily defeated in the field near Dyrrhachium, but the Normans withdrew from Byzantine territory two years later after losing to Alexius at **Larissa**.

Dyrrhachium ❙ 1107 ❙ 2nd Byzantine-Norman War

The great Crusader Bohemund of Antioch was returning from Europe when he attacked Byzantium by besieging the fortress at Dyrrhachium (modern Durres, Albania). Cut off from Italy by Byzantine ships, Bohemund was forced to surrender and acknowledge Emperor Alexius I. He never returned to the Holy Land, leaving Antioch to his nephew Tancred (August–September 1107).

Dysert O'Dea ❙ 1318 ❙ English Invasion of Ireland

Encouraged by Anglo-Norman defeat at **Ardscull** (1316), Murtough O'Brien attempted to recover Thomond (seized 150 years earlier by Richard de Clare "Strongbow" after victory at **Dublin**). Supported by Conor O'Dea at Dysert O'Dea near Ennis, King Murtough defeated and killed Strongbow's descendant Richard de Clare, driving the Normans out of County Clare (10 May 1318).

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Eagle Creek ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War

See **Bear Paw Mountains**

Eagle Hills ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

Days after defeating Colonel William Otter at **Cut Knife Creek**, in northwest Saskatchewan, Cree Indians under Poundmaker (Pitikwahanapiwiyin) marched east towards **Batoche** and, at Eagle Hills, met a wagon train carrying supplies to Otter. When the wagons were captured in a sharp action, Poundmaker intervened to prevent bloodshed and the 21 teamsters were taken prisoner (14 May 1885).

East China Sea ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Sent on a suicide mission to disrupt Allied landings on **Okinawa**, Japan's largest surviving battleship, *Yamato*, was met southwest of Kyushu in the East China Sea by American carrier-borne aircraft. With no air cover, *Yamato* was overwhelmed and sunk along with a cruiser and four out of eight destroyers. Admiral Sheiichi Ito and 3,500 men died for just ten US aircraft lost (7 April 1945).

Eastern Solomons ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Admiral Nobutake Kondo, advancing from Truk with a carrier force and transports to wrest the initiative at **Guadalcanal**, was met in the Eastern Solomons by American Admiral Frank Fletcher. A long-range duel between carrier-borne aircraft saw the US carrier *Enterprise* severely damaged, but Kondo lost a light carrier and 70 planes and had to withdraw (24–25 August 1942).

Eastertide Offensive ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

With America withdrawing from Vietnam, North Vietnamese General Vo Nguyen Giap launched a widespread offensive, taking cities including **Quang Tri**. The Eastertide Offensive was finally halted in the central highlands at **Kontum** and in the south at **An Loc** with 50,000 North Vietnamese and 40,000 South Vietnamese killed. Giap was dismissed (30 March–1 May 1972).

East Indies ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While the Japanese advanced through the **Philippines** and **Malaya**, large forces under Admiral Ibo Takahashi converged on the Dutch East Indies and captured Borneo, Celebes and Timor. The Australian, British, Dutch and American Allies tried to halt the invasion at **Lombok Strait** and the **Java Sea**, but were badly beaten and the region was quickly occupied (16 December 1941–9 March 1942).

East Stoke ❙ 1487 ❙ Simnel's Rebellion

See **Stoke**

Ebelsberg ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

After Austria's failed invasion of Bavaria, Baron Johann Hiller withdrew following defeat at **Landshut** and, after a tactical victory at **Neumarkt-St-Viet**, was attacked attempting to hold the bridge on the Danube at Ebelsberg, southeast of Linz. Despite inflicting heavy

French losses, the outnumbered Austrians were defeated by Marshal André Masséna and retired towards **Vienna** (3 May 1809).

Eben Emael ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Airborne troops under Hauptmann Walter Koch opened Germany's lightning invasion of **Belgium**, landing at key bridges and on top of the vital fortress at Eben Emael commanding defences on the strategic Albert Canal. In little more than 24 hours, Major Jean Jottrand surrendered the supposedly impregnable fortress and the Belgian army fell back to defend the **Dyle Line** (10 May 1940).

Eben-ezer ❙ 1050 BC ❙ Philistine-Israel Wars

As Philistine invaders spread from Palestine into Israel, two decisive actions were fought at Eben-ezer, near Aphek (modern Ras el-Ain), east of Jaffa. Rashly accepting open battle, the tribes of Manasseh, Ephraim and Benjamin were routed. In a second action, the sacred Ark was brought as a rallying point, but the Israelites were defeated again, with the Ark captured and taken to Ashod.

Ebersberg ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Ebelsberg**

Ebro ❙ 217 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With Carthaginian General Hanno defeated by Roman invaders at **Tarraco** in northeast Spain, the great Carthaginian leader Hasdrubal took a large land and naval force north as far as the Ebro River. A small Roman fleet, aided by Massilia, attacked and destroyed Hasdrubal's ships in confined waters at the mouth of the river and the Carthaginians withdrew south to New Carthage (modern Cartagena).

Ebro ❙ 1084 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Following defeat at **Almenar** in 1082, al-Hayib, Taifa of Lérida, and King Sancho Ramirez of Aragon renewed their invasion of Muslim Saragossa. On the Ebro River, they were routed by Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—in service with al-Hayib's brother, al-Mutamin. El Cid's prisoners included the powerful Aragonese noble Count Sancho Sanchez of Pamplona (14 August 1084).

Ebro ❙ 1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

With **Valencia** holding firm, Republican General Juan Modesto launched a final offensive across the Ebro to ease pressure on **Madrid**. Despite initial success, the Republicans were driven back by Nationalist General Juan Yagüe, suffering irreplaceable losses in men and equipment. The fate of the Republic was virtually sealed and the rebels marched on **Barcelona** (24 July–16 November 1938).

Ebsdorf ❙ 880 ❙ Viking Raids on Germany

Viking forces repulsed in England at **Edington** (878) turned against Europe and, at Ebsdorf, on Luneberg Heath, they attacked an army under Duke Bruno of Saxony. Caught in a snowstorm, the Germans were routed. Among the many dead, Bruno and the Bishops of Hildesheim and Ninden were canonised as martyrs. The Norsemen were checked a year later at **Saucourt** (2 February 880).

Ecbatana ❙ 129 BC ❙ Later Syrian-Parthian War

The Seleucid Antiochus VII campaigned from Syria into Mesopotamia, where he defeated Parthia at the **Zab** River (130 BC) and took Babylon and Ecbatana (modern Hamadan). After trying to impose a harsh peace, he faced a large Parthian army under Phraates II near Ecbatana. Antiochus died in a terrible rout, effectively ending Seleucid power east of the Euphrates (February 129 BC).

Echalar ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the week-long "Battles of the Pyrenees," Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington was pursuing Marshal Nicolas Soult from defeat at **Sorauren**, when General Bertrand Clausel attempted to make a stand on the ridge at Ivantelly near Echalar. Wellington's outnumbered force won the ensuing struggle and Soult continued his retreat into France (2 August 1813).

Echmiadzin ❙ 1804 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

When Russia annexed Georgia, local rebels sought Persian aid and Russian General Pavel Zitzianov besieged Erivan. In the ensuing battle 12 miles west at Echmiadzin, Russia secured a narrow victory over Persian Crown Prince Abbas Mirza. When Shah Fath Ali sent fresh forces, the Russian siege was lifted and war dragged on until the decisive battle at **Aslanduz** (20 June 1804).

Echmiadzin ❙ 1827 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

After defeat in Azerbaijan near **Abbasabad**, Persian commander Abbas Mirza marched west into Armenia to threaten the rear of General Ivan Paskevich's Russian army. A small force under General Afanasi Ivanovich Krasovski near Echmiadzin was massively outnumbered, but after heavy losses on both sides, Abbas withdrew and Krasovski joined Paskevich at **Erivan** (August 1827).

Ecija ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

Having beaten a Visigothic Spanish army near Cadiz in July 711 at Xeres (later known as **Guadalete**), invading Muslims under the brilliant General Tarik ibn Ziyad advanced into Spain and soon achieved another victory at Ecija, on the Genil River. The battle led directly to Muslim seizure of the Visigoth capital at Toledo.

Eckau ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

At the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia, Prussians under General Friedrich von Kleist advanced in the north towards the Baltic port of Riga, defended by Russian and English forces. The Allies under General Feodor Lewis marched out to meet the invaders at Eckau, but after repeated assaults, they were driven back by Kleist, who then established a siege (18 July 1812).

Eckenforde ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War

With the expiry of an armistice, Frederick VII of Denmark sent forces to recover Schleswig and Holstein, which had been seized by rebels with Prussian aid. The warships *Christian VIII* (84) and *Gefion* (46) escorted Danish troops to land at Eckenforde, northwest of Kiel. However, they were repulsed by small coastal batteries and were forced into a humiliating surrender (5 April 1849).

Eckmühl ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Archduke Charles of Austria invaded Bavaria, where he was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte at **Abensberg** (20 April). While the Austrian left wing was then beaten to the southeast at **Landshut**, the right wing under Charles marched northeast towards Marshal Louis Davout at Eckmühl. Aided by Bonaparte himself, Davout crushed the Austrians, but they withdrew in good order (22 April 1809).

Ecnomus ❙ 256 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

When Roman Consuls Atilius Regulus and Lucius Vulso put into Phintias, near Mount Ecnomus in southern Sicily, to embark troops for Africa, their fleet was attacked by the Carthaginians Hamilcar and Hanno. In one of history's largest naval battles, with over 300 vessels on either side, both fleets suffered comparable losses, though more Carthaginian vessels were captured and Hamilcar fled.

Econochaca ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

See **Holy Ground**

Edessa ❙ 260 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

Shapur I of Sassanid Persia seized Armenia and Mesopotamia and captured Antioch in Roman Syria, but he was driven out of Antioch by Emperor Valerian, who then unwisely advanced northeast to Edessa. With his incompetent commander Macrianus defeated, Valerian was surrounded and became the first Roman Emperor captured in battle. Ransom was refused and he died in Persian captivity.

Edessa ❙ 503 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Following success in Roman Mesopotamia at **Amida** and **Apadna**, Sassanid King Kawad was encouraged to attack Edessa by Arab leader Numan because of an Apocryphal letter from Christ guaranteeing King Abgar that the city

would not be captured. After a short blockade and some skirmishing, the Persians withdrew following payment in gold and the war wound down (September 503).

Edessa ❙ 544 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Having earlier failed to capture **Dara**, Chosroes I of Persia invaded Roman Mesopotamia to attack Edessa, claimed to be protected by a legendary religious guarantee. Following a courageous defence—reputedly aided by divine intervention—Chosroes received payment in gold and withdrew. After a failed Roman incursion into Armenia, in 545 the two warring powers agreed to a truce.

Edessa ❙ 1031 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Despite the terrible Christian defeat near Aleppo at **Azaz**, the great Byzantine commander George Maniaces led a force against Edessa (modern Urfa in southeastern Turkey), which was yielded to him by the Marwanid Emir of Mayyafariqin. When the Arab leader tried to retake the city, Maniaces defeated and repulsed him. Aleppo remained a Christian possession for the next 50 years.

Edessa ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

Having detached himself from the main Crusader advance towards **Antioch, Syria** in order to capture **Tarsus**, Baldwin, brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, took his own expedition across the Euphrates, supposedly to assist the Christians of Edessa. He seized the city in a sharp campaign to establish the Latin Principality of Edessa and played no further part in the Crusade (February 1098).

Edessa ❙ 1144 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

When the Turkish warrior Zengi and his son Nur-ed-Din attacked the northernmost Crusader city of Edessa, Count Joscelin of Edessa was away campaigning and his army was too small to relieve the garrison, under Archbishop Hugh. Edessa (modern Urfa, Turkey) fell on Christmas Eve, followed by a brutal massacre, leading to preaching of the 2nd Crusade (28 November–24 December 1144).

Edessa ❙ 1146 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

When Zengi, the Turkish Governor of Mosul, was murdered, Count Joscelin of Edessa tried to recover Edessa, captured two years before. Aided by Lord Baldwin of Marash, he took the town, though the citadel held out and Zengi's son Nur-ed-Din counter-attacked a week later. With Baldwin killed and Joscelin wounded, Edessa was retaken by the Muslims and finally destroyed (3 November 1146).

Edgecote ❙ 1469 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Supporting George Duke of Clarence against his brother Edward IV, Yorkshire Lancastrians under Robin of Redesdale attacked a loyal force led by William Herbert Earl of Pembroke and Humphrey Stafford Earl of Devon. Northeast of Banbury on Danesmoor near Edgecote, the Welsh were routed with perhaps 4,000 killed. Pembroke, Devon and many others were later executed (26 July 1469).

Edgehill, England ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

Parliamentary commander Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, attempting to intercept the Royalist march on London, met Charles I at Edgehill, near Kineton in Warwickshire. Despite the courage of Royalist cavalry under Prince Rupert, this first major action of the wars was confused and indecisive. Essex withdrew and the King advanced through **Brentford** (23 October 1642).

Edge Hill, Pennsylvania ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

See **Bushy Run**

Edinburgh ❙ 1314 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

As Scotland secured her border areas following victory at **Loudon Hill**, Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray (a nephew of Robert the Bruce) besieged Edinburgh Castle, lost to England in 1296. At the end of a futile six-week siege, Randolph and a handful of men scaled the walls in a brilliant night-assault to overpower the garrison, leading to surrender of the fortress (14 March 1314).

Edinburgh ❙ 1335 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession
See **Boroughmuir**

Edington ❙ 878 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain
With King Alfred of Wessex previously defeated at **Chippenham** in January, Danish King Guthrum faced the King of the West Saxons marching on Chippenham with a newly raised army. Alfred routed the Danes to the south near Westbury at Edington (Ethandun) and Guthrum sued for peace and withdrew. The action effectively settled the border between Saxon and Danish England (May 878).

Edo ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration
See **Ueno**

Eger ❙ 1552 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Turkish forces under Kara Ahmed began a fresh offensive and captured **Temesvár**, then marched into eastern Hungary and joined the Pasha of Buda to take Szolnok and besiege Eger (Erlau), southwest of Miskolc, held by Stephan Dobo. After an heroic five-week defence, aided by the wives of the 2,500-strong Imperial garrison, the Ottomans were forced to withdraw (September–October 1552).

Egg Harbour ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Little Egg Harbour**

Eggmühl ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
See **Eckmühl**

Egmont-op-Zee ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Alkmaar**

Egorlyk ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War
See **Torgovaya**

Ekaterinburg ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War
Having seized **Chelyabinsk**, 40,000 Czech and Slovak former prisoners of war joined the anti-Bolshevik cause and secured much of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Colonel Sergei Voitsekhovsky then marched on nearby Ekaterinburg (modern Sverdlovsk), where the Imperial family had just been murdered. The city was taken and the Czechs continued west towards **Kazan** (25 July 1918).

Ekaterinburg ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War
As part of a massive counter-offensive in the Urals, Red commander Mikhail Tukhachevski sent General Vasilii Shorin to attack Ekaterinburg (modern Sverdlovsk), defended by 40,000 Whites under General Rudolf Gajda. The city was taken by storm with 3,500 Whites captured and, following further White defeat to the south at **Zlatoust**, the survivors withdrew east to the **Tobol** (15 July 1919).

Ekaterinodar (1st) ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War
At the start of a fresh offensive into the Kuban, White commander Lavr Kornilov led a strong force against Ekaterinodar (modern Krasnodar), supported by General Sergei Markov. A brutal action saw Kornilov killed by artillery fire on his headquarters and his Volunteer Army withdrew. However, the Whites soon secured success further north at **Novocherkassk** (10–13 April 1918).

Ekaterinodar (2nd) ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War
On the offensive in the Kuban, white commander Anton Denikin captured **Torgovaya** and **Belaya Glina**, then advanced on Red commander Ivan Sorokin at Ekaterinodar (modern Krasnodar). During a month-long campaign, Denikin captured nearby towns before Ekaterinodar fell by storm. Sorokin fell back on **Stavropol** and Whites reached the sea at Novorosissk (16 July–15 August 1918).

Ekeren ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
French Marshal Louis de Boufflers was sent against a Dutch army threatening Antwerp and led 40,000 men against a much smaller force

under Jacob van Wassanaer Heer van Opdam, south of Bergen-op-Zoom around Ekeren. Opdam withdrew prematurely in a confused and bloody action and left General Frederik Johan van Baer to save the defeated army. Opdam then resigned (30 June 1703).

El Agheila ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

With an Italian army destroyed in Libya at **Bardia**, **Tobruk** and **Beda Fomm**, newly arrived German General Erwin Rommel launched an Axis offensive at El Agheila, where British General Richard O'Connor was thrown into headlong retreat. While **Tobruk** held out under siege, O'Connor was captured at the front and a British counter-attack failed at **Sollum-Halfaya** (24 March 1941).

El Agheila ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As they pursued Field Marshal Erwin Rommel across Libya after victory at **El Alamein**, British forces retook Tobruk (12 November) and Benghazi (19 November) before meeting sharp resistance at Agedabia, then a full-scale defence at El Agheila. Heavy fighting saw costly losses on both sides before Rommel withdrew through **Buerat** and entered **Tunisia** (23 November–15 December 1942).

El Alamein (1st) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Falling back from defeat at **Gazala** and **Mersah Matruh**, new British commander Sir Claude Auchinleck committed his reserves to hold a defensive line west of Cairo at El Alamein. His great victory halted Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's advance into Egypt in arguably the most important strategic battle in the Desert war, followed by further Axis defeat at **Alam Halfa** (1–27 July 1942).

El Alamein (2nd) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Having forced Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to withdraw at **Alam Halfa**, British General Bernard Montgomery built overwhelming superiority in men and armour, then attacked west of Cairo at El Alamein. Despite initial Allied failure and losses, Rommel was forced to disengage and begin retreating west across Libya through **El Agheila** and **Buerat** (23 October–4 November 1942).

Elandsfontein ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

General Lord Frederick Roberts led the invasion of Transvaal by advancing on Elandsfontein, a vital railway junction just east of Johannesburg near Germiston, where he came under Boer fire and took some losses. However, the Boers withdrew and, after British victory the same day in the west at **Doornkop**, Roberts permitted the Boers to evacuate Johannesburg (29 May 1900).

Elandslaagte ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As Boers invaded Natal through **Talana Hill**, another column further west under General Johannes Kock was attacked on the railway at Elandslaagte by General John French. A British infantry assault and cavalry charge cost both sides heavy casualties, including Kock mortally wounded. His troops then surrendered, delaying the Boer advance on **Ladysmith** (21 October 1899).

Elands River Poort ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In command of a guerrilla raid into eastern Cape Colony, General Jan Smuts crossed the Orange and sent Deneys Reitz against 130 men of the 17th Lancers in camp at Elands River Poort, near Tarskastad. The British were routed, with 29 killed and 41 wounded including commander Captain Lord George Vivian. The Boers re-equipped themselves with captured supplies (17 September 1901).

Elands River Post ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Jacobus de la Rey captured **Zilikats Nek**, west of Pretoria, then besieged a garrison of 500 Australians and Rhodesians under Colonel Charles O. Hore further west at Elands River Post

(modern Swartruggens). A relief attempt by General Sir Frederick Carrington was repulsed and the colonials lost 75 men before finally being relieved by General Robert Broadwood (4–15 August 1900).

El Arish ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Opening Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Syria, advance units from Egypt under General Jean Reynier took El Arish town on the Palestine border, but could not dislodge the Mamluk and Albanian fortress garrison. When General Jean-Baptiste Kléber arrived with fresh troops, a relief force from **Jaffa** was heavily defeated (14–15 February) and the fort surrendered (8–20 February 1799).

El Arish ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Magdhaba**

El Arish ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

See **Rafa**

Elasa ❙ 161 BC ❙ Maccabean War

When a Seleucid army was defeated at **Adasa** by Hebrew rebel Judas Maccabeus, a much larger force was sent later the same year under the powerful General Bacchides. He lured the outnumbered Jews from the hills onto a relatively open battlefield at Elasa, north of Jerusalem. Judas Maccabeus was defeated and killed, though his brothers Jonathon and Simon continued the rebellion.

El Ashmunien ❙ 1167 ❙ Crusader Invasion of Egypt

After marching into Fatimid Egypt and taking Cairo, Crusaders led by King Amalric of Jerusalem, aided by the deposed Egyptian Vizier Shawar, advanced up the Nile against Turkish General Shirkuh and his nephew Saladin. The Crusader-Egyptian army was badly defeated at El Ashmunien and withdrew to Cairo. But within weeks they besieged and later captured **Alexandria** (18 March 1167).

El Asnam ❙ 740 ❙ Berber Rebellion

Berbers in the Maghrib Province led by Maysara al-Matghari rebelled against the Arab rulers of North Africa and captured Tangier. After Maysara was deposed and killed by his followers, his successor, Khalid ibn Hamid al-Zanatai, defeated a large Arab army on the Wadi Chelif at El Asnam. Following the "Battle of the Noble Ones," the Arabs were defeated again the following year at **Bakdura**.

El Ayoun ❙ 1958 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

Soon after Morocco gained independence, Moroccan-backed guerrillas attacked in Spanish West Africa, with severe fighting at El Ayoun. A large-scale assault was repulsed, but next day a Spanish Legion patrol was ambushed and destroyed at nearby Edchera. Within weeks, a massive Spanish-French joint offensive (Ouragan) suppressed the Saharawi rebellion (12–13 January 1958).

Elba ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Near the start of the war, Dutch Admiral Jan van Galen's Mediterranean squadron of ten warships attacked English Admiral Richard Badiley off Elba, with just four ships and four merchant vessels. After losing one warship captured, Badiley took refuge in Porto Longone, Elba. The captured ship was retaken in November and in March 1653, battle was resumed off **Leghorn** (28 August 1652).

Elba ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

When the Italian island of Elba refused to surrender to France, the Tuscan garrison—supported by Lieutenant Colonel George Airey—was besieged at Porto Ferraio by French General Pierre Joseph Watrin. Admiral Sir John Warren drove off the French blockade and Watrin withdrew when a landing party under Captain John Chambers destroyed the French batteries (2 May–22 September 1801).

El Bodon ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French forces advanced to relieve the Anglo-Portuguese blockade of **Ciudad Rodrigo**, Marshal

Auguste Marmont crashed into British units under General Sir Thomas Picton eight miles southwest at El Bodon. The Allied army under Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington withdrew after a courageous defensive victory and Ciudad Rodrigo was temporarily relieved (25 September 1811).

El Caney ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American commander William R. Shafter advanced through **Las Guásimas**, then despatched General Henry W. Lawton against El Caney, northeast of **Santiago de Cuba**. While the massively outnumbered Spanish force suffered heavy casualties, including General Joaquin Vara de Rey killed, the heroic action prevented Lawton joining the main assault that day at **San Juan Hill** (1 July 1898).

Elchingen ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

Advancing across the Rhine in force, Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army swung south to the Danube to cut off the Austrian invasion of Bavaria and trap General Karl Mack von Leiberich at **Ulm**. When Mack attempted to break out of encirclement seven miles east at Elchingen, he was heavily repulsed by General Michel Ney and the French swarmed across the Danube (14 October 1805).

El Ferrol ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

At the start of the war, heavy fighting took place for the key naval base and shipyard at El Ferrol in northwest Spain. The Nationalists eventually seized the port, capturing a battleship, four cruisers (two under construction almost complete) and a destroyer. These formed the backbone of their fleet and two cruisers secured the early strategic victory off **Cape Espartel** (20–21 July 1936).

Elgin ❙ 1040 ❙ Scottish War of Succession

Earl Macbeth of Moray rebelled against his cousin Duncan I of Scotland and allied himself with the Danish Earl Thorfinn to defeat and kill the King near Elgin on the River Lossie, traditionally at Pitgaveney. Macbeth seized the Scottish throne, but he was eventually defeated by Duncan's son Malcolm at **Dunsinane** (1054) and was killed three years later at **Lumphanan** (14 August 1040).

El Guettar ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Recovering from disaster in southern Tunisia at **Kasserine**, new American commander George Patton attacked through Gafsa against Italians at El Guettar. After initial success, Patton met strong resistance from German tanks and artillery before breaking through. General Omar Bradley called it America's first "indisputable defeat" of German forces in the war (20 March–8 April 1943).

El Herri ❙ 1914 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

French forces determined to suppress the Zaia of central Morocco seized their capital at **Khenifra** (12 June) before Colonel René Laverdure marched south to attack the Zaian camp at nearby El Herri. A brutal counter-attack saw Laverdure and 600 of his men killed in the worst French defeat in Morocco, though some French prestige was restored a year later at **Sidi Sliman** (13 November 1914).

Elizabethville ❙ 1961 ❙ Congolese Civil War

After Moise Tshombe proclaimed the secession of Katanga (11 July 1960), UN troops intervened to reintegrate the province. After two failed attempts (August and September 1961) to secure the Katangan capital Elizabethville (modern Lubumbashi), the UN attacked in force with artillery and jet bombers. After costly losses, Tshombe agreed to end the secession (5–18 December 1961).

Elizabethville ❙ 1962–1963 ❙ Congolese Civil War

Despite agreeing to end the secession of Katanga, Moise Tshombe failed to comply and, a year later, UN troops launched a fresh attack on Elizabethville (modern Lubumbashi). The se-

cessionist capital fell after heavy fighting and Katanga was reunited with Congo. Tshombe went into exile but returned as leader to crush rebellion in the east at **Stanleyville** in late 1964 (29 December 1962–15 January 1963).

El Jícaro ❙ 1906 ❙ Guatemalan-Salvador War

When El Salvador supported efforts to overthrow President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, war was declared and Salvadoran General Tomás Regolado invaded eastern Guatemala. He was killed in the first major action at El Jícaro, just south of Tegucicalpa and, after further costly Salvadoran losses, US President Theodore Roosevelt intervened to restore peace (11 July 1906).

Elk Creek ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Honey Springs**

Elkhorn Tavern ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Pea Ridge**

Elkin's Ferry ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

At the start of an expedition southwest from Little Rock, Arkansas, towards **Camden**, Union General Frederick Steele was blocked near the Little Missouri by Confederates under General John S. Marmaduke. Repulsing a rearguard attack at Okolona, Steele fought his way across the river at nearby Elkin's Ferry, then continued south through **Prairie d'Ane** (3–4 April 1864).

El Ksiba ❙ 1913 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Colonel Charles Mangin led an offensive against the Zaia of central Morocco and attacked Moussa ou Said's camp at El Ksiba, near Kasbah Tadla, southwest of the Zaian capital at Khenifra. While French cannon inflicted heavy loses, Mangin suffered badly with 63 killed and 153 wounded, many lost on the return march. **Khenifra** fell to a fresh offensive a year later (8–10 June 1913).

Ellandun ❙ 825 ❙ Later Wars of Wessex

Beornwulf of Mercia took advantage of the West Saxons being occupied against the Welsh at **Gafulford** and marched into Wessex to curtail the ambition of King Egbert. Supported by the East Angles, Egbert defeated Mercia in Wiltshire at Ellandun (possibly modern Wroughton near Swindon) and over-ran southeastern England. Beornwulf was killed later in the year during battle in East Anglia.

Elleporus ❙ 389 BC ❙ 2nd Dionysian War

When Dionysius of Syracuse invaded southern Italy he besieged Caulonia, near Locri, then turned against an Italiote League relief army advancing from Crotona under the Syracusan exile Heloris. Surprised at the Elleporus River, on the east coast of the "toe" of Italy, Heloris was defeated and killed. Rhegium itself accepted a truce but was captured two years later.

El Menabba ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Campaigning along Algeria's Moroccan border, Mulai Lahsin surprised a French supply column before dawn at El Menabba, north of Béchar. However, the Moroccans then stopped to loot and the Legionnaires recovered and drove them out. While the humiliating defeat cost 19 killed, 100 wounded and all their supplies, the French were avenged a month later at **Bou Denib** (17 April 1908).

Elmina ❙ 1782 ❙ Anglo-Dutch War

During a brief war against Holland, two British ships under Captain Thomas Shirley (*Leander*) and 500 men under Captain Alexander Mackenzie attacked Fort Conraadsburg at Elmina, on the Gold Coast (modern Ghana). The British were heavily repulsed, but later captured other Dutch forts at Mouree, Cormantine, Apam and Accra. All were returned by treaty in 1785 (16–21 February 1782).

El Moungar ❙ 1903 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Driven off from **Taghit** near Algeria's western border, Dawi Mani and Oulad Djerir tribesmen

attacked a French supply column and its 113-strong escort under Captain Marie Louis Vauchez further north at El Moungar. The Legion lost 38 killed (including Vauchez) and only 20 remained unwounded as the Moroccans made off with the convoy and its supplies (2 September 1903).

El Mughar ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

With his cavalry advancing north along the Palestine coast from **Gaza**, British commander Sir Edmund Allenby struck the Turkish Eighth Army under Colonel Friedrich von Kressenstein trying to hold the railway west of Jerusalem near El Mughar. The Turks were driven back and the port city of Jaffa fell two days later as Allenby circled northeast to outflank **Jerusalem** (13–14 November 1917).

El Obeid ❙ 1883 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Khedive Mohammad Ahmed of Egypt faced a rising in the Upper Sudan by the Mahdi and sent 10,000 Egyptians under General William Hicks, who reached Khartoum, then marched southwest towards the Dervish capital at El Obeid. In the desert nearby at Kashgil, Hicks was killed and his army was utterly destroyed, forcing an Anglo-Egyptian evacuation of the Sudan (4 November 1883).

El Potrero ❙ 1840 ❙ Central American National Wars

Defeated by Salvadoran invaders at **Soledad**, new Honduran President José Francisco Zelaya sought aid from Nicaragua, which sent a 500-strong force under General Manuel Quijano. Just south of Tegicucalpa at El Potrero, Salvadoran General José Trinidad Cabañas was defeated and driven out. Salvadoran forces then invaded Guatemala to take and then lose **Guatemala City** (31 January 1840).

El Ronquillo ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Campaigning in southwestern Spain, General Francisco Ballesteros struck at the French forces of Honoré Théodore Gazan at El Ronquillo, 20 miles north of Seville, where he suffered an unexpected check and was driven off. Forces sent by Marshal Édouard Mortier then beat Ballesteros at Zalamea (15 April) and Aracena (26 May) before he withdrew to Gibraltar (25 March 1810).

El Sombrero ❙ 1818 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Sombrero, Venezuela**

El Tambo ❙ 1816 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Spanish commander Pablo Morillo recaptured **Cartagena** and Bogotá, then sent General Juan Samano to recover Popayán, lost following defeat at **Palo River**, and to reconquer the Cauca Valley. Marching west to meet the Royalists at El Tambo, 24-year-old Patriot Colonel Liborio Mejía suffered a terrible defeat and withdrew towards **La Plata** while Samano took Popayán (29 June 1816).

El Teb (1st) ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Advancing south from the Red Sea port of Trinkitat to relieve the Mahdist siege of **Tokar**, General Valentine Baker and more than 4,000 Turks, Sudanese and Egyptians were met at El Teb by a large Dervish army under Abdullah ibn Hamid. Baker lost two-thirds of his force to the Hadendowa warriors in a disastrous rout, but he was avenged three weeks later at the same site (4 February 1884).

El Teb (2nd) ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Determined to avenge British defeat at El Teb, Generals Sir Gerald Graham and Sir Redvers Buller left the Red Sea port of Trinkitat with 3,000 infantry and 900 cavalry to relieve the Mahdist siege of nearby **Tokar**. The Dervishes were defeated in hard fighting with 2,000 killed. Graham then relieved Tokar before returning to Trinkitat and in March he beat the Dervishes at **Tamai** (29 February 1884).

Eltekeh ❙ 700 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

When Hezekiah of Judah refused tribute to Assyria, Senaccherib led a large force which routed the Judean King and his Egyptian allies at

Eltekeh, near Ekron, southeast of Joppa. Assyrian forces then besieged and captured Lachmish further south and Hezekiah paid a tribute to avoid the capture of Jerusalem. Senaccherib withdrew but assigned much of Judah to his allies in Palestine.

Eltham's Landing ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As the Confederate army withdrew up the Virginia Peninsula from **Yorktown**, a Union force under Brigadier General William B. Franklin attempted a flank attack, disembarking to the north on the York River at Eltham's Landing, near West Point. Marching towards Barhamsville, Franklin was intercepted by General Gustavus W. Smith and driven off with almost 200 casualties (7 May 1862).

El Uvero ❙ 1957 ❙ Cuban Revolution

Rebel leader Ernesto Che Guevara over-ran the garrison at **La Plata, Cuba** (16 January), then gathered a larger force and attacked the well-fortified Federal barracks further east at El Uvero. While both sides suffered unexpectedly high losses, the victorious rebels captured large quantities of arms. A year later, President Fulgencio Batista sent a major counter-offensive into the **Sierra Maestra** (27–28 May 1957).

Elvas ❙ 1659 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars

When Portuguese forces under Joao Rodrigues de Vascondellos Conde de Castello-Melhor invaded Spain to besiege Badajoz, they were driven off by Luis Mendez de Haro, who unwisely pursued the Portuguese across the Guadiana into Portugal. At Elvas, 20 miles west of Badajoz, de Haro was routed by Castello-Melhor and Sancho de Villa Flor and fled in panic (14 January 1659).

Ely ❙ 1071 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

Supported by Danish King Sweyn Estridsen, the Saxon leader Hereward the Wake sacked Peterborough (1070). After King William I persuaded the Danes to withdraw, Hereward was left to defend the fortified camp at Ely, Cambridgeshire. Hereward escaped when Normans stormed the stronghold, but over 1,000 Saxons were killed, crushing the final local resistance after **Hastings**.

Ely ❙ 1267 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

With Baronial rebellion by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester routed at **Evesham** (August 1265), the remainder were defeated at **Axholme** and **Chesterfield** before Prince Edward moved against the last hold-outs under John d'Eyvill on the Isle of Ely in the Fens of Cambridgeshire. The disinherited rebels were crushed and forced to acknowledge Henry III as King, ending the war (11 July 1267).

Elz ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Emmendingen**

Emaqongqo ❙ 1840 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

See **Maqonqo**

Embadeh ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

See **Pyramids**

Embata ❙ 356 BC ❙ 1st Greek Social War

A year after defeat off **Chios**, Athenian commander Chares was reinforced by Iphicrates and Timotheus and they met the combined forces of Chios, Rhodes, Cos and Byzantium in the Hellespont. Unwisely sailing out to battle while his colleagues were deterred by storms, Chares was badly defeated off Embata, near Chios. Athens soon made peace and recognised the independence of the allies.

Embudo Pass ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Facing a rising against the American annexation of New Mexico, Colonel Sterling Price dispersed a large insurgent force at **La Cañada**, near modern Santa Cruz, then advanced up the Rio Grande against a strong position at the Embudo Pass. The Mexicans were driven off with 20 killed and 60 wounded and Price con-

tinued northeast towards **Pueblo de Taos** (29 January 1847).

Emessa ❙ 272 ❙ Roman-Palmyrean War

When Emperor Aurelian invaded Syria against Queen Zenobia of Palmyra, he defeated her army at **Immae**, then pursued her south along the Orontes River. Palmyrean General Zabdas commanded a large army at Emessa (modern Homs in western Syria), but after the defeat of his cavalry, the Palmyreans fled. Zabdas withdrew into the desert to Zenobia's capital at **Palmyra**.

Emmaus ❙ 166 BC ❙ Maccabean War

Jewish rebel Judas Maccabeus defeated the Seleucids at **Beth Horon**, then later that year faced a large army sent under Seleucid Generals Nicanor and Gorgias. While Gorgias was unsuccessfully raiding the Jewish camp, Judas fought Nicanor at Emmaus (modern Imwas), west of Jerusalem. By the time Gorgias returned, the Seleucid camp at Emmaus had been destroyed and the government army put to flight.

Emmendingen ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Driven back towards the Rhine by Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, despite a sharp victory at **Biberach**, French General Jean Victor Moreau suffered a costly defeat on the Elz at Emmendingen, just north of Freiburg. He then sent General Louis Desaix across the Rhine at Breisach and continued retreating south before crossing to the left bank after further defeat at **Schliengen** (19 October 1796).

Empadine ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War

Invading Matebeleland (in modern Zimbabwe) against King Lobengula, Colonel Goold Adams advanced north towards Empadine, where 600 Matabele under Gambo attacked a patrol led by Captain Thomas Tancred. They were then routed by the main British force, but the over-cautious Adams played no part in the capture of Bulawayo after the victory at **Imbembesi** (2 November 1893).

Empingham ❙ 1470 ❙ Wars of the Roses

See **Lose-Coat Field**

Empress Augusta Bay ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As American forces landed at Cape Torokina in Empress Augusta Bay on **Bougainville**, Japanese Admiral Sentaro Omori tried to disrupt the invasion and was attacked by the covering force under Admiral Stanton Merrill. With superior radar, Merrill sank a Japanese cruiser and a destroyer, forcing Omori to withdraw at the cost of just one American destroyer damaged (2 November 1943).

Emsdorf ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Despite defeat at **Korbach**, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick sent Prince Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand south through Hesse against French communications. Northeast of Marburg, between Emsdorf and Erxdorf, the Hereditary Prince's German and English cavalry routed and captured French General Christian Glaubitz. The French were decisively defeated at **Warburg** two weeks later (16 July 1760).

Emuckfaw ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War

General Andrew Jackson led an inexperienced force against Creek Indians at **Horseshoe Bend**, on the Tallapoosa in Alabama, and came under severe attack at nearby Emuckfaw. With Major Alexander Donelson killed and lacking sufficient forces to take the Creek fortress, Jackson retreated towards Fort Strother, through another costly engagement at **Enotachopco** (22 January 1814).

Enderta ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

See **Amba Aradam**

Engabeni ❙ 1837 ❙ Boer-Matabele War

See **Kapain**

Engen ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

On a major French offensive across the Rhine, northwest of Lake Constance, General Jean

Victor Moreau was attacked by Austrian General Paul Kray in the Black Forest. During a prolonged and sprawling engagement, Moreau defeated Kray at Engen, taking a large number of prisoners, while General Claude-Jacques Lecourbe defeated the Austrian rearguard at nearby **Stockach** (3 May 1800).

Englefield ❙ 870 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

With East Anglia secured following victory at **Hoxne**, Viking forces under Halfdan (son of Ragnar Lodbrok) and the warrior Bagsecq, invaded Wessex. West of Reading at Englefield, a Viking advance party was heavily repulsed by Aethelwulf, Ealdorman of Berkshire. However, an Anglo-Saxon attack on the invaders' camp at **Reading** a few days later was a costly failure (December 870).

English Channel ❙ 1588 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

See **Spanish Armada**

Eniwetok ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Following capture of **Kwajalein**, in the central **Marshall Islands** (4 February), Americans under Admiral Harry Hill and General Thomas Watson moved 350 miles west against the well-fortified Eniwetok Atoll. A massive preliminary bombardment and very heavy fighting virtually annihilated the entire 4,000-man garrison, including commander General Yoshima Nishida (17–20 February 1944).

Enkhuizen ❙ 1573 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Zuyder Zee**

Enna ❙ 133 BC ❙ 1st Servile War

Veteran Roman General Publius Rupilius was sent to suppress a large-scale slave rebellion in Sicily, where he first captured the rebel city of **Tauromenium**. Later in the year, he stormed the mountain stronghold of Enna in central Sicily and the rebellion was brutally crushed. The insurgent leader Cleon of Cilicia was killed in the fighting and his ally Eunus the Syrian died in prison.

Enniscorthy ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rebellion in Ireland, a large rebel force under Father John Murphy attacked the town of Enniscorthy, 12 miles from Wexford on the River Slaney. North Cork militia and yeomanry infantry under Captain William Snowe held them off with heavy losses, then withdrew to Wexford. The rebels set up a major encampment on nearby **Vinegar Hill** (28 May 1798).

Enniskillen ❙ 1689 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

See **Newtown Butler**

Enogai Inlet ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

During the assault on **New Georgia**, a Raider Battalion under Colonel Harry Liversidge landed behind enemy lines (5 July) and crossed the Dragons Peninsula for a rear attack on the Japanese coastal guns at Enogai Inlet, commanding the **Kula Gulf**. Heavy fighting cost the Americans 48 killed and 77 wounded, but the guns were silenced and the 350-man Japanese garrison was destroyed (10 July 1943).

Enotachopco ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War

After a failed advance against Creek Indians in Alabama, General Andrew Jackson withdrew from **Emuckfaw**, then came under attack at Enotachopco Creek, where his rearguard under Colonel William Carroll suffered heavy losses. Jackson rallied his inexperienced troops, but lost 20 dead and 75 wounded before extracting his force. He was soon avenged at **Horseshoe Bend** (24 January 1814).

Ensenada ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

See **Monte Santiago**

Enslin ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Graspan**

***Enterprise* vs *Boxer* ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Portland, Maine**

Entrammes ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Campaigning north of the Loire, Vendéean rebel Henri de la Rochejaquelein concentrated his force at Entrammes on the Mayenne to face the Republican army of General Jean Lechelle. Failing to wait for his full army to arrive, Lechelle attacked and was routed with the loss of 4,000 men and most of his guns and stores. He never again commanded in the field (26 October 1793).

Entshanana ❙ 1884 ❙ Zulu Civil War

See **Tshaneni**

Enugu ❙ 1967 ❙ Biafran War

Goaded by the abortive rebel invasion of Midwest State through **Benin**, the bulk of the Nigerian Federal army of General Yakubu Gowon advanced on the Biafran capital at Enugu. After heavy shelling, the coal and steel city fell to Colonel Theophilus Danjuma and rebel leader Colonel Chukwuemeka Ojukwu transferred his capital to **Umuahia** (26 September–4 October 1967).

Enzheim ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Marshal Henri de Turenne advanced along the Rhine after his victory at **Sinsheim** in June and captured Strasbourg for Louis XIV of France. He then marched southwest to nearby Enzheim against a superior Imperial force led by Prince Alexandre de Bournonville. While both sides withdrew after heavy casualties, Turenne is regarded as having won a narrow but costly victory (4 October 1674).

Épéhy ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Near the start of his assault on the **Hindenburg Line**, British commander Sir Douglas Haig launched a preliminary attack against outlying defences held by superior forces under General Max von Boehn. General Julian Byng took Havrincourt (18 September), then joined Sir Henry Rawlinson in the main attack around Épéhy, capturing 100 guns and over 11,000 prisoners (12–28 September 1918).

Ephesus ❙ 498 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

When some Greek cities on Asia Minor's Ionian coast rebelled against Persia and secured aid from Athens, the Satrap Artaphernes (brother of King Darius) recovered Sardis, then attacked the Greeks near Ephesus. The Persians won a decisive victory though the Greek cities continued their revolt. Persia then turned to recover Cyprus with victory at **Salamis**, before resuming the war in Ionia at **Miletus**.

Ephesus ❙ 406 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Notium**

Epidaurus ❙ 47 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

See **Tauris**

Epila ❙ 1348 ❙ Aragonese Civil War

When Pedro IV of Aragon named his daughter as heir, he faced open rebellion by Aragonese nobles exercising rights granted to them by previous Kings. After forcing the King to name a male heir, open war broke out and the nobles besieged Royalists under Lope de Luna at Epila, west of Zaragoza. Pedro arrived to secure a decisive victory and he severely curbed the power of the aristocracy (21 July 1348).

Epsom ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As part of Montgomery's advance on **Caen**, General Miles Dempsey launched a large-scale offensive—Operation Epsom—along the Orne, southwest of the city. After very costly fighting, the British forced a salient into the German line before both sides fell back exhausted. Over 100 Panzers were lost and Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt was replaced. Caen fell a week later (26–29 June 1944).

Erbach ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

With General Jean Victor Moreau invading southern Germany after victory at **Mosskirch**, Austrian commander Paul Kray counterattacked at **Biberach**, then in greater strength

towards Erbach on the Danube, where Moreau was driven back. French reinforcements restored the line and Kray fell back through Delmensingen (20 May) and Kelmuntz (5 June) towards **Ulm** (16 May 1800).

Erdi ❙ 1986 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

As rival tribal leaders struggled for control of northern Chad, the mainly Arab forces of Libyan-backed Acheikh ibn Oumar seized Erdi, then faced a massive counter-attack by Toubou loyal to Goukouni Oueddei. Libyan tanks and aircraft intervened to rescue Acheikh and Erdi was saved but at very heavy cost. Full-scale war began when Libyan regulars advanced on **Zouar** (5 October 1986).

Erego ❙ 1902 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

General Eric Swayne defeated Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland at **Ferdiddin** (June 1901), then led a second expedition southeast from Bohotle towards Erego, near Mudug Oasis. Hard fighting saw almost 100 British killed and a Maxim lost before the Dervishes withdrew with 1,400 lost. Although Swayne was recalled, further action followed at **Gumburu** and **Daratoleh** (6 October 1902).

Eressos ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

In the first important naval action of the war, Greek Admiral Yakoumakis Tombazes met the Turkish fleet advancing from the Dardanelles and pursued a Turkish battleship to Eressos on southwestern Lesbos. After ineffective gunfire, the heroic Dimitris Papanikolis used a fireship to destroy the man-of-war, which was lost with about 400 lives. The Turkish fleet then withdrew (5–8 June 1821).

Erestfer ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Despite his terrible defeat at **Narva** in 1700, Russian Tsar Peter I ordered General Boris Sheremetev into eastern Livonia, where he met Swedish General Anton von Schlippenbach at Erestfer, near Dorpat. Using infantry, dragoons and sledge-mounted cannon, Sheremetev won a decisive victory, with over 3,000 Swedes lost and 350 prisoners. He also gained his Marshal's baton (7 January 1702).

Eretria ❙ 411 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

When Euboea threatened to revolt against Athens, a powerful fleet under Spartan Admiral Agesandridas was sent to aid the rebels. Forced to respond, Athenian Admiral Thymochares put to sea with an ill-trained squadron, which met the Spartans off the harbour of Eretria, south of modern Chalcis. The Athenians were crushed, with 22 ships and crews lost, and the Euboean rebellion spread.

Ergeme ❙ 1560 ❙ Livonian War

See **Oomuli**

Erie ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

See **Fort Erie**

Erivan ❙ 1616–1618 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Advancing into Armenia to recover cities seized by Persia, Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Mehmed Pasha was dismissed when he was repulsed assaulting Erivan and made peace. New Vizier Khalil Pasha and his Crimean Tatar allies renewed the siege, but after defeat by the Persians southeast near Arbadil (10 September 1618), Khalil was driven off and made peace (1616–September 1618).

Erivan ❙ 1635–1636 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Turkish Sultan Murad IV renewed his campaign against Persia, where he captured Tabriz in the northwest, then took Erivan in Armenia before returning to Constantinople. A hard-fought counter-offensive saw Persian Shah Safi march against Erivan, which fell after a long winter siege. While Erivan remained in Persian hands, Murad responded two years later by finally taking **Baghdad**.

Erivan ❙ 1724 ❙ Turko-Persian War

Launching a fresh invasion of Persian-held Armenia, Turkish forces besieged Erivan (modern Yerevan), said to be the most powerful fortress in the country. After a three-month siege and terrible Turkish losses in four failed assaults, the Persian garrison surrendered and was permitted to leave with the honours of war. The invaders then marched southeast against **Tabriz** (September 1724).

Erivan ❙ 1731 ❙ Turko-Persian War

Shah Tahmasp II defeated the Afghans in Persia, then marched into Turkish Armenia with 18,000 men against Hakimoglu Ali Pasha. Following defeat at Echmiadzin, the Turks fell back to Erivan (modern Yerevan), which Tahmasp besieged having failed to take it by assault. Faced by a separate Turkish threat to **Hamadan**, Tahmasp had to lift his siege and withdraw (March 1731).

Erivan ❙ 1804 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

See **Echmiadzin**

Erivan ❙ 1827 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

On a new offensive against the Persian invasion of Armenia, Russian General Afanasi Ivanovich Krasovski blockaded Erivan, but had to withdraw when the Persians advanced towards **Echmiadzin**. Russian Commander Ivan Paskevich then resumed the siege (28 September) and took the city by storm, earning the title Count of Erivan. Persia soon sued for peace (July–1 October 1827).

Erlau ❙ 1552 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Eger**

Ermes ❙ 1560 ❙ Livonian War

See **Oomuli**

Er Ridisiya ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Having defeated Mamluk General Murad Bey on the left bank of the Nile at **Aswan**, French General Louis Desaix sent Louis-Nicolas Davout's cavalry across the river in pursuit of General Osman Bey. In some of the hardest fighting on the Upper Nile, Davout defeated the Mamluks during a sandstorm at Er Ridisiya Bihari, though at a heavy cost in French casualties (11 February 1799).

Erxdorf ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Emsdorf**

Erzincan ❙ 1473 ❙ Ottoman-Turkoman War

When Uzun Hassan of the White Sheep Turkomans advanced from Azerbaijan into Anatolia and destroyed Tokat, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II's army was checked at **Terjan**. However, the following year at Otluk Beli, northeast of Erzincan, the Turkoman army was destroyed by Mehmed and Vizier Ahmad Gedik Pasha, securing Turkish domination over Anatolia (11 August 1473).

Erzincan ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Resuming his advance across the Caucasus from **Erzurum**, Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich split the Turkish defence at **Bayburt**, then advanced on General Abdul Kerim at Erzincan. The Turkish Third Army was utterly crushed, losing 17,000 casualties and another 17,000 captured. Yudenich then turned south against the Second Army around **Bitlis** (23–25 July 1916).

Erzurum ❙ 298 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

The year after his disastrous defeat at **Callinicum**, Galerius Maximus secured reinforcements from the Danube and marched into Armenia against Narses of Persia. Near Erzurum, he inflicted a decisive defeat on the Persian army, capturing massive booty including the King's harem. He then raided towards Ctesiphon and Narses sued for peace, ceding Mesopotamia and other territory to Rome.

Erzurum ❙ 1821 ❙ Turko-Persian War in Azerbaijan

Facing an attack by the Turkish army of Dawud Pasha of Baghdad, Persian Prince Abbas Mirza

marched west with 30,000 men in a counter-invasion and met the much larger force at Erzurum, north of Lake Van. The Turks were badly defeated in a decisive battle before Abbas was turned back by winter. He won again the next year at **Khoi** before both sides agreed to make peace.

Erzurum ❙ 1877–1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

As he advanced through the Caucasus from capturing **Kars**, Russian Grand Duke Michael pursued Turkish commander Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, who had withdrawn following defeat at **Aladja Dagh** to the fortress of Erzurum. While investment of Erzurum was completed in December 1877, the Turks held out against a bitter winter siege until an armistice signed on 31 January 1878 ended the war.

Erzurum ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich crushed the Turks at **Koprukoy** in January, then stormed west across the Caucasus in bitter winter conditions to attack Abdul Kerim at Erzurum. A three-day battle saw Yudenich break through the outer perimeter of fortresses and entrenchments, forcing the Turks to abandon the city and retreat towards **Bayburt** and **Erzincan** (11–16 February 1916).

Escobea ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

With Ashanti forces threatening the British at **Abakrampa**, north of Elmina in modern Ghana, further north at Dunquah Colonel (later Sir) Francis Festing led a force west against the nearby Ashanti camp at Escobea, held by the Chiefs Essaman Quantah and Quasi Doomfie. The Ashanti camp was destroyed and the survivors dispersed, withdrawing north through **Amoafo** (27 October 1873).

Eshowe ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

Soon after repulsing a Zulu force on the **Nyezane** in southern Zululand, Colonel Charles Pearson fortified the mission station at nearby Eshowe, which he held with about 1,400 troops and 460 native auxiliaries. After ten weeks' loose siege, Pearson was relieved following British victory to the southeast at **Gingindlovu** and the entire force returned south into Natal (23 January–3 April 1879).

Eski Hissarlik ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

When Anglo-French forces landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula around **Helles**, the Turks repulsed an advance towards **Krithia**, then counter-attacked around Eski Hissarlik. The night action cost severe losses on both sides, especially among the French Senegalese. Following a second Allied offensive towards Krithia, the opposing forces dug in for virtual trench warfare (1–3 May 1915).

Eskisehir ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Dorylaeum**

Eskisehir ❙ 1147 ❙ 2nd Crusade

See **Dorylaeum**

Eskisehir ❙ 1921 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

With the Greek army checked in Anatolia at the **Inönü**, King Constantine took command and led his army against the Turks around nearby Eskisehir. Turkish General Ismet Pasha (later Inönü) fought a bloody defence before commander Mustafa Kemal had to order a withdrawal to prevent further losses. The Turks then fell back to a defensive position on the **Sakarya** (16–17 July 1921).

Eski Zagra ❙ 1122 ❙ Byzantine-Pecheneg Wars

Thirty years after the disastrous defeat at **Mount Leburnion**, a fresh horde of Pecheneg Turks invaded through Bulgaria and ravaged as far as Thrace and Macedonia before being met by Varangians and mercenary knights under John II Comnenus at Eski Zagra (modern Stara Zagora) in Bulgaria. The invaders were defeated with terrible slaughter and virtually disappeared from history.

Espinosa ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Spain with a large army, sending Marshals Claude Victor and Francois Lefebvre through Old Castile, where they attacked General Joachim Blake in a strong position west of **Bilbao** at Espinosa de los Monteros. Despite an initial costly repulse, the French won a decisive victory next day and Blake's Galicians withdrew west to **Reynosa** (10–11 November 1808).

Espiritu Santo ❙ 1839 ❙ Central American National Wars

Facing an invasion of eastern El Salvador by Honduran-Nicaraguan troops under Francisco Ferrera, Liberal President Francisco Morazán of El Salvador lost at **Jicaral**. But at Espiritu Santo, northwest of San Miguel, Morazán and José Trinidad Cabanas routed the invaders. Morazán later beat Ferrera again at **San Pedro Perulapán** while Cabañas won in Honduras at **Tegucicalpa** (6 April 1839).

Esquiroz ❙ 1521 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

Francis I of France resolved to restore Henry d'Albert to the throne of Navarre and sent a large army under Andre de Foix de Lesparre to occupy Navarre and Castile, where they besieged Logrono. Two months later, a relief army under Antonio de Lara Duke of Najera routed the French at Esquiroz, northeast of Pamplona, capturing de Foix and repelling the invaders (May–30 June 1521).

Es Salt (1st) ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Having secured **Jerusalem** and **Jericho**, Sir Edmund Allenby sent General John Shea across the Jordan to support Arab forces around **Amman**. Costly fighting against Turks under Liman von Sanders won Es Salt, northwest of Amman, though heavy rain and bombing blocked further advance. Shea had to withdraw across the swollen Jordan with about 1,400 casualties (23–30 March 1918).

Es Salt (2nd) ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

General Harry Chauvel led a second attempt to support Arab forces around Amman, crossing the Jordan with Australian, New Zealand and Imperial forces to take Es Salt, northwest of Amman, along with over 1,000 Turkish prisoners. However, he had to withdraw in the face of costly losses and Turkish reinforcements. **Amman** did not fall for another four months (30 April–4 May 1918).

Essaman ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

With Ashanti forces under Amonquatia threatening the coastal port at Elmina, in modern Ghana, General Sir Garnet Wolseley took an African auxiliary force sweeping north and west against the villages of Essaman and Amguana. Near Essaman, the Ashanti were defeated and driven away from the so-called Cape Coast. They were soon defeated again near **Abakrampa** (14 October 1873).

Essertenne ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Gray**

***Essex* vs *Phoebe* ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Valparaiso**

Essie ❙ 1058 ❙ Scottish War of Succession

When the usurper King Macbeth of Scotland was defeated at **Dunsinane** and killed at **Lumphanan**, his followers installed his stepson Lulach—the Simpleton—son of Queen Gruoch by her first husband. However, the victorious Malcolm Canmore soon defeated and killed Lulach at Essie in Strathbogie, Aberdeenshire, and was crowned as Malcolm III (17 March 1058).

Es Sinn ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Dujaila**

Essling ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Aspern-Essling**

Estella ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War
See **Montejurra**

Estella ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War
Spanish Republican Marshal Francisco Serrano captured Carlist **Bilbao**, then sent General Manuel de la Concha against Estella, held by Carlist Generals Antonio Dorregaray and Torcuato Mendíri. Concha was killed in heavy fighting near Abárzuza and the Republicans were driven off with over 1,000 casualties. Estella was saved and Mendíri became Count of Abárzuza (25–28 June 1874).

Estella ❙ 1876 ❙ 2nd Carlist War
Near the end of the war in Spain, Republican General Fernando Primo de Rivera became commander in chief and advanced on the remaining Carlist stronghold at Estella. The city itself was taken by storm after bloody victory at nearby **Montejurra** and, a week later, Don Carlos VII fled Spain for good, ending the fighting. Primo de Rivera was created Marques de Estella (19 February 1876).

Estero Bellaco ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
A fresh Allied offensive into southwest Paraguay against President Francisco Solano López saw 45,000 Brazilians and Argentines led by General Venancio Flores surprised at Estero Bellaco, near the Upper Parana, by just 5,000 Paraguayans under General José Eduvigis Díaz. Fighting on marshy ground, Díaz had initial success before being forced to withdraw northeast to **Tuyutí** (2 May 1866).

Estero Rojas ❙ 1867 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
A bold initiative from besieged **Humaitá** saw Paraguayan Colonel Valois Rivarola ambush a convoy led by Brigadier Alexandre Manuel Albino de Carvalho approaching the Allied base at **Tuyutí**. Attacking at nearby Estero Rojas, Rivarola inflicted about 300 casualties before the convoy was rescued by troops from Tuyutí under Brazilian General Manuel Marques de Sousa (24 September 1867).

Estill's Defeat ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Little Mountain**

Esztergom ❙ 1595 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Leading a fresh Imperial advance into Turkish Hungary, Prince Karl of Mansfeldt besieged the important fortress of Esztergom, north of Buda, held by the veteran warrior Kara Ali. A relief army led by the son of Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha was heavily defeated at the gates of the city and Kara Ali was killed as Esztergom fell by storm and was put to the sack (7 September 1595).

Esztergom ❙ 1605 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Turkish Grand Vizier Lala Mehmed Pasha led a fresh offensive in Hungary to capture Pest, then marched north to besiege Esztergom, supported by Prince Stephan Bocskai of Transylvania, who was in revolt against the Emperor. The city fell by storm and the Habsburgs evacuated Transylvania, recognising Bocskai, who mediated peace between the Emperor and the Sultan (29 September 1604).

Esztergom ❙ 1683 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Weeks after defeating the Turks at **Vienna** and **Parkany**, Charles V of Lorraine besieged the Danube fortress of Esztergom. When his artillery breached the walls, 4,000 Turks surrendered and were allowed to march out with their arms. Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa had three local commanders beheaded for cowardice, but he was himself later executed for failure (20–26 October 1683).

Etampes ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde
A month after defeating part of the army of Louis XIV and Cardinal Mazarin at **Blenau**, rebel French nobles under Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé and his Spanish allies were met south of Paris at Etampes by the main Royal army under Marshal Henri de Turenne. Condé was defeated and driven back to Paris, where he

was defeated again two months later at **St Antoine** (4 May 1652).

Etchoe ❙ 1760 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

With **Fort Prince George** and **Fort Loudoun** besieged by Cherokee Chief Oconostota, General Jeffrey Amherst in Charleston sent a large relief force of Scottish regulars under Colonel Archibald Montgomerie. Attacked on the Little Tennessee River near Etchoe (modern Franklin, North Carolina), Montgomerie withdrew with 20 killed and 76 wounded (27 June 1760).

Etchoe ❙ 1761 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

Following the **Fort Loudoun** massacre by Cherokee Chief Oconostota, General Jeffrey Amherst in Charleston eventually sent 2,600 regulars and local militia into North Carolina under Colonel James Grant. He won a hard-fought action on the Little Tennessee near Etchoe (modern Franklin), site of battle the previous year, and the Cherokee soon sued for peace (10 June 1761).

Ethaleni ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

Boer leaders Piet Uys and Andries Potgieter led a counter-offensive against Zulu King Dingane after the massacre at **Bloukranz** (18 February), taking over 300 men across the Tugela. Ambushed by Chief Ndlela at Ethaleni, on the Mhlatuze, west of Gingindlovu, the Boers were routed and fled, with Uys and his son among the dead. The Zulus soon won again at the **Tugela** (11 April 1838).

Ethandun ❙ 878 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

See **Edington**

Etival ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German commander Karl August von Werder campaigning west of **Strasbourg** sent General Alfred von Degenfeld towards Epinal. Between Etival and Nompatelize, south of Raon l'Etape, Degenfeld crashed into part of General Louis-Francois Dupré's Army of Lyons. The badly outnumbered French lost 2,000 casualties and prisoners and Dupré was severely wounded (6 October 1870).

Etshaneni ❙ 1884 ❙ Zulu Civil War

See **Tshaneni**

Ettlingen ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Malsch**

Eupatoria ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

Following failure at **Balaklava** and **Inkerman** to break the Allied siege of **Sevastopol**, Russian commander Prince Alexander Menshikov sent General Stepan Khrulev north against the Allied port of Eupatoria (Yevpatoriya). However, Khrulev was driven off with almost 800 killed by Turkish forces under Colonel Robert Cannon, who was in the Sultan's service as Bahram Pasha (17 February 1855).

Eureka Stockade ❙ 1854 ❙ Eureka Rebellion

Disenfranchised gold miners at Ballarat, Australia, rebelled in support of reformist grievances and about 250 "diggers" led by Peter Lalor manned a fortified stockade at Eureka. When police and soldiers under Captain John Thomas approached, fighting broke out with 22 miners and six soldiers killed. The failed resistance came to symbolise the cause of workers' freedom (3 December 1854).

Eurymedon ❙ 466 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

Cimon of Athens commanding the Delian League fleet sailed along the south coast of Turkey to confront a massive Persian fleet assembled to avenge the humiliating defeats at **Plataea** and **Mycale** in 479 BC. At the mouth of the Eurymedon in Antalya Bay, Cimon won a decisive victory on land and sea and drove the Persians back from southeast Asia Minor, confirming Athenian mastery of the Aegean.

Eurymedon ❙ 190 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

War at sea between Rome and Antiochus III of Syria continued after the action at **Corycus** and Rome's Rhodian allies under Eudamas met the Seleucid fleet, now led by the exiled Hannibal, off the Eurymedon, in southern Turkey, near Side. Hannibal's larger fleet was badly handled and lost 20 ships disabled and one captured. The main decisive action came that September at **Myonnesus** (July 190 BC).

Eutaw Springs ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Pursuing the British into South Carolina despite a check at **Fort Ninety-Six**, rebel General Nathanael Greene was met near the Santee River at Eutaw Springs by about 2,000 men under Colonel Alexander Stewart. Greene was eventually repulsed in a hard-fought action, although Stewart had also suffered very heavy losses and withdrew south to **Charleston** (8 September 1781).

Evesham ❙ 1265 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

With King Henry III captured at **Lewes** by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, his son Prince Edward gathered a powerful army. When de Montfort crossed the Severn and advanced towards Evesham, southeast of Worcester, he mistook Edward's force for his own son's army, defeated earlier at **Kenilworth**. The Earl was defeated and killed and King Henry was restored (4 August 1265).

Evora ❙ 1663 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars

See **Ameixial**

Evora ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

After marching into Portugal, French commander Androche Junot sent General Louis Loisson southeast to secure his communication with Spain. At the town of Evora, 70 miles southeast of Lisbon, Loisson routed an inexperienced Portuguese-Spanish force under General Francisco de Paula Leite. He then sacked Evora but withdrew when the British landed in Portugal (29 July 1808).

Exeter ❙ 1068 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

Renewing the war against William I after their father was killed at **Hastings**, the sons of former King Harold of England attacked Bristol with the Irish fleet, then joined Harold's mother Gytha at Exeter. Marching west against the rebels, William besieged Exeter and, after undermining its walls, took the town by storm. He then ravaged the countryside of Devon to impose Norman rule.

Exeter ❙ 1549 ❙ Western Rebellion

When Edward VI tried to enforce the new English prayer book, pro-Catholic forces in Cornwall and Devon rebelled under Sir Humphry Arundell and up to 10,000 besieged Exeter. Royal troops under Lord John Russell failed to raise the siege until reinforcements gave them victory at nearby **St Mary's Clyst**. The rebels withdrew and were routed at **Sampford Courtenay** (2 July–6 August 1549).

Exilles ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Attempting to divert Austria's siege of **Genoa**, Louis-Charles Fouquet Comte de Belleisle (brother of Marshal Charles de Belleisle) invaded Piedmont. West of Turin near Exilles, Belleisle was killed in a rash frontal attack on Austrian General Rudolf Joseph Colloredo in entrenchments at the Col de l'Assiette. His routed army was then driven back to France (19 July 1747).

Eylau ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In their mid-winter offensive against the French invasion of eastern Prussia, Russians under General Levin Bennigsen met Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army in a snowstorm at Eylau (modern Bagrationovsk). Although General Anton Lestocq's Prussians arrived to assist, Bennigsen could not break through and

withdrew to winter quarters, leaving Bonaparte to claim victory (8 February 1807).

Ezra Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

While besieging the Confederate army at **Atlanta**, Georgia, Union commander William T. Sherman sent General Oliver O. Howard against the supply lines to the west, where he dug in at Ezra Church against Generals Stephen D. Lee and Aleander P. Stewart. The Confederates were repulsed with heavy losses and Sherman soon attacked again further west at **Utoy Creek** (28 July 1864).

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Fada ❙ 1987 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

On the day of Chadian victory at **Zouar**, government troops and Goukouni Oueddei's rebels joined in a fierce attack on Fada, 400 miles to the southeast, where a Libyan brigade was routed with claimed 780 killed and 120 armoured vehicles destroyed. Libya bombed Fada next day, trying to destroy captured war supplies, and in March attempted to advance on Fada from **Ouadi Doum** (2 January 1987).

Faddiley ❙ 583 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Fethanleag**

Faenza ❙ 490 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy

King Theodoric of the Ostrogoths defeated Odoacer, the German ruler of Italy, on the **Sontius** and at **Verona** in 489, then besieged him in his capital in **Ravenna**. A powerful sortie by Odoacer broke the siege and at Faenza he beat the Ostrogoths and advanced into northern Italy. However, a subsequent Ostrogoth victory at the **Adda** drove Odoacer back to a long siege at Ravenna.

Faesulae ❙ 225 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

Responding to pressure from Roman expansion in the north, Insubrian Gauls and their Boii allies crossed the Apennines and advanced as far as Clusium. The Gauls then lured a local Roman force into a trap at Faesulae (modern Fiesole) near Florence, killing 6,000. The arrival of Consul Lucius Aemilius Papus drove the invaders towards the coast and defeat at **Telamon** and later at **Clastidium**.

Faesulae ❙ 405 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

The great Roman-Vandal General Flavius Stilicho repulsed the Visigoths at **Pollentia** and **Verona**, then faced a fresh invasion by Goths and Vandals under Radagaisus, who attacked Florence. At nearby Faesulae (modern Fiesole), supported by Sarus the Goth and Uldin the Hun, Stilicho destroyed the invaders and Radagaisus was executed. The survivors retreated to join Alaric's warband.

Faial ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

Pursued to neutral Faial in the Portuguese Azores, the American privateer *General Grant* (Captain Samuel Reid) was attacked by the British ships *Plantagenet* (Captain Robert Floyd), *Rota* (Captain Philip Somerville) and *Carnation* (Captain George Bentham). After repulsing a hard-fought attack and inflicting about 300 casualties, Reid had to scuttle his ship (26–27 September 1812).

Faid Pass ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Germany reinforced its Panzer army in Tunisia and General Jurgen von Arnim launched his offensive by driving the French from Faid Pass. Two weeks later, the German tanks stormed out of the pass and smashed through thin American

defence, capturing many tanks and men. Sbeitla and Sidi Bou Zid fell and the Americans retreated to **Kasserine** (30 January–2 February & 14–16 February 1943).

Fair Garden ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Ten days after being repulsed east of Knoxville, Tennessee, near **Dandridge**, Union General Samuel B. Sturgis met an advancing Confederate force under Generals William T. Martin and John T. Morgan further west at Fair Garden, near Sevierville. Supported by Colonel Edward M. McCook, Sturgis defeated the Confederates but incurred heavy losses and retired next day (27 January 1864).

Fair Oaks ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Seven Pines**

Fair Oaks ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a diversion east of Richmond, Virginia, Union General Benjamin F. Butler advanced north from **New Market Road** against Confederate General Richard H. Anderson on the Nine Mile Road near Fair Oaks. Butler was driven off by a counter-attack and other Union forces were no more successful the same day, southwest of Petersburg at **Hatcher's Run** (27–28 October 1864).

Falaise ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

While a German counter-attack failed around **Mortain**, British and Canadians from **Caen** and Americans from **Avranches** attempted to encircle two enemy armies. However, severe fighting held open the gap between Falaise and Argentan and 20,000 men escaped before the Allied trap closed. The Germans lost perhaps 560 tanks, 9,000 guns, 10,000 killed and 50,000 captured (13–20 August 1944).

Falan ❙ 1389 ❙ Wars of Scandinavian Union

See **Falkoping**

Falkirk ❙ 1298 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

Recovering from defeat at **Stirling**, Edward I of England led a large force against Scottish nationalist Sir William Wallace. At Falkirk, the Scots volunteer army resisted the King's cavalry on marshy ground but was destroyed in one of the first major victories by English longbowmen. Wallace fled to France and was executed in 1305 after another Scottish defeat at **Stirling** (22 July 1298).

Falkirk ❙ 1746 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

English General Henry Hawley was advancing to relieve the Jacobite siege of **Stirling** when he met the rebels under Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—and Lord George Murray to the southeast at Falkirk. In a confused 20-minute action during a rainstorm, the Hanoverians were driven off with heavy losses in men and equipment and the siege continued (17 January 1746).

Falkland Islands ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Returning home via South America, German Admiral Maximilian von Spee sank two British cruisers off **Coronel**, then met Admiral Frederick Doveton Sturdee's pursuing battle squadron near the Falkland Islands. A decisive one-sided action saw four German cruisers sunk, with von Spee himself lost. The fifth cruiser escaped into the Pacific and was later destroyed (8 December 1914).

Falkoping ❙ 1389 ❙ Wars of Scandinavian Union

During a time of rebellion among local nobles, Queen Margaret of Denmark invaded Sweden and, on the Plain of Falan, near Falkoping, her forces defeated and captured King Albert of Sweden and his son, ending the Folkung Dynasty. As a result of the battle, Denmark, Norway and Sweden came under one crown and the Scandinavian Union continued for 130 years (24 February 1389).

Fallen Timbers ❙ 1794 ❙ Little Turtle's War

General Anthony Wayne was determined to secure the Ohio Valley and established **Fort**

Recovery on the Wabash before marching north against Miami, Shawnee and other tribes. Attacking at Fallen Timbers, a forest clearing on the Maumee near modern Toledo, Wayne's regulars used bayonets to secure a decisive victory. The Indians of the northwest soon sued for peace (20 August 1794).

Falling Waters ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Hoke's Run**

Fallujah ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

After besieging Iraqi forces were repulsed at **Habbaniyah**, west of Baghdad, a British relief column (Habforce) arrived from Transjordan under General George Clarke and attacked the Iraqis at nearby Fallujah on the Euphrates. The Iraqi army was heavily defeated and pro-Axis leader Rashid Ali fled. Habforce entered Syria next month and attacked Vichy forces at **Palmyra** (19–21 May 1941).

Falside ❙ 1547 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

See **Pinkie**

Faluja ❙ 1948–1949 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Following the fall of **Huleiqat**, northeast of Gaza, Jewish commander Shimon Avidan attacked an Egyptian Brigade further east at the village of Faluja and nearby Iraq al-Manshiyya, commanded by General Taba Bey and (later President) Gamel Abdul Nasser. Despite repeated heavy attacks, the "Faluja Pocket" held out and armistice saw them permitted to withdraw (22 October 1948–7 January 1949).

Famagusta ❙ 1570–1571 ❙ Venetian-Turkish War in Cyprus

In renewed war against Venice, Sultan Selim II sent Lala Mustafa with a large force to Cyprus, where he captured **Nicosia**, then besieged Famagusta. Before help arrived from Europe, Governor Marc Antonio Bragadino negotiated a safe capitulation, but he was then murdered and his men were enslaved. The Turks were later defeated in October 1571 at **Lepanto** (15 September 1570–1 August 1571).

Famaillá ❙ 1841 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

With his army virtually destroyed at **Quebracho Herrado** (November 1840), Unitarist General Juan Galo Lavalle was pursued to Tucumán, where he made a final stand 20 miles to the southwest at Famaillá against General Manuel Oribe. Lavalle was heavily defeated, then killed fleeing to Bolivia (8 October), ending opposition in the north and east to Dictator Manuel de Rosas (19 September 1841).

Famars ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Valenciennes**

Fancheng ❙ 219 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

Just months after Cao Cao of Wei was driven out of Hanzhou by defeat at **Dingjun**, his cousin Cao Ren was defeated and besieged at Fancheng by Guan Yu of Shu. Cao Cao's relief army under Yu Jin was destroyed by floods, but Guan Yu was badly beaten by a second force under Xu Huang. Guan Yu was pursued and executed and Sun Quan seized the middle Yangzi, leading to battle in 222 at **Yiling**.

Fangtou ❙ 369 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

With northern China wracked by war between states, Emperor Fei of the Eastern Jin sent Huan Wen north across the Yellow River to invade the Xianbei state of Former Yan and besiege Fangtou. With his supplies cut and facing attack by Former Qin, Huan withdrew but was pursued and routed by General Murong Chui. Huan's expedition is said to have cost 30,000 men (August–November 369).

Fano ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

When Alemanni tribesmen invaded northern Italy, they defeated Emperor Aurelian at **Placentia** and advanced southwards towards Rome. On the Metaurus at Fano, however, Aurelian's

regrouped forces caught the invaders and inflicted a decisive defeat. The capital was saved and Aurelian pursued the Alemanni back north, where he caught and annihilated the survivors at **Pavia**.

Fao ❙ 1986 ❙ Iraq-Iran War
See **Al Faw**

Farah ❙ 1719 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars
Campaigning against Asadullah Khan, leader of the Abdali Afghans who had defeated the Persians at **Herat**, Mahmud Ghilzai of Kandahar, a nominal vassal of the Shah, besieged the rebel at Farah, in western Afghanistan. Asadullah was defeated and killed, along with 3,000 of his men. Mahmud Ghilzai secured Afghanistan, then invaded Persian territory and seized **Kerman**.

Fariskur ❙ 1250 ❙ 7th Crusade
The French Crusade of King Louis IX was driven back from an advance on Cairo by a costly defeat at **Mansura** (8 February) and attempted to withdraw to **Damietta**, on the eastern Nile Delta. At Fariskur, the retreating army was routed, with thousands of prisoners enslaved or executed. The King himself was taken prisoner and ransomed, ending his disastrous expedition to Egypt (6 April 1250).

Farka ❙ 1896 ❙ British-Sudan Wars
See **Firket**

Farmah ❙ 640 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt
See **Pelusium**

Farmville ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
As defeated Confederates withdrew west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, pursuing Union troops crossed **High Bridge** and advanced units under General Andrew A. Humphreys met Confederate commander Robert E. Lee at Cumberland Church, near Farmville. The Union forces were repulsed and Lee was able to continue west towards **Appomattox Court House** (7 April 1865).

Farnham ❙ 893 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain
Danish invaders who landed in Kent advanced into Wessex, but at Farnham near Guildford, they were heavily defeated by Alfred's son Edward, who recovered the booty they had seized. Driven north across the Thames, the Danes were besieged at Thorney Island by Prince Edward and Aethelred of Mercia, who forced them to give hostages and abandon Kent, withdrawing to Viking East Anglia.

Farquhar's Farm ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Nicholson's Nek**

Farrukhabad ❙ 1750 ❙ Pathan War
On a massive offensive in northern India against Safdar Jang, Subadar of Awadh, Pathan leader Ahmad Khan Bangesh led a surprise attack on the Mughal army outside Farrukhabad, near the upper Ganges, where the Subadar's General, Naval Rai, was defeated and killed. The Pathans secured a second victory over Safdar Jang himself to the northwest at **Kasganj** (3 August 1750).

Farrukhabad ❙ 1751 ❙ Pathan War
When a Bangash attack on northern India was defeated at **Qadirganj**, Rohilla Pathans who went to aid their Sunni Muslim brethren were routed near Farrukhabad by Marathas under Gangadhar Jaswant and Jawahir Singh Jat. After Pathan General Sadulla Khan fled and Bahadur Khan was killed, along with a claimed 10,000 Rohillas, the invasion was driven back across the Ganges (28 April 1751).

Farrukhabad ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War
British commander General Sir Gerard Lake repulsed Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore at **Delhi** (2 November), then pursued the Maratha army down the Ganges towards Farrukhabad, where he destroyed the Maratha cavalry in a one-sided disaster. Holkar fled to his ally the Raja of **Bharatpur** and Lake marched west to aid the siege of **Dieg** (17 November 1804).

Farsetmore ❙ 1567 ❙ O'Neill Rebellion
See **Letterkenny**

Fategarh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Preparing for the British advance from Cawnpore to **Lucknow**, General Sir Colin Campbell sent Brigadier Adrian Hope northwest to the Ganges, where he captured the vital bridge at Kali Nadi and the following day attacked nearby Fategarh. In the face of a decisive cavalry charge led by Colonel Hope Grant, the rebels fled across the Ganges, abandoning the town and its fort (2 January 1858).

Fatehabad ❙ 1041 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession
In the aftermath of disaster at **Dandanaqan** in Turkmenistan (May 1040), Ghaznavid Sultan Masud ibn Mahmud withdrew to India and was deposed and killed by his brother Muhammad, who immediately marched west to claim Afghanistan. At Fatehabad, near Jalalabad, Masud's son Maudad routed the rebels, executed Muhammad and his sons, then secured himself as Sultan (March 1041).

Fatehabad ❙ 1879 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War
Amid renewed hostilities following British victory at **Peiwar Kotal**, General Sir Charles Gough (brother of Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh) marched against Khugiani tribesmen in eastern Afghanistan. Gough's heavily outnumbered force defeated 5,000 Afghans in a fierce fight east of **Kabul** at Fatehabad, 14 miles southwest of Jalalabad. However, Major Wigram Battye was killed (2 April 1879).

Fatehpur ❙ 1799 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars
Supported by Irish-born General George Thomas, Vama Rao of Hariana invaded Jaipur and took a strong defensive position to the northwest at Fatehpur, where he was attacked by the Rajput army of Partab Singh led by General Raja Roraji Khavis. Although heavily outnumbered, Thomas achieved a remarkable victory, though the arrival of Rajput reinforcements forced him to withdraw.

Fatehpur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
As General Sir Henry Havelock marched out of Allahabad to recapture **Cawnpore**, rebel leader Nana Sahib tried to intercept a column under Major Sydenham Renaud and found himself facing Havelock's full force at Fatehpur. The rebels were driven off in a brief action. The British suffered few losses and, after plundering Fatehpur, advanced through **Aong** and **Pandu Nadi** (12 July 1857).

Fatehpur Sikri ❙ 1527 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India
See **Khanua**

Fathkelda ❙ 1724 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War
See **Shakarkhelda**

Fatshan Creek ❙ 1857 ❙ 2nd Opium War
Determined to punish China for seizing men off the ship *Arrow*, British Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, with Commodore Henry Keppel, destroyed war junks at Escape Creek (25 May), then attacked the main Chinese fleet at nearby Fatshan Creek, south of Guangzhou. Every ship in the Chinese fleet was destroyed or captured and the British advanced to capture **Guangzhou** itself in December (1 June 1857).

Faughart ❙ 1318 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce
See **Dundalk**

Faventia ❙ 82 BC ❙ Sullan Civil War
While Gaius Marius the Younger lost south of Rome at **Sacriportus**, his allies Papirius Carbo and Caius Norbanus advanced from the north. After a series of costly skirmishes, Carbo was routed at Faventia (modern Faenza) by Sullan General Quintus Caecilius Metellus. Norbanus fled to Rhodes, Carbo played no further major part, and Sulla returned south to defeat Marius at the **Colline Gate**.

Favorita ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **La Favorita**

Faya Largeau ❙ 1983 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

After Goukouni Oueddei's Libyan-backed rebels overwhelmed the northern city of Faya Largeau (23 June), their advance was checked at **Abéché** by government troops, who counter-attacked and retook Faya with very heavy losses on both sides (30 July). Massive Libyan bombing regained the city (10 August), though Faya was abandoned by Libya after defeat at **Ouadi Doum** in March 1987.

Fehmarn ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Kolberg Heath**

Fehrbellin ❙ 1675 ❙ Scania War

Swedes invading Brandenburg under Count Karl Gustav Wrangel were repulsed at **Rathenow** and three days later were surprised northwest of Berlin at Fehrbellin by Elector Frederick William and Field Marshal Georg von Derfflinger. The Elector's much smaller force won a great victory and he went on to capture Swedish Pomerania. However, he had to return it when war ended (28 June 1675).

Fei River ❙ 383 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

Fu Jian of the Kingdom of Former Qin unified much of northern China, then led a massive army south against the Eastern Jin, with their capital at Nanjing. In a famous action at the Fei River (Feishui) in Anhui, the smaller Jin Imperial army under Xie An and Xie Xuan inflicted a terrible defeat, killing Qin commander Fu Jung. Fu Jian fled north and his empire soon collapsed.

Feldkirch ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

As French commander André Masséna crossed the Rhine in Switzerland, General Nicolas Oudinot attacked General Friedrich von Hotze's Austrians just inside Austria at Feldkirch and was driven back from well-entrenched positions. Masséna himself joined the attack, but was again heavily repulsed and withdrew through **Zurich**. He resumed the offensive in September (7–23 March 1799).

Fellin ❙ 1560 ❙ Livonian War

Ivan IV of Russia renewed his war against Livonia, sending Andrei Kurbsky, who defeated the Livonian Order in Estonia at **Oomuli**, then besieged fortified Fellin (modern Viljandi), further north. Grandmaster Wilhelm Furstenberg surrendered the city after almost three weeks and was taken to Moscow. The Order never recovered and was secularised the following year (4–20 August 1560).

Fenes ❙ 1660 ❙ Transylvanian National Revolt

See **Gilau**

Fenghuangcheng ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Campaigning in southern Manchuria, the Japanese fell back from **Caohekou** to defend Fenghuangcheng (Fengcheng) against the Amur army of Tatar General Yiketang'a. Repulsed nearby (9 December), the Chinese launched a massive assault but were attacked in the rear and decimated by General Naobumi Tatsumi. The Japanese then moved west against **Haicheng** (14 December 1894).

Fengtian ❙ 783 ❙ Later Tang Imperial Wars

During war against rebellious provinces in northeast China, troops in the capital Chang'an mutinied and Emperor Dezong fled 50 miles northeast to Fengtian, where he was besieged by Zhi Ci. Garrison commander Hun Zen led a brilliant five-week defence, including destruction of a huge siege tower, until an Imperial army under Li Huaiguang arrived and the mutineers were defeated.

Ferdiddin ❙ 1901 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

Driven off with heavy losses by part of the first British Somaliland expedition at **Samala**,

Muhammad Abdullah Hassan withdrew south towards Ferdiddin, near Damot, where he was met days later by the main force of largely Somali levies under General Eric Swayne. The Mullah suffered high losses and fled to Italian territory, though Swayne lost the following year at **Erego** (17 June 1901).

Fère-Champenoise ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **La Fère-Champenoise**

Ferghana ❙ 102 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

See **Dayuan**

Ferkeh ❙ 1896 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Firket**

Ferozeshah ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

When a large Sikh army crossed the Sutlej into British East Punjab, they were repulsed by British General Sir Hugh Gough at **Mudki**, then retired northwest to Ferozeshah, near Ferozepur, where they were attacked three days later. In some of the hardest fighting in India, Lal Singh repulsed the first British assault, but was finally driven out at great cost to both sides (21–22 December 1845).

Ferrara ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

King Joachim I of Naples (Marshal Murat) prematurely declared war after Napoleon Bonaparte's return from Elbe and led a Neapolitan army against Austria in northern Italy to capture Bologna. Attempting to cross the Po towards Mantua, he was beaten at Ferrara by General Vincenz Bianchi and had to withdraw south, where he was routed (3 May) at **Tolentino** (12 April 1815).

Ferrol ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Cape Finisterre**

Ferrybridge ❙ 1461 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Returning from **Mortimer's Cross** too late to prevent defeat at **St Albans**, Edward Duke of York pursued the Royalists into Lancashire and sent John Radcliffe Lord Fitzwalter to Ferrybridge, where he was surprised and killed. Later that day, John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk counter-attacked to kill Lancastrian leader John Baron Clifford and the Yorkists won next day at **Towton** (28 March 1461).

Festubert ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite terrible losses at **Aubers**, four days later, British commander Sir Douglas Haig attacked again further south towards Festubert, west of La Bassée, to support the French offensive in **Artois**. A massive bombardment helped secure some initial success and Festubert was captured, though the British lost almost 16,000 men and the attack soon ground to a halt (15–27 May 1915).

Fethanleag ❙ 583 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Ceawlin of the West Saxons was advancing along the Upper Severn after his great victory at **Deorham**, when he was halted at Fethanleag (modern Faddiley) near Nantwich, Cheshire, by Britons under Brochmael, Prince of Powys. Ceawlin was heavily defeated and his brother Cutha was killed. The West Saxon King was later overthrown and defeated at **Wodnesbeorg** in 592 by his nephew Coel.

Fetterman Massacre ❙ 1866 ❙ Red Cloud's War

Sent to protect a wood train under attack five miles from **Fort Phil Kearney**, Wyoming, the impetuous Captain William Fetterman and 82 other soldiers were lured into an ambush on nearby **Lodge Trail Ridge** by perhaps 2,000 Sioux under Crazy Horse and Red Cloud. They fought back bravely, inflicting heavy Indian losses, but the entire detachment was wiped out (21 December 1866).

Fez ❙ 1911 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

When Sultan Mulai Hafid of Morocco was besieged in Fez by tribal rebels, his troops under French Colonel Emile Mangin held the city and eventually drove off a final massive assault (11 May). Fez was then relieved by French forces under General Robert Monier from Casablanca and Colonel Jean Broulard from Tangiers and the rebels were forced to withdraw (12 March–22 May 1911).

Fez ❙ 1912 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Moroccan soldiers in the French garrison at Fez mutinied and were put down by General Robert Monier, after which the city came under siege by Moroccan forces opposed to Sultan Mulai Hafid. A relief column under Colonel Henri Gouraud arrived to destroy the nearby Moroccan camp with artillery and a French Protectorate was soon declared (17 April–1 June 1912).

Fidenae ❙ 426 ❙ Roman-Etruscan Wars

After losing to the Etruscans near Fidenae at **Cremera** (477), Rome renewed the war against Fidenae and, early in the campaign, King Tolumnius of Veii was killed, reputedly in single combat. Following subsequent Roman failure, Aemielius Mamercus was appointed Dictator in command and Fidenae was taken by storm and looted. A few years later, Rome advanced upstream against **Veii** itself.

Field of Blood ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Antioch, Syria**

Figueras ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Jacques Dugommier repulsed a Spanish invasion of France, then advanced into Catalonia and was killed by a cannonball (17 November) while attacking General Amarillas Comte de la Union in defensive lines at Banyuls, covering Figueras. De la Union was killed (20 November) as General Dominique de Perignon stormed the pass at Banyuls and Figueras itself fell a week later (17–20 November 1794).

Figueras ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When Spanish insurgent leader Juan Antonio Martínez seized the Catalonian town of Figueras, near the French border, he was immediately besieged by Marshal Jacques Macdonald. The garrison held out in the hope of relieving French pressure on the siege of **Tarragona**, but no help came. The starving garrison surrendered three days after a sortie was heavily repulsed (9 April–19 August 1811).

Fihl ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Following great Arab victories at **Ajnadin** and the **Yarmuk**, the Byzantine General Baanes attempted to halt the Muslim advance towards **Damascus**. At Fihl, in the eastern Jordan Valley (near the site of ancient Pella) Arab General Khalid ibn al-Walid drove him back and seized the nearby town of Basain (modern Beth Shan). Khalid then continued on through **Marj as-Suffar** (23 January 635).

Finisterre ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Cape Finisterre**

Finland ❙ 1939–1940 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

See **Winter War**

Finschhafen ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Huon Peninsula**

Finta ❙ 1653 ❙ Moldavian Civil War

In a struggle for the throne of Moldavia, Prince Vasile Lupu was driven out by rival George Stefan, aided by Wallachian and Transylvanian troops. Supported by his Cossack son-in-law, Timus, Lupu was briefly restored, before a decisive battle on the road to Tirgoviste at Finta saw Lupu defeated and exiled. Stefan then resumed the throne (17 November 1653).

Fiodoroivskoy ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Vyazma**

Firadz ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid advancing up the Euphrates from **Ain Tamar** destroyed the hostile Bani Tughlib, then pursued the Persian army up to Firadz, close to the frontier of the Byzantine Empire. There he routed a combined Roman-Sassanian army but wisely did not advance further. Khalid was soon summoned to join the Muslim offensive in Syria at **Ajnadin** (January 634)

Firket ❙ 1896 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

At the start of Britain's campaign to reconquer the Sudan after the fall of **Khartoum**, General Herbert Kitchener's British-Egyptian-Sudanese army attacked the Mahdists at Firket, south of Akasha. The Dervish army was driven out by a surprise dawn assault with about 1,000 killed, including commander Hammuda Idris. Kitchener then advanced through **Hafir** to Dongola (7 June 1896).

First of June ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

To protect a desperately needed food convoy from North America, French Admiral Louis Villaret de Joyeuse took his fleet to sea and drew off the British force of Admiral Richard Howe. After four days of running battle, the decisive struggle was joined off Ushant and the French lost seven ships captured and one sunk. Howe won, but the food convoy arrived safely (29 May–1 June 1794).

Firth of Forth ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Hoping to promote rebellion against England, French Admiral Claude Chevalier de Forbin sailed to the east coast of Scotland with 10,000 soldiers and James Stuart the Old Pretender. Intercepted at the Firth of Forth by Admiral Sir George Byng, Forbin escaped with just a single ship captured. His withdrawal ended French hopes of provoking a Scottish rising (13 March 1708).

Fish Creek ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

General Frederick Middleton took command of Canadian forces against rebellion in Saskatchewan and marched on the rebel headquarters at Batoche, southwest of Prince Albert. But to the south at Fish Creek, he was ambushed by rebel leader Gabriel Dumont. Although the Méti and Indians inflicted about 50 casualties, Middleton cautiously continued his advance on **Batoche** (24 April 1885).

Fishdam Ford ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In pursuit of guerrilla General Thomas Sumter after his defeat at **Fishing Creek** (18 August), British cavalry under Major James Wemyss marched west against the rebels at Moore's Hill, in Chester County, South Carolina, where they collided to the south at Fishdam Ford. Wemyss was wounded and repulsed in a confused action, but Sumter was further pursued to **Blackstocks** (9 November 1780).

Fisher's Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Following defeat at the **Opequon**, Confederate commander Jubal A. Early retreated along the Shenandoah to Fisher's Hill, just south of Strasburg, Virginia, where he was attacked by pursuing Union General Philip Sheridan. Early was badly beaten—losing 1,200 casualties, 1,000 prisoners and 16 guns—and he soon suffered further defeat at **Tom's Brook** and **Cedar Creek** (21–22 September 1864).

Fishguard ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Shortly after a failed French invasion of Ireland at **Bantry Bay**, Captain Jean-Baptiste Laroque landed 1,400 French troops and ex-convicts near Fishguard in southwestern Wales. With insufficient food and weapons, the demoralised French under American adventurer Colonel William Tate surrendered next day to John Campbell Lord Cawdor without a shot fired (23 February 1797).

Fish Hook ❙ 1970 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Cambodia**

Fishing Creek ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Immediately after routing the rebels at **Camden**, British commander Charles Earl Cornwallis sent cavalry leader Colonel Banastre Tarleton after partisan Colonel Thomas Sumter, marching north with loot from **Wateree Ferry**. Catching Sumter at Fishing Creek, South Carolina, Tarleton virtually destroyed his force and recovered British prisoners as well as the looted supplies (18 August 1780).

Fish River ❙ 1781 ❙ 1st Cape Frontier War

When Xhosa crossed the Fish River into Dutch South Africa's Zuurveld (modern Bathurst and Albany), eastern border commander Adriaan van Jaarsveld attacked with 92 whites and 40 Khoi. Rarabe's brother Langa withdrew, but other Chiefs would not. After two months of fighting along the Fish, the Xhosa were driven out, ending the first Frontier War (23 May–19 July 1781).

Fish River ❙ 1819 ❙ 5th Cape Frontier War

The Xhosa Prophet Nxele was heavily repulsed attacking **Grahamstown** in Cape Colony and withdrew east pursued by British Colonel Thomas Willshire and Boers under Andries Stockenstrom. At the mouth of the Fish River, Nxele attacked the Boers and was driven off with terrible losses. He then surrendered near Trompettersdrif and later drowned while escaping from custody (13 August 1819).

Fish River ❙ 1851 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

While British forces advanced to the **Waterkloof**, further south Colonel George Mackinnon led 1,000 troops and 300 Mfengo levies against Xhosa on the Fish, 30 miles northeast of Grahamstown. In a serious incident, an isolated company under Captain William J. Oldham was attacked with 32 killed and 21 wounded, although Mackinnon eventually secured the area (September 1851).

Fismes ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

As General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussian-Russian army advanced towards the French capital, they met a force under Marshal Auguste Marmont at Fismes, west of **Rheims**, where Marmont was repulsed in a sharp action. As a result, Napoleon Bonaparte abandoned Rheims, while the Allies felt they could ignore the French Emperor and continue the drive on Paris (17 March 1814).

Fiume ❙ 1919 ❙ D'Annunzio's Insurrection

Italy and Yugoslavia disputed post-war possession of the Dalmation port of Fiume and Italian adventurer Gabriele D'Annunzio led volunteers to seize the city. When the Treaty of Rapallo declared Fiume independent, D'Annunzio declared war on Italy but withdrew under Italian bombardment. Benito Mussolini annexed Fiume in 1923 (12 September–27 December 1919).

Five Forks ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

With Union forces attacking his defences southwest of **Petersburg**, Virginia, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee ordered General George Pickett to hold the crossroads at Five Forks, northwest of **Dinwiddie Court House**. Union commander Philip Sheridan secured a brilliant victory—taking over 5,000 prisoners—which is said to have decided the fate of Petersburg (1 April 1865).

Flamanda ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

While August von Mackensen campaigned down the Danube from **Tutrakan** towards **Constanta**, Romanian commander Alexandru Averescu attempted a counter-offensive further upriver between Zimnicea and Flamanda. The Romanian crossing into Bulgaria was a disorganised shambles and, after defeat near Flamanda, their offensive was abandoned (29 September–3 October 1916).

Flamborough Head ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American John Paul Jones led a small squadron against a Baltic convoy off Yorkshire near Flamborough Head, where his converted

merchantman *Bonhomme Richard* engaged the British frigate *Serapis* under Captain Richard Pearson. In one of America's most famous naval actions, Jones forced Pearson to surrender as his own ship sank, then took the captured convoy to Texel (23 September 1779).

Flanders ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In bloody action fought across Flanders, the Allies and Germans struggled for advantage, from the **Yser** in the north, through **Langemark**, **Ypres**, **Gheluvelt**, **Nonne Boschen**, **Messines** and **Armentières** to **La Bassée**. After shocking losses on both sides, the line stabilised, marking the end of mobility and the start of trench warfare (10 October–30 November 1914).

Flanders ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

On the offensive against the northern end of the **Hindenburg Line**, King Albert of Belgium, with General Sir Herbert Plumer and French under Jean Degoutte, advanced between Lille and the coast against General Friedrich von Arnim. Paschendaele, Dixmude and Armentières were quickly taken and the Allies then advanced on **Courtrai** (28 September–10 October 1918).

Flanders Ridges ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Ypres**

Fleetwood Hill ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Brandy Station**

Flers-Courcelette ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

General Sir Henry Rawlinson led a fresh assault in the Battle of the **Somme**, attacking on an extended front northeast from **Pozières**, supported by the first use of tanks on the Western Front. The Allies secured considerable territory, capturing Martinpuich, Flers and Courcelette, but suffered very heavy losses before German reinforcements stabilised the front (15–22 September 1916).

Fleurus ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

Withdrawing after defeat at **Höchst** in June, Protestants under Count Ernst von Mansfeld and Christian of Brunswick marched west towards Bergen-op-Zoom, besieged by General Ambrogio de Spinola. At Fleurus, near Charleroi, Spanish General Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba was defeated attempting to block them. Six weeks later (4 October) Bergen was relieved (29 August 1622).

Fleurus ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Following French defeat at **Walcourt** at the hands of Prince George Frederic of Waldeck, command was given to Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg, who gained his revenge at Fleurus, northeast of Charleroi. Waldeck's German-Spanish-English army was decisively defeated, with massive losses in casualties and prisoners, and Luxembourg went on to secure Flanders (1 July 1690).

Fleurus ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The Austrian-British-Hanoverian army of Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg, advancing to relieve the siege of **Charleroi**, arrived one day late to prevent its surrender and launched a large-scale attack on French positions to the northeast at Fleurus. Coburg was routed after a counter-attack led by General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan and Austria abandoned the Netherlands (26 June 1794).

Fleury (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

General Konstantin Schmidt von Knobelsdorf renewed the offensive northeast of **Verdun**, launching a massive bombardment with gas around Fleury and nearby fortifications at Thiaumont. However, a French counter-attack under General Charles Mangin prevented a breakthrough to Souville and the German offensive stalled, with troops diverted to the **Somme** (23 June–1 July 1916).

Fleury (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In a third attack northeast of **Verdun**, Germans again tried to break through around Fleury towards **Souville**. General Robert Nivelle's defence held firm and the Germans were repulsed. Generals Erich von Falkenhayn and Konstantin Schmidt von Knobelsdorf were replaced and a lull followed until the French offensive towards **Douaumont** (1 August–6 September 1916).

Flodden ❙ 1513 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

Despite a previous cross-border raid being beaten at **Broomhouse** in August, James IV of Scotland invaded England, where Henry VIII sent Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey to meet him in a bloody engagement at Flodden, south of the Tweed near Branxton. While both sides lost heavily, King James and 12 earls were killed in a disastrous defeat and the Scots withdrew (9 September 1513).

Florence ❙ 405 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Faesulae**

Florence ❙ 1529–1530 ❙ 2nd Habsburg-Valois War

When Spain and France made peace in Italy, Florence continued the war and was besieged by Imperial Prince Philibert of Orange. The Florentine Francisco Ferrucci broke out after ten months but was routed at Gavinana in the Pistoia Mountains, where both Ferrucci and Philibert were killed (2 August). Florence then surrendered, ending the Republic (14 October 1529–12 August 1530).

Flores ❙ 1591 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

See **Azores**

Flores Fight ❙ 1839 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

See **San Gabriels, Texas**

Flores Sea ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Madoera Strait**

Florida, Bolivia ❙ 1814 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Sent to organise resistance in the Santa Cruz area of modern Bolivia, Argentine guerrilla leader Ignacio Warnes, under General Juan Antonio Alvarez de Arenales, met and defeated a Spanish Royalist force at Florida, then marched 50 miles northeast to seize the city of Santa Cruz. After subsequent Argentine defeats in the east of the country, Warnes was killed at **Parí** (25 May 1814).

Florida, USA ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

While escorting a British convoy from Havana to Bermuda, the brig *Epervier* (Commander Richard Wales) was attacked off the coast of Florida by the American sloop *Peacock* (Captain Lewis Warrington). Wales was forced to strike his colours when the smaller British ship was dismasted and heavily damaged with eight killed and 15 wounded. However, the convoy escaped (29 April 1814).

Florina ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Monastir**

Florina ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

With Romania about to enter the war, Allied forces under General Maurice Sarrail attempted a diversionary offensive into Serbia from **Salonika**. Bulgarians and Germans on the western flank launched a massive pre-emptive attack against the Serbs around Florina, but after heavy fighting, the Serbs held firm and the struggle died down until a new advance towards **Monastir** (15–27 August 1916).

Florina ❙ 1947 ❙ Greek Civil War

Determined to establish a headquarters in northern Greece, Communist commander Markos Vaphiadis led about 650 men against Florina, where a fifth column rising failed to eventuate and he was repulsed after five hours. When Vaphiadis attacked again four days later, a stronger government force with air support drove him off with heavy losses (28 May & 1 June 1947).

Florina ❙ 1949 ❙ Greek Civil War

Communist leader Nikos Zakhariadis took command from "defeatist" Markos Vaphiadis after **Kastoria** and sent over 4,000 men against Florina, where they secured part of the town. Attacked by government forces, with massive air support, the insurgents were driven out with over 1,000 casualties. They then withdrew south to their stronghold around **Vitsi** (12–16 February 1949).

Flowing Springs ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Summit Point**

Flushing ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

As part of the diversionary expedition to **Walcheran** Island guarding Antwerp, British forces led by General Sir John Pitt Lord Chatham laid siege to Flushing, held by a 5,000-strong garrison under General Louis-Claude Monnet. After a bold defence, Monnet was forced to capitulate, for which he was court-martialled. However, the British expedition overall was a costly disaster (2–15 August 1809).

Focsani ❙ 1789 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Russian forces under General Alexander Suvurov advanced into Turkish Wallachia, where they joined with Austrian Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg to attack the Turks under Mustapha Pasha at Focsani in Moldavia (modern Romania). The Turkish camp fell by storm with heavy losses and the routed survivors fled, abandoning a massive booty of cannon and stores (20 July 1789).

Focsani ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Maracesti**

Foggia ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

While Anglo-American forces landed in southwestern Italy at **Salerno**, British General Sir Bernard Montgomery raced up the east coast after landing at Messina and Taranto, heading for the strategic airfield at Foggia. Montgomery seized Foggia—the same day **Naples** fell—to bring southern Europe within range of Allied bombers. He then advanced north against **Termoli** (1 October 1943).

Foix ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With French forces in Spain occupied with the siege of **Valencia**, Spanish General Pedro Sarsfield led a cheeky raid across the border and temporarily seized and ransomed the French town of Foix, 45 miles south of Toulouse on the Ariege in the foothills of the Pyrenees. Although the action had little strategic value, it was a welcome boost to Allied morale (19 February 1812).

Folck's Mill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cumberland**

Fombio ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Piacenza**

Fondouk Pass ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As British forces broke through the **Mareth Line** into southern Tunisia, American tanks and infantry under General Charles Ryder circled west towards Fondouk Pass. Despite heavy air support, the attack failed against intense German defence. British and Americans then combined to smash their way through the Pass but too late to cut off the retreating Axis army (27–30 March & 8–9 April 1943).

Fontaine-Française ❙ 1595 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

When Phillip II of Spain refused to recognise Henry IV of France and supported the dubious claim of his own daughter Elizabeth, Henry declared war on Spain. A Spanish invasion of French Burgundy from Milan was repulsed at Fontaine-Française, northeast of Dijon, but a further Spanish invasion from the Netherlands seized territory in the northwest (9 June 1595).

Fontana Fredda ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
See **Sacile**

Fontenailles ❙ 841 ❙ Frankish War of Succession
See **Fontenoy, France**

Fontenatum ❙ 841 ❙ Frankish War of Succession
See **Fontenoy, France**

Fontenay ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Royalist leader Maurice d'Elbée secured victory at **Thouars** for the counter-revolution in western France, then advanced south towards Fontenay-le-Comte. At nearby Pissotte, the rebels were routed by Republican General Francois Chalbos, with d'Elbée wounded. A fresh attack nine days later drove Chalbos out and the Royalists captured valuable arms and stores (16 & 26 May 1793).

Fontenoy, Belgium ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Having initially respected the neutrality of the Austrian Netherlands, Louis XV of France and Marshal Maurice de Saxe took an army into Flanders to besiege Tournai. Five miles southeast at Fontenoy, Saxe defeated a large English-Austrian-Dutch-Hanoverian relief force under William Augustus Duke of Cumberland. He then went on to take Tournai and all of Flanders (11 May 1745).

Fontenoy, France ❙ 841 ❙ Frankish War of Succession

Amid protracted civil war for the Frankish crown following the death of Charlemagne, Emperor Lothair I met his brothers Ludwig the German and Charles the Bold at Fontenoy, near Auxerre in central France. The decisive battle which became known as the "Judgement of God" saw Lothair suffer a heavy defeat, leading to the Treaty of Verdun and partition of the empire (25 June 841).

Foochow ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War
See **Fuzhou**

Foochow ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Fuzhou**

Forbach ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Spicheren**

Force Z ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
See ***Prince of Wales*** **and** ***Repulse***

Ford ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **North Anna**

Ford of the Biscuits ❙ 1594 ❙ O'Donnell's Rebellion

In a prelude to the Tyrone Rebellion, Irish rebels Hugh O'Donnell and Cormac O'Neill (brother of the Earl of Tyrone) ambushed government troops sent to relieve Enniskillen, Ulster. At the nearby River Arney, the English under Sir Henry Duke and Sir Edward Herbert were defeated and lost over 100 men. The battle was named for biscuit rations spilled in the fighting (7 August 1594).

Formigny ❙ 1450 ❙ Hundred Years War

At the conclusion of a five-year truce, France invaded English Normandy and Sir Thomas Kyriel took a fresh army to support Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset. Marching from Cherbourg to relieve **Caen**, Kyriel was routed and captured at Formigny by Count Arthur of Richemont and Count Charles of Clermont. Defeat at Formigny led directly to England losing Normandy (15 April 1450).

Fornham ❙ 1173 ❙ Anglo-Norman Rebellion

With Henry II of England away in France, Robert Beaumont Earl of Leicester and his Flemish mercenaries joined with Hugh Bigod Earl of Norfolk supporting the King's eldest son "Young King Henry." A Royalist army under Richard de Lucy and Humphrey de Bohun utterly defeated the rebellious Barons at Fornham St Genevieve in Suffolk and Leicester was captured (16 October 1173).

Fornovo ❙ 1495 ❙ Italian War of Charles VIII

Charles VIII of France marching north from his conquest of Naples was blocked by the mercenary army of Milan and Venice under Giovanni Gonzago. At Fornovo, west of Parma, French Generals Louis de la Trémouille and Gian Giacomo Trivulzio drove the Italians off. Charles continued his withdrawal to France and defeat at **Aversa** the next year cost him Naples (6 July 1495).

Fort Alabama ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

See **Thonotosassa**

Fort Anderson ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On campaign against the Union army in North Carolina, General James Longstreet sent Confederate Generals Daniel H. Hill and James J. Pettigrew against the powerful Union base at New Bern, at the mouth of the Neuse. At Fort Anderson, the Confederates were heavily repulsed by Colonel Hiram Anderson and withdrew north to **Washington**, North Carolina (13–15 March 1863).

Fort Anderson ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Wilmington**

Fort Anne ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General John Burgoyne pursuing Colonel Pierce Long down Lake Champlain from **Fort Ticonderoga** was too slow to trap the Americans at Skenesboro and sent Colonel John Hill against Fort Anne, where Long was reinforced by Colonel Henry van Rensselaer. Hill suffered a costly defeat, but with Burgoyne approaching, the rebels burned the fort and continued south (8 July 1777).

Fort Apalachicola ❙ 1816 ❙ 1st Seminole Indian War

See **Negro Fort**

Fort Balaguer ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In one of the few successes of the disastrously incompetent Allied siege of **Tarragona**, General Sir John Murray sent Colonel William Prevost south against French-held Fort Balaguer, guarding the coast road from Valencia. While Prevost succeeded in capturing the fort, a few days later the attack on Tarragona was abandoned and Murray withdrew by sea to Alicante (3–7 June 1813).

Fort Bisland ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

On the offensive in western Louisiana, Union forces under General Nathaniel P. Banks advanced up the Bayou Teche against Confederate General Richard Taylor and Colonel Tom Green at Fort Bisland, west of Berwick City. Heavy fighting forced Taylor to withdraw his outnumbered force northwest through a skilled rearguard action further upstream at **Irish Bend** (12–13 April 1863).

Fort Blakely ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Blakely**

Fort Bowyer ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

On the offensive in the Gulf of Mexico, British Commodore William Percy and Colonel Edward Nicholls attacked Fort Bowyer (modern Fort Morgan) guarding Mobile Bay, held by a small force under Major William Lawrence. Landing after heavy bombardment, the British were badly beaten with 160 killed and the sloop *Hermes* sunk before they retreated to **Pensacola** (12–15 September 1814).

Fort Bowyer ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812

Following defeat at **New Orleans**, British forces under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and General John Lambert attacked Fort Bowyer (modern Fort Morgan) at the mouth of Mobile Bay, which had repulsed an earlier assault. Major William Lawrence's garrison was overwhelmed and the British were threatening Mobile

itself when news arrived that the war was over (8–12 February 1815).

Fort Brooke ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Two Union ships under Captain Alexander A. Semmes led an expedition into Hillsborough Bay, Florida, where they bombarded Fort Brooke, just east of Tampa, defended by Captain John Westcott. A landing party then captured two Confederate ships on the nearby Hillsborough River and a third was scuttled before the Union expedition withdrew (16–18 October 1863).

Fort Carey ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Wateree Ferry**

Fort Carillon ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Ticonderoga**

Fort Caspar ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

See **Platte Bridge**

Fort Clinton ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Campaigning north from New York City, British General Sir Henry Clinton attacked American fortresses on the Hudson. Fort Montgomery, held by Governor George Clinton, fell quickly, but nearby Fort Clinton, under his brother James Clinton, was strongly defended. It eventually fell after heavy losses on both sides, though the offensive failed to help the British at **Saratoga** (6 October 1777).

Fort Constantine ❙ 1836–1837 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

See **Constantine**

Fort Darling ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Drewry's Bluff**

Fort Davidson ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Sterling Price started a large-scale expedition across Missouri by attacking Fort Davidson, at Pilot Knob north of Ironton, defended by General Thomas Ewing. The heavily outnumbered garrison inflicted over 1,500 casualties before escaping under cover of dark and the Union army regrouped to meet Price in western Missouri at **Lexington** (27 September 1864).

Fort Dearborn ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

When American General William Hull was blockaded by the British in **Detroit**, he unwisely ordered Captain Nathan Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, on the site of modern Chicago. After abandoning the fort, the militia garrison and civilians were attacked by Potawatomi Indians. Many were massacred, though Heald was among the prisoners. Detroit surrendered next day (15 August 1812).

Fort Defiance ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

With the great Seminole leader Osceola threatening Fort Defiance outside Micanopy, Florida, garrison commander Major Julius Heilman led a bold counter-offensive, attempting an ambitious double envelopment. The Indians were repulsed after some hard fighting, but Heilman lacked the resources to complete his strategy and he returned to the fort (9 June 1836).

Fort del Or ❙ 1580 ❙ Geraldine Rebellion

Supporting James Fitzmaurice and his cousin Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Desmond against Anglo-Scots colonisation of Ulster, Spanish and Italians under Sebastiano di San Guiseppe landed at Smerwick, where they were besieged in Fort del Or by Lord Arthur Grey de Wilton. After being forced to surrender, a reported 600 were massacred, though San Guiseppe survived (7–10 November 1580).

Fort De Russy ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks opened his campaign up the Red River in Louisiana by

sending Generals Andrew J. Smith and Joseph Mower against the partly completed Confederate Fort de Russy, below Alexandria. A bold assault from the landward side forced garrison commander Colonel William Byrd to surrender and Banks continued upriver towards **Mansfield** (14 March 1864).

Fort Donelson ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On the offensive in western Kentucky, Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured **Fort Henry** on the Tennessee River, then marched ten miles east against Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, held by Confederate Generals John B. Floyd, Gideon Pillow and Simon B. Buckner. After heavy fighting and naval bombardment, the fort and 12,000 men surrendered unconditionally (11–16 February 1862).

Fort Donelson ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Determined to disrupt Union shipping on the Cumberland, in Tennessee, Confederate commander Joseph Wheeler, supported by Generals Nathan B. Forrest and John A. Wharton, attacked Fort Donelson and nearby Dover. The heavily outnumbered garrison under Colonel Abner C. Harding refused to surrender and heavy fighting saw Wheeler forced to withdraw (3 February 1863).

Fort Drane (1st) ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Amid fighting around Fort Drane, near Irvine, south of modern Gainesville, Florida, the great Seminole Chief Osceola launched an unexpected attack on the fortress itself. Most unusual for the time, Osceola attacked at night, but following two hours of fierce fighting after midnight, he was driven off and withdrew with only a few captured horses. The fort was later abandoned (20 April 1836).

Fort Drane (2nd) ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Seminole Indians who occupied abandoned Fort Drane, south of Gainesville, Florida, were later attacked in the open by Major Benjamin Pierce from nearby Fort Defiance. Chief Osceola narrowly escaped capture in heavy fighting before Pierce was forced to withdraw to Micanopy. Two months later, Osceola was lured out of the everglades and seized under a flag of truce (21 August 1836).

Fort Driant ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As part of the assault on **Metz**, American forces under General LeRoy Irwin failed trying to storm the powerful Fort Driant. A second assault after massive bombardment penetrated tunnels under the fort before it too was repulsed with over 500 casualties. A third assault took the city of Metz, but Driant held out for another two weeks (27 September, 3–13 October & 9 November–8 December 1944).

Fort Duquesne ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Three years after the British disaster at **Monongahela**, Brigadier John Forbes led a fresh advance on the French at Fort Duquesne (modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). A patrol by Major James Grant was surrounded and suffered heavy losses (14 September). By the time a full attack was prepared, French Captain Francois-Marie de Lignery blew up the fort and fled (23 November 1758).

Fort Erie ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

In a courageous raid across the Niagara River with 100 men in two longboats, American Captain Jesse Elliott seized two British brigs under the guns of Fort Erie. *Caledonia* (Lieutenant Robert Irvine) was sailed across river to Black Rock, but *Detroit* (Lieutenant Frederic Rolette)—the former American vessel *Adams*—was grounded mid-river, then stripped and destroyed (8–9 October 1812).

Fort Erie (1st) ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American General Jacob Brown led a fresh offensive across the southern Niagara River, taking 3,500 men into Canada to attack Fort Erie, which had been recaptured by the British a

year earlier in the offensive following victory at **Stoney Creek**. Major Thomas Buck surrendered the strategic fort and the Americans marched north against General Sir Phineas Riall at **Chippewa** (2–3 July 1814).

Fort Erie (2nd) ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Advancing against the Americans on the Canadian shore of the Niagara days after victory at **Lundy's Lane**, British General Sir Gordon Drummond besieged General Edmund Gaines at Fort Erie. A major assault was repulsed with heavy losses (15 August) and, after a bloody sortie (17 September), General George Izard blew up the fort and withdrew across the river (4 August–5 November 1814).

Fort Fisher ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In an expedition against the vital Confederate port of Wilmington, North Carolina, Admiral David D. Porter and General Benjamin F. Butler led a combined Union assault on nearby Fort Fisher. Butler was driven off by a determined Confederate Division led by General Robert F. Hoke and the garrison under Colonel Charles Lamb. He was later relieved of command (7–27 December 1864).

Fort Fisher ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

A renewed attempt on Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, North Carolina, saw Union General Alfred H. Terry, supported by Admiral David D. Porter, defeat Confederate General Robert F. Hoke under General Braxton Bragg. Colonel Charles Lamb surrendered the fort after heavy shelling and infantry assault and Terry ascended the Cape Fear against **Wilmington** (13–17 January 1865).

Fort Foster ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

See **Thonotosassa**

Fort Foureau ❙ 1900 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

See **Kousséri**

Fort Frontenac ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Two years after British defeat at **Oswego** on Lake Ontario, British Colonel John Bradstreet regained the southern shore of the lake and sailed against Fort Frontenac (modern Kingston) guarding the entrance to the St Lawrence. After a bold assault, French Commandant Pierre Jacques Payen de Noyan surrendered his small garrison and a massive supply of guns and stores (27 August 1758).

Fort George, Florida ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Pensacola**

Fort George, Quebec ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Colonel Winfield Scott invaded Canada across the Niagara River on Lake Ontario and attacked the British at Fort George, supported by the American fleet under Commodore Isaac Chauncey. With over 350 casualties, British General John Vincent spiked his guns and withdrew west, counter-attacking within days at **Stoney Creek**. America abandoned the fort in December (27 May 1813).

Fort Harrison ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **New Market Heights**

Fort Hatteras ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On campaign against blockade-runners off North Carolina, Union General Benjamin F. Butler and Admiral Silas H. Stringham attacked the Confederate Forts Hatteras and Clark on Hatteras Island, held by Colonel William F. Martin. Following a bold amphibious attack, which cost just a handful of Union casualties, Martin surrendered the forts and about 700 men (28–29 August 1861).

Fort Henry ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

With the Confederates defeated in eastern Kentucky at **Mill Springs**, a separate Union force under General Ulysses S. Grant advanced

in western Kentucky against Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, defended by General Lloyd Tilghman. The fort surrendered to Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote after bombardment from the river and Grant marched east against **Fort Donelson** (6 February 1862).

Fort Hindman ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Arkansas Post**

Fort Huger ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Suffolk**

Fort Itala ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Over-confident after victory at **Blood River Poort**, days later Boer commander Louis Botha marched into Natal and sent his brother Christiaan against Fort Itala, east of Dundee, defended by Major Archibald Chapman. A reckless frontal assault by the Boers was driven off with costly losses and, after a further repulse at nearby Fort Prospect, the commando withdrew north (26 September 1901).

Fort Jesus ❙ 1696–1698 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

See **Mombasa**

Fort King ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

On patrol outside Fort King, near modern Ocala, Florida, 18 men under Captain Gabriel Rains were ambushed by a much larger Seminole force led by Halleck Tustenuggee. In fierce fighting, with four soldiers and three Indians killed, Rains was severely wounded but got his men back to the fort. For his courage, he was later brevetted Major. Tustenuggee was also wounded (28 April 1840).

Fort Laramie ❙ 1854 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Marching east from Fort Laramie, in southeastern Wyoming, 24-year-old Lieutenant John Grattan unwisely attempted to arrest some Brulé Sioux who had killed an emigrant's cow. Chief Conquering Bear was fatally wounded in an exchange of fire and, in retribution, Grattan and his entire detachment of 29 were killed. The army was avenged a year later at **Ash Hollow** (18 August 1854).

Fort Lee ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

With **Fort Washington** on Manhattan Island secured by General William Howe, General Charles Earl Cornwallis crossed the Hudson against Fort Lee, just recently reinforced by American General George Washington. Attacking with 4,000 British and Hessian troops, Cornwallis seized Fort Lee and valuable military supplies, although Washington led his troops to safety (20 November 1776).

Fort Loudoun ❙ 1760 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

When Governor William Lyttelton of South Carolina unwisely provoked war against the Cherokee, Chief Oconostota besieged Fort Loudoun, near Vonore, Tennessee, held by Colonel Paul Demeré. Captain John Stuart negotiated a surrender, but the 200-strong garrison was butchered as they left for **Fort Prince George**. Stuart was captured and Demeré was tortured to death (8 August 1760).

Fort Loyal ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

Following French success against **Schenectady** and **Salmon Falls**, Rene Robinau de Portneuf and Augustine de Courtmanche soon led Canadians and Indians against Fort Loyal at Falmouth, near modern Portland, Maine, held by Captain Sylvanus Davis. When a British sortie was destroyed the garrison surrendered, but over 100 were butchered and Davis was held prisoner (16–20 May 1690).

Fort Macon ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Ambrose E. Burnside led an expedition against the North Carolina coast, where he captured the key town of **New Bern**, on the Neuse, then sent Brigadier General John G. Parke southeast to the Atlantic against Fort

Macon. When his heavy guns arrived, Parke smashed the fort's defences and Colonel Moses J. White surrendered about 400 men (23 March–25 April 1862).

Fort McAllister ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

In a naval assault on Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point outside Savannah, Georgia, three Union ironclads under Captain Percival Drayton, supported by gunboats and mortar schooners, bombarded the fortress, held by Captain George W. Anderson. The Union squadron was eventually forced to withdraw and Fort McAllister was not taken until almost two years later (3 March 1863).

Fort McAllister ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

When Union commander William T. Sherman reached Savannah (10 December) after his "March to the Sea" through Georgia, General William B. Hazen attacked Major George W. Anderson at strategic Fort McAllister, southwest of the city. A bold assault saw Hazen take the fort by storm and, on the night of 20/21 December, the Confederates evacuated Savannah (13 December 1864).

Fort McHenry ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

British General Robert Ross advanced to seize **Baltimore**, while Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane's naval squadron moved upriver to bombard the city's defences at Fort McHenry, held by Major George Armistead. Ross was defeated and killed on land and, when the bombardment of the fort next day failed to make any impression, the entire force withdrew (13–14 September 1814).

Fort Meigs ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

With Americans defeated west of Lake Erie at **Frenchtown** in January, British General Henry Proctor took a large force from Amherstburg up the Maumee to attack General William Harrison at the powerful new stockade at Fort Meigs. Proctor crushed part of a relief force under General Green Clay (**Dudley's Defeat**), but he lacked resources to take the fort and withdrew to Canada (1–5 May 1813).

Fort Mercer ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

After capturing Philadelphia with victory at **Brandywine**, British General Sir William Howe attacked Fort Mercer, on the west bank of the Hudson, held by Colonel Christopher Greene. During a poorly planned assault, Hessian General Car von Donop was heavily repulsed and killed (22 October). When **Fort Mifflin** opposite fell, Fort Mercer was finally evacuated (22 October–21 November 1777).

Fort Mifflin ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Having captured Philadelphia following victory at **Brandywine**, British General Sir William Howe and his brother Admiral Richard Howe bombarded Fort Mifflin, downstream on the east bank of the Hudson, held by Colonel Samuel Smith (later, Major Simeon Thayer). The Americans withdrew after massive casualties and Howe turned against **Fort Mercer** (10 October–15 November 1777).

Fort Mims ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Creek under Red Eagle (William Weatherford) took advantage of America's war with Britain and followed action at **Burnt Corn** by attacking Major Daniel Beasley at Fort Mims, north of Mobile, Alabama. More than half the 500 militia and civilians in the fort were killed in a brutal assault. In November, the Americans were avenged at **Tallaseehatchee**, **Talladega** and **Autossee** (30 August 1813).

Fort Montgomery ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Clinton**

Fort Moultrie ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Sullivan**

Fort Necessity ❙ 1754 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Threatening Fort Duquesne (modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Colonel George Washington and about 150 Virginia militia defeated a French patrol at **Youghiogany**, but were driven back to Fort Necessity, near modern Uniontown, by French and Indians under Captain Louis Coulon de Villiers. Washington capitulated after nine hours' fighting and his force was released (3 July 1754).

Fort Niagara ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

British General John Prideaux advanced along the Mohawk to Lake Ontario and sailed west to besiege the strong French fortress at Niagara, defended by Captain Pierre Pouchot. Sir William Johnson took command after Prideaux was killed by a shell and, when Captain Francois-Marie de Lignery died in a failed relief attempt, Pouchot surrendered next day (June–25 July 1759).

Fort Niagara ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

When American General John Boyd burned Newark before abandoning Fort George on the Niagara River and crossing back into America, British commander Sir Gordon Drummond sent Colonel John Murray across the river against Fort Niagara, where Captain Nathaniel Leonard was said to be drunk. Murray seized the fort at bayonet-point and took 350 prisoners (18 December 1813).

Fort Ninety-Six ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

General Nathanael Greene, pursuing the British into South Carolina, marched west towards the Savannah to besiege the powerful Fort Ninety-Six, held by Colonel John Cruger. Greene lost about 150 casualties and was unable to take the fort. He withdrew when Colonel Lord Francis Rawdon arrived with reinforcements, though the garrison was later evacuated to **Charleston** (22 May–19 June 1781).

Fort Oswego ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Oswego**

Fort Peddie ❙ 1846 ❙ 7th Cape Frontier War

After victory at **Burnshill**, Xhosa forces advanced south into eastern Cape Colony against Colonel Martin Lindsay at Fort Peddie. Although a British supply train was destroyed at the Fish River (21 May), a massive assault on the fort was heavily repulsed (28 May). The garrison held out until Colonel Henry Somerset arrived to defeat the Xhosa at nearby **Gwanga** (30 April–7 June 1846).

Fort Phil Kearney ❙ 1866–1867 ❙ Red Cloud's War

Built in July 1866 to protect the Bozeman Trail from Wyoming to the goldfields of Montana, Fort Phil Kearney, south of modern Sheridan, immediately came under attack and was besieged following the **Wagon Box Fight** (August 1867). Despite being relieved, the so-called Fort Perilous became untenable and was finally abandoned in August 1868 as part of a truce with the Indians.

Fort Pillow ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Raiding Union communications, Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest destroyed **Paducah**, Kentucky, and within weeks marched west from Jackson against Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, held by Major Lionel F. Booth. With Booth killed in heavy fighting, Major William F. Bradford surrendered and the Confederates reportedly murdered many black prisoners (12 April 1864).

Fort Pitt ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

Near the start of Pontiac's War against the British, his Indian allies laid siege to Fort Pitt (modern Pittsburgh), commanded by the Swiss-born Captain Simeon Ecuyer. After intermittent assaults, there was a concentrated five-day attack (27 July–1 August) before the Indians withdrew to support the action at **Bushy Run**. The fort was relieved a week later (22 June–10 August 1763).

Fort Prince George ❙ 1760 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

When Governor William Lyttelton of South Carolina seized several Cherokee Chiefs and

sent them to Fort Prince George as hostages, the fort came under siege by Chief Oconostota. After Captain Richard Cotymore was lured out and fatally wounded (16 February 1760), the Indian hostages were killed. But Oconostota lacked the forces to take the fort and turned northwest against **Fort Loudoun**.

Fort Prospect ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Fort Itala**

Fort Pulaski ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

In an advance on Savannah, Georgia, Union forces under General David Hunter and Captain Quincy A. Gillmore attacked Fort Pulaski, on Cockpit Island, guarding the river approaches to the Confederate city. Although casualties were minimal, Gillmore's new rifled artillery caused heavy damage and Colonel Charles H. Olmstead surrendered the fort and 360 men (10–11 April 1862).

Fort Recovery ❙ 1791 ❙ Little Turtle's War

See **St Clair's Defeat**

Fort Recovery ❙ 1794 ❙ Little Turtle's War

Determined to secure the Ohio Valley, General Anthony Wayne advanced to the site of **St Clair's Defeat** in 1791 on the Wabash, southwest of modern Celina, and established Fort Recovery, which was soon besieged. An attack by Little Turtle of the Miami was heavily repulsed, after which the great Chief was replaced and he did not command the decisive action at **Fallen Timbers** (30 June 1794).

Fort Rice ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

A Cheyenne-Sioux force campaigning in North Dakota attacked strategic Fort Rice, on the Missouri south of Mandan, held by a strong garrison under Colonel John Pattee. About 300 warriors made repeated assaults but were heavily repulsed by steady infantry fire and howitzers. They then withdrew west into Montana and attacked two army columns on the **Powder River** (28 July 1865).

Fort Ridgely ❙ 1862 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Little Crow of the Santee Sioux led a rising in Minnesota, where he slaughtered settlers, then advanced on Fort Ridgely, south of modern Fairfax. A patrol was ambushed at nearby Redwood Ferry, with Captain John Marsh among the 24 killed. However, Fort Ridgely was reinforced by Lieutenant Tim Sheehan and repulsed two costly assaults by Little Crow and Big Eagle (20–22 August 1862).

Forts Jackson and St Philip ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union Flag-Officer David G. Farragut advanced up the Mississippi towards the Confederate city of New Orleans, where he attacked the key defences at Forts Jackson and St Philip, defended by General Johnson K. Duncan and Commander John K. Mitchell. When Farragut's squadron passed the defences and seized **New Orleans** itself, these downstream forts surrendered (16–28 April 1862).

Fort St David ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

See **Negapatam**

Fort St David ❙ 1746–1748 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

Having captured the main British base in southeastern India at **Madras**, French Governor General Joseph Dupleix marched south against Fort St David. The beleaguered garrison was reinforced by British Admiral Thomas Griffin (March 1747) and was later saved by Admiral Edward Boscawen, who went on to attack Dupleix at **Pondicherry** (19 December 1746–11 August 1748).

Fort St David ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

As warfare resumed against Britain in India, newly arrived French Governor-General Comte Thomas Lally took a large force against the powerful British Fort St David, south of Pondicherry. After severe artillery damage and the arrival of a French fleet, the demoralised and poorly led garrison surrendered. Lally then moved inland to besiege **Tanjore** (29 April–2 June 1758).

Fort St George ❙ 1758–1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Madras**

Fort St Joseph ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Spain entered the war, Governor Don Bernardo de Galvez of Lousiana captured **Mobile** in British West Florida (March 1780) then, to avenge an attack at **St Louis**, sent Captain Eugenio Pourré and a mixed force up the Mississippi towards Detroit. Pourré surprised and briefly seized the British garrison at Fort St Joseph, claiming the area for Spain before returning downstream (12 February 1781).

Fort St Philip ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Forts Jackson and St Philip**

Fort Sanders ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

General James Longstreet, attempting to capture Knoxville, Tennessee, from Union commander Ambose E. Burnside, was checked to the south at **Campbell's Station** (16 November), then stormed Fort Sanders, to the northwest. Entangled in Union defences, Longstreet's force lost about 500 casualties and 300 prisoners and he withdrew northeast through **Bean's Station** (29 November 1863).

Fort Schlosser ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

A cheeky raid across the Niagara River into New York State saw a small British force of militia and regulars under Colonel Thomas Clark attack Fort Schlosser, midway down the river opposite Chippewa. They withdrew after causing some damage and a larger-scale British assault occurred a few days later further south at **Black Rock** (5 July 1813).

Fort Schuyler ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Stanwix**

Fort Shelby ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Prairie du Chien**

Fort Sinquefield ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Two days after the massacre at **Fort Mims**, about 100 other Creeks under Prophet Francis (Hillis Hadjo) attacked nearby Fort Sinquefield, west of the Alabama near Grove Hill, held by 30 civilians and militia under Lieutenant James Bailey. Facing a spirited defence, the Indians were driven off with 11 killed—including Francis—and the garrison withdrew to Fort Madison (2 September 1813).

Fort Sitibaldi ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Sitibaldi**

Fort Smith ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Devil's Backbone**

Fort Stanwix ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Supporting the British offensive from Canada, Colonel Barry St Leger advanced down the Mohawk against Fort Stanwix (modern Rome, New York), held by Colonels Peter Gansevoort and Marnius Willett. A relief column was repulsed downstream at **Oriskany**, but when General Benedict Arnold's main force approached, St Leger abandoned his siege and retreated (3–23 August 1777).

Fort Stedman ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a final offensive east from besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, a dawn attack by General John B. Gordon captured Union Fort Stedman, very close to the Confederate Line. But the fort surrendered after a powerful counter-attack by Generals John G. Parke and John F. Hartranft. Gordon withdrew with 3,500 men lost, including 1,900 captured and Petersburg fell a week later (25 March 1865).

Fort Stephenson ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Repulsed from **Fort Meigs**, west of Lake Erie in May, British General Henry Proctor made a further half-hearted assault (28 July) then advanced up the Sandusky in Ohio against Fort Stephenson, held by Major George Croghan.

Following an ineffective bombardment, Proctor and his Indian allies were driven off. Naval defeat on **Lake Erie** the next month ended his campaign (1 August 1813).

Fort Stevens ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Jubal A. Early, invading Maryland after victory at **Lynchburg**, defeated a Union force at the **Monocacy**, then advanced on Washington. However, the delaying action enabled veterans under Generals Horatio G. Wright and Alexander McCook to reinforce the capital and, after defeat to the northwest at Fort Stevens, Early fell back through **Snicker's Ferry** (11–12 July 1864).

Fort Sullivan ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

With North Carolina Loyalists defeated at **Moore's Creek Bridge**, British Admiral Sir Peter Parker and General Henry Clinton took an expedition against South Carolina, bombarding Colonel William Moultrie at Fort Sullivan outside Charleston Harbour. The British fleet was damaged and driven off in a humiliating defeat and the position was renamed Fort Moultrie (28 June 1776).

Fort Sumter ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

In the opening action of the war, Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbour, South Carolina, defended by Major Robert Anderson, who capitulated following a heavy bombardment. While the shelling caused no casualties, the ensuing war cost the lives of over 620,000 soldiers (12–13 April 1861).

Fort Sumter ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Charleston Harbour**

Fort Texas ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

As the war began, Mexican Generals Francisco Meija and Pedro de Ampudia bombarded and besieged Major Jacob Brown at Fort Texas, on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros. Although Brown was killed, Captain Edgar Hawkins held off the Mexicans until relieved by General Zachary Taylor advancing through **Palo Alto**. Nearby modern Brownsville is named for Brown (3–9 May 1846).

Fort Ticonderoga ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

British General James Abercrombie renewed the offensive from Lake George in eastern New York, leading a strong force against Fort Ticonderoga (French Fort Carillon) where Marquis Louis de Montcalm had established effective defensive lines. Abercrombie withdrew after losing almost 2,000 men in a foolhardy frontal assault and was replaced by General Jeffrey Amherst (8 July 1758).

Fort Ticonderoga ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

A year after a costly British repulse at Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain in eastern New York, General Jeffrey Amherst led a fresh assault against the French position, now held by Chevalier Francois-Charles de Bourlamaque. The French blew up the magazine and withdrew after a brief action. A few days later Amherst also captured Crown Point, ten miles to the north (26 July 1759).

Fort Ticonderoga ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

At the start of the war, Americans Colonel Benedict Arnold and Major Ethan Allen attacked Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, held by Captain William Dalaplace and 50 men. Surprised at dawn, Dalaplace surrendered and the Americans secured about 80 guns for the continuing siege of **Boston**. A detached company then marched north against **Crown Point** (10 May 1775).

Fort Ticonderoga ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General John Burgoyne launched a fresh offensive from Canada into New York, where he attacked the powerful Fort Ticonderoga, on the western shore of Lake Champlain, held by General Arthur St Clair. Heavily bombarded from the landward side, St Clair was forced to abandon the fort, evacuating by land and water through **Hubbardton** and **Fort Anne** (5–6 July 1777).

Fort Wagner ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Following a diversionary attack on the defences of **Charleston Harbour**, South Carolina, at **Grimball's Landing**, Union General Quincy Gillmore attacked further east at Fort Wagner, on Morris Island. The Union assault was repulsed by General Pierre G. T. Beauregard after costly fighting and the fort remained under siege until eventual Confederate evacuation (10 July–7 September 1863).

Fort Washington ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Just weeks after victory at **White Plains**, British General William Howe attacked the isolated American Fort Washington, on the northern end of Manhattan Island, held by Colonel Robert Magaw. General George Washington reached nearby **Fort Lee** with reinforcements, but after intense fighting, Magaw surrendered, yielding massive supplies of guns and ammunition (16 November 1776).

Fort Wayne ❙ 1790 ❙ Little Turtle's War

See **Harmar's Defeat**

Fort White ❙ 1850 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

Defeated at **Boomah Pass**, near the Keiskamma River, British survivors withdrew to nearby Fort White, south of Burnshill, where they came under siege by the great Xhosa Chief Sandile. A force of just 120 men under Captain John Mansergh of the 6th Regiment of Foot held off the Xhosa for two days with steady volley fire and Sandile eventually had to withdraw (25–26 December 1850).

Fort William Henry, Maine ❙ 1696 ❙ King William's War

In the final North American action of the war, Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville led a land and sea attack against Fort William Henry at Pemaquid, near modern Bristol, Maine, held by Captain Pascoe Chubb. Supported by Abnaki Indians under Jean-Vincent de Saint Castin, d'Iberville forced the British garrison to surrender and they were transported to Boston (14–15 August 1696).

Fort William Henry, New York ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Marquis Louis de Montcalm marching south from Ticonderoga took a large French and Indian force against Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George in eastern New York. After heavy bombardment, Colonel George Monro surrendered in return for safe withdrawal, but the garrison were treacherously massacred by the Indians. Montcalm destroyed the fort and withdrew (4–9 August 1757).

Fort Zeelandia ❙ 1661–1662 ❙ Chinese Conquest of Taiwan

Defeated by the Manchu at **Nanjing** in 1659, Ming General Zheng Chenggong (known as Koxinga) withdrew to Dutch-held Taiwan and attacked Fort Zeelandia, in the southwest, near Tainan. A long siege cost about 1,600 Dutch lives before Governor Fredrik Coyet surrendered. The Ming held the island until defeat by the Manchu in July 1683 at **Penghu** (1 May 1661–1 February 1662).

Forum Gallorum ❙ 43 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

During renewed war after the murder of Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus was besieged by Mark Antony at **Mutina** (modern Modena). At nearby Forum Gallorum, Antony ambushed and defeated a relief army under Gaius Vibius Pansa,

who was fatally wounded. Antony was then attacked and routed by Aulus Hirtius and was forced back to his camp outside Mutina (14 April 43 BC).

Forum Trebronii ❙ 251 ❙ 1st Gothic War
See **Abrittus**

Fossalta ❙ 1248 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars
Amid continuing warfare between the cities of northern Italy, pro-Papal Guelfs were forced out of Florence, triggering a major offensive by Bologna against Ghibelline leader Enzio (Hensius), son of Emperor Frederick II. At Fossalta, Philip Ugoni of Brescia led the Guelfs to a great victory. Enzio was captured and spent his remaining 22 years as a prisoner in Bologna (26 May 1248).

Foule Point ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
Arriving at **Mauritius** to find it had already fallen, three French frigates under Captain Francois Roquebert headed for Madagascar, where they were attacked off Foule Point by Captain Charles Schomberg with three frigates and a brig. Sharp fighting saw Roquebert defeated and killed, while one other French ship surrendered at Tamatave and the third fled back to France (20 May 1811).

Four Courts ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War
When Irish Republican forces seized Dublin's Four Courts, they came under heavy attack by government forces under General Patrick Daly, supported by General Emmet Dalton. In action which marked the start of the war, artillery smashed the buildings, which were taken by storm. Commander Ernie O'Malley surrendered, though other forces held out in **O'Connell Street** (28–30 June 1922).

Four Days Battle ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War
After unwisely despatching Prince Rupert away down the English Channel, English Admiral George Monck was attacked off North Foreland by a large Dutch fleet under Mihiel de Ruyter. Monck was almost overwhelmed before Rupert's return on the third day prevented total disaster. The English retreated to the Thames having lost 23 ships, while de Ruyter lost only four (11–14 June 1666).

Four Lakes ❙ 1858 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars
When a small Federal force was defeated at **Pine Creek** by Indians in Washington resisting removal to a reservation, Colonel George Wright took 600 men against rebel tribes in the Columbia Basin. At Four Lakes, just southwest of Spokane, Wright defeated a force of Coer d'Alanes, Spokanes and Palouses, with decisive victory a few days later on the **Spokane Plain** (1 September 1858).

Fowltown ❙ 1817 ❙ 1st Seminole Indian War
At war with the Seminole in southwestern Georgia, General Edmund Gaines ordered Major David Twigg against Chief Neamathla's village at Fowltown. Both sides suffered casualties in a sharp action and, after the Indians attacked an army patrol on the Apalachicola River, General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida and marched towards **Pensacola** (21 November 1817).

Foz d'Aronce ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
Marshal Michel Ney, retreating from the failed French invasion of Portugal, fought rearguard actions against Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington at **Redhina**, **Cazal Novo** and **Condeixa**. However, with **Coimbra** occupied by the allies, Ney was forced northeast through Foz d'Aronce on the Ceira. In a rare reverse, he was driven back under shellfire at the cost of heavy losses (15 March 1811).

Fraga ❙ 1134 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain
During his offensive against Muslim Spain, King Alfonso I of Aragon—El Batallador, the fighter—won great victories at **Saragossa** and **Cutanda**. Besieging Fraga, west of Lérida, he suffered his first defeat at the hands of the brilliant new General Yahya Ben Gania and

reinforcements from Cordova. Alfonso died two months later, apparently from battle wounds (17 July 1134).

France ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As Germany swept into **Belgium** and the **Netherlands**, Panzers stormed across France from the **Ardennes** and raced for the coast. There were bold counter-attacks at **Laon** and **Arras**, but Paris fell, leaving perhaps 400,000 by-passed men to surrender on the useless Maginot Line. As the **Channel Ports** fell, survivors evacuated through **Dunkirk** and France capitulated (10 May–21 June 1940).

Frankenau ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Orlau-Frankenau**

Frankenhausen ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

On campaign against peasant armies in Thuringia, Langrave Philipp of Hesse secured victory at Fulda (3 May), then was joined by Saxon troops advancing on rebel-held Mühlhausen. To the east at Frankenhausen, rebel leader Thomas Muntzer suffered a bloody, decisive defeat and was later tortured to death. Mühlhausen quickly surrendered, effectively ending the war in Thuringia (15 May 1525).

Frankfort on the Oder ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Gustavus Adolphus advanced up the River Oder to divert the Imperial siege of Magdeburg and drove Catholic General Haimbald von Schaumberg back on Frankfort. The Swedish King took the city by storm and, although von Schaumberg escaped with some of the Imperial cavalry, the garrison was killed or captured and Frankfort was sacked, helping trigger the outrage at **Magdeburg** (13 April 1631).

Franklin ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Following Confederate victories south of Nashville, Tennessee, at **Thompson's Station** and **Brentwood**, Confederate General Earl Van Dorn advanced on Franklin, defended by General Gordon Granger. A flank counter-attack by Union cavalry under General David S. Stanley almost led to disaster before Van Dorn was finally defeated and withdrew south to Spring Hill (10 April 1863).

Franklin ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Confederate commander John B. Hood pursued General John M. Schofield north across Tennessee, he failed to trap the Union army at **Spring Hill**, then met Schofield again further north on the Harpeth River at Franklin. Leading a bloody front assault against strong defences, Hood suffered more than 6,000 casualties, yet continued his ill-fated advance on **Nashville** (30 November 1864).

Frastenz ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons defeated the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League at **Schwaderloch**, then Confederation forces under Heinrich Wolleb stormed the Germans heavily entrenched at Frastenz, on the River Ill, south of Feldkirch. The Swiss captured the camp in the face of heavy artillery fire at the cost of over 4,000 Swabian casualties (20 April 1499).

Fratesci ❙ 1659 ❙ Wallachian-Turkish War

Campaigning against the Turks close to the Danube, Mihnea III Radu of Wallachia defeated an Ottoman force at Fratesci, just north of Giurgiu. However, he was later overwhelmed and the battle was said to be the last victory over the Turks in Romania for more than 200 years. It was quickly followed by the Ottoman conquest of Transylvania in 1660 at **Gilau** and **Nagyvarad** (23 November 1659).

Fraubrunnen ❙ 1375 ❙ Guglers' War

During a truce in the Hundred Years War, Enguerrand VII, Sire de Coucy, took a large army of English and French mercenaries into Swiss Aargau, which he claimed from Duke Leopold III of Austria. After several failures, his

troops (known as Guglers for their hooded cloaks) were decisively defeated at Fraubrunnen, northeast of Bern, by a Swiss-Bernese army and de Coucy withdrew (27 December 1375).

Frauenberg ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Peasant commander Wendel Hipler took the offensive in Franconia and seized Würzburg, then besieged nearby Frauenberg, held by Conrad III von Thuenguen (Bishop of Würzburg and Duke of Franconia). A failed assault by Florian Geyer cost over 400 casualties and the fortress held out until relieved by Georg Truchsess von Waldburg (5 June) after victory at **Königshofen** (15 May 1525).

Fraustadt ❙ 1706 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

As Charles XII of Sweden marched against Russians under General George Ogilvie at Grodno in eastern Poland, Saxon-Russian reinforcements under General Johann Schullenberg were utterly routed at Fraustadt (modern Wschowa), southwest of Leszno, by Swedish General Karl Gustav Rehnskjold. The Russians at Grodno then withdrew without a battle (3 February 1706).

Frayser's Farm ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **White Oak Swamp**

Fredericia ❙ 1657 ❙ 1st Northern War

Attacking the Danish mainland, Swedish forces under Count Karl Gustav Wrangel besieged the city of Fredericia in eastern Jutland. When Danish Grand Marshal Andre Bilde was killed, his garrison of over 3,000 surrendered and Denmark quickly sued for peace. However, war soon broke out again and Wrangel captured **Funen**, then besieged **Copenhagen** (24 October 1657).

Fredericia ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War

In resumed hostilities against Frederick VII of Denmark, Schleswig and Holstein rebels and their German allies, led by Prussian General Eduard von Bonin, defeated the Danes at **Duppel**, then besieged Fredericia in eastern Jutland. A courageous Danish sortie then caused heavy German losses and Prussia made a separate armistice, leaving the Duchies to fight alone (5 May–6 July 1849).

Fredericksburg ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

General Ambrose E. Burnside took command of the Union army after **Antietam**, advancing across Virginia against General Robert E. Lee to attack over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. After terrible losses in a frontal assault, which cost 13,000 Union and 5,000 Confederate casualties, Burnside was forced to withdraw. However, Lee was unable to follow up his victory (11–15 December 1862).

Fredericksburg ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On a fresh offensive into Virginia, Union commander Joseph Hooker crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and left General John Sedgewick to capture the town from Confederate General Jubal A. Early. Early was defeated and driven out, although at nearby **Salem Church** he helped repulse Sedgewick's attempt to reinforce Hooker at **Chancellorsville** (3 May 1863).

Fredericktown ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union Colonel Joseph B. Plummer resolved to secure southeast Missouri and marched west from the Mississippi against Fredericktown, which had already been seized by Colonel William P. Carlin from Pilot Knob. Confederate General M. Jeff Thompson's Missouri State Guard was badly defeated in battle nearby, then fled south towards Greenville and dispersed (21 October 1861).

Fredrikshald ❙ 1718 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Returning from exile after his disastrous defeat at **Poltava** in 1709, Charles XII of Sweden

raised a fresh initiative against Danish Norway. While besieging Fredrikshald (modern Halden), he was shot dead and the campaign was abandoned, though naval action continued at **Osel** and **Grengam**. Persistent claims that the King was assassinated led to his exhumation as late as 1917 (22 December 1718).

Fredrikshamn ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

A year after a previous ill-prepared venture was repulsed off **Hogland**, Gustav III of Sweden again assaulted Russian Fredrikshamn (modern Hamina) on the Gulf of Finland to open the way to St Petersburg. Gustav's army was heavily repulsed and the King withdrew after a Swedish naval defeat the same day in the **Svenskund**. He was beaten again a week later at sea off **Hogfors** (24 August 1789).

Fredrikshamn ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

Gustav III of Sweden led a third attempt to capture Fredrikshamn (modern Hamina), on the Gulf of Finland, and to threaten St Petersburg, attacking a Russian flotilla at sea nearby. When the Russians withdrew short of ammunition, Gustav did not immediately follow up his victory and a Swedish assault on the port two days later was repulsed with heavy losses (15 & 17–18 May 1790).

Freeman's Farm ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Saratoga, New York (1st)**

Freiberg, Saxony ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

In the final action of the war, Prince Henry Ludwig, brother of Frederick II of Prussia, attacked a Saxon-Austrian force under Marshal Jean-Baptiste Serbelloni at Freiberg, southwest of Dresden. Supported by the great Prussian General Friedrich von Seydlitz, Prince Henry secured this relatively minor victory and the war soon came to an end (29 October 1762).

Freiburg, Württemberg ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After Baron Franz von Mercy's Bavarians captured Freiburg, Louis II Duke d'Enghien joined with Marshal Henri de Turenne in an heroic assault against entrenched positions. The French suffered terrible losses in two failed attacks and were repulsed attacking Mercy's rearguard as he withdrew. However, d'Enghien claimed the victory and secured the middle Rhine (4, 5 & 9 August 1644).

Freiburg, Württemberg ❙ 1713 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

When Austria alone resumed the war against France, Marshal Claude Villars crossed the Rhine and, after capturing **Landau**, laid siege to Freiburg. Villars entered the city (30 September) after defeating Imperial commander Prince Eugène of Savoy in the field. Six weeks later the Governor surrendered the citadel and the war finally came to an end (22 September–13 November 1713).

Frenchman's Butte ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

Canadian cavalry General Thomas Strange pursued the Cree Indian Big Bear (Mistahimaskwa) west after victory at **Batoche**, attacking the elusive rebels two weeks later at Frenchman's Butte, in northwest Saskatchewan, near Fort Pitt, north of Lloydminster. However, the government forces were outflanked and repulsed and the Cree escaped further north towards **Loon Lake** (28 May 1885).

Frenchtown ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Determined to regain the initiative on Lake Erie after the loss of **Detroit**, American General James Winchester seized Frenchtown (modern Munroe, Michigan) on the Raisin River. A counter-attack across the ice by British Colonel Henry Proctor and Indians under Roundhead saw Winchester suffer heavy losses. He and 500 men surrendered and some were murdered (21 January 1813).

Fresnay ❙ 1420 ❙ Hundred Years War

Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury, advancing south from Alencon in northwestern France, took several towns, then besieged

Fresnay. A large Franco-Scottish relief force marching north from Le Mans under Marshal Pierre de Rieux (alias Rochefort) was routed by John Holland Earl of Huntingdon, who inflicted perhaps 3,000 casualties. Rieux was captured and Fresnay surrendered (3 March 1420).

Freteval ❙ 1194 ❙ French War of Richard I

Ransomed from captivity on his way home from the Crusades, Richard I—the Lion Heart—regained control of England, then sailed for France to recover land taken by his former Crusader ally King Phillip II Augustus. At Freteval, east of Le Mans, Richard defeated Phillip's army and forced him to yield the English domains. After a brief peace, their struggle resumed in 1198 at **Gisors** (3 July 1194).

Freyer's Farm ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

With Herero rebels fighting in the north of German Southwest Africa, Nama tribesmen in the south joined in and, at Freyer's Farm, east of Bersheba, Jakob Morenga ambushed a pursuing 30-strong detachment under Lieutenant Baron Oscar von Stempel. Four German officers were killed in the attack, including von Stempel, marking the start of the so-called Herero War (30 August 1904).

Frezenberg ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

When British forces fell back to new defensive lines northeast of **Ypres** after action at **Gravenstafel** and **St Julien**, Duke Albrecht launched a fresh attack east of Ypres on the Frezenberg Ridge. In the offensive's turning point, new British commander Sir Herbert Plumer's stubborn defence held firm. The Germans soon made one final attempt at **Bellewaarde** (8–13 May 1915).

Fribourg ❙ 1340 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss Wars

Despite defeat at **Laupen** near Bern in 1339, the rival Swiss city of Fribourg and its Austrian and Burgundian allies continued the inter-city war until the Bernese army of Lord John of Bubenberg and Rudolf von Erlach drove the Fribourgers to their city wall and inflicted a heavy defeat. Two days later, Fribourg was stormed and much of it was burned to the ground (24–26 April 1340).

Friedberg, Bavaria ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

On the day that Austria defeated France at **Amberg**, another Austrian force under General Maximilian Latour fared less well further south at Friedberg, near **Augsburg**. Latour was routed by French General Jean Victor Moreau, although a further French defeat in the north at **Würzburg** forced Moreau to begin withdrawing towards the Rhine through **Biberach** (24 August 1796).

Friedberg, Hesse ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Generals Jean-Baptiste Jourdan and Jean-Baptiste Kléber led a renewed French advance east of the Rhine, concentrating their forces north of Frankfurt against Austrian General Alexander Wartensleben, who had been ordered by Archduke Charles Louis to hold Friedberg. The Austrian right wing was routed in heavy fighting nearby and Wartensleben fell back on Frankfurt (10 July 1796).

Friedland ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

A fresh spring offensive in eastern Prussia following the winter carnage at **Eylau** saw Russians under General Levin Bennigsen advance against Napoleon Bonaparte on the Alle River at nearby Friedland (modern Pravdinsk) without waiting for General Anton Lestocq's Prussians. The Russians lost massive casualties in a one-sided disaster and Tsar Alexander I sued for peace (14 June 1807).

Friedlingen ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

When Elector Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria joined forces with France, Austrian commander Prince Louis Margrave of Baden was driven back across the Rhine from **Landau** by Duke Claude de Villars. In the Black Forest at Friedlingen, the French infantry was initially repulsed before a cavalry attack defeated Prince Louis.

Villars was created a Marshal of France (14 October 1702).

Friedrichstadt ❙ 1850 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War

Abandoned by Prussia after failure at **Fredericia** in mid-1849, Schleswig and Holstein fought on alone against Danish reoccupation and, after decisive defeat at **Idstedt** in July, the rebel Duchies made a final effort to storm the well-fortified town of Friedrichstadt on the Eider. They were bloodily repulsed after a week and the war ended with Danish rule reimposed (29 September–6 October 1850).

Frigidus ❙ 394 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

When the Frankish Roman General Arbogastes murdered Valentinian II, he had his ally Eugenius appointed Emperor. But aided by desertion in the opposing army, Theodosius, Emperor in the east, defeated the usurpers at the Frigidus River, east of Aquileia, near the Adriatic. Eugenius was executed, Arbogastes committed suicide, and the empire was briefly reunited (6 September 394).

Froeschwiller ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Generals Charles Pichegru and Louis Lazare Hoche recovered from French defeat at **Kaiserslautern** and weeks later attacked Austrian General Dagobert Wurmser between Haguenau, on the Moder, north of Strasbourg, and the nearby village of Froeschwiller (Wörth). A confused five-day action saw Wurmser beaten and withdraw north to lose again at **Wissembourg** (18–22 December 1793).

Froeschwiller ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Wörth**

Frog Lake ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

While Canadian Indians besieged **Battleford**, the Cree Kapapamahchakwew (Wandering Spirit) and Ayimisis (son of Big Bear) attacked the settlement at Frog Lake, on the North Saskatchewan just inside Alberta, killing Indian agent Thomas Quinn and eight others. Wandering Spirit eluded defeat the following month at **Frenchman's Butte** but was eventually hanged for the deed (2 April 1885).

Frontenac ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Frontenac**

Frontier ❙ 1958 ❙ Algerian War

Determined to cut the flow of men and arms into Algeria, France built a 200-mile electrified fence along the Tunisian border and sent large forces to prevent the ALN breaking through. A series of brutal actions, collectively known as the Battle of the Frontier, cost the insurgents perhaps 6,000 killed or captured and gave France a significant tactical and strategic victory (January–June 1958).

Frontiers ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German forces swept through Belgium towards France, French commander Joseph Joffre invaded Alsace and Lorraine, then turned north to try and stop the German onrush. The principal actions of the Battles of the Frontiers were fought at **Lorraine**, **Ardennes**, **Charleroi** and **Mons**, with a key siege at **Namur** and the famous rearguard action at **Le Cateau** (14–27 August 1914).

Front Royal ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

After victory in the Shenandoah at **McDowell**, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson attacked Front Royal, Virginia. Supported by Colonel Richard Taylor's Louisiana Tigers, Jackson stormed the town and, at nearby Cedarville, forced the surrender of almost 900 Union troops, including commander Colonel John R. Kenly. He then marched north on **Winchester** (23 May 1862).

Front Royal ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cedarville**

Fryeburg ❙ 1725 ❙ Dummer's War

Amid skirmishing with Indians in northern New England, Governor William Dummer of Massachusetts offered a bounty for Indian scalps. A raiding party under Captain John Lovewell was ambushed by Abnaki near modern Fryeburg, Maine, where Lovewell and 19 others were killed. The Indians also suffered heavy losses and withdrew. The fight effectively ended the war (8 May 1725).

Fucine Lake ❙ 89 BC ❙ Roman Social War

Fighting Rome over rights of citizenship, the Marsi and Samnite tribes of central Italy led an armed revolt, during which Roman commander Lucius Porcius Cato was attacked by the Marsi at the now-drained Fucine Lake (modern Fucino), in the Apennines near Arezzano. Cato was defeated and killed, but later the same year, the Italian allies were heavily defeated at **Asculum** and **Pompeii**.

Fuengirola ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As a diversion to lure French General Francois Sébastiani from Malaga, a British-Polish force from Gibraltar under Andrew Lord Blayney landed by sea at nearby Fuengirola. Blayney intended to re-embark and attack unprotected Malaga, but he left it too late and was trapped at Fuengirola. Sébastiani routed the landing force and took Blayney prisoner (13–15 October 1810).

Fuentarrabia ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Prince Henry II de Bourbon Prince of Condé resolved to help France against Imperial Spain in the lowlands, invading Spain itself to assist Catalan rebels and in the futile hope of advancing towards Madrid. Outside the frontier fortress of Fuentarrabia, at the mouth of the Bidassao River, he was routed and his expedition ended in disaster, although France continued to aid the rebellion against Madrid.

Fuentarrabia ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Following success near San Sebastian at **Hernani**, General Sir George de Lacy Evans of the British Legion took 5,000 men east against Spanish Carlists at Fuentarrabia. However, overcaution by General William Reid allowed the Carlists to secure a key bridge near the town. The bridge was taken after bloody fighting, though heavy losses forced Evans to abandon his offensive (11–13 July 1836).

Fuentarrabia ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

See **Irun**

Fuente de Cantos ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Despite defeat at **Villagarcia**, a month later Spanish General Pedro La Romana renewed his advance towards Seville, supported by General George Madden's Portuguese cavalry. Facing a massive counter-attack by Marshal Édouard Mortier, La Romana began to withdraw, but at Fuente de Cantos, his rearguard under Madden and General Martin La Carrera was heavily defeated (15 September 1810).

Fuentes d'Onoro ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As a French relief army approached the Allied siege of **Almeida**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington marched south to the heights of Fuentes d'Onoro. In two separate engagements Marshal André Masséna was repulsed with heavy losses and withdrew. Meanwhile, the garrison of Almeida broke out and France lost its last foothold in Portugal (3 & 5 May 1811).

Fujigawa ❙ 1180 ❙ Gempei War

Recovering from disastrous defeat at **Ishibashiyama**, Minamoto Yoritomo quickly gathered a fresh army and again marched on Japan's ruling Taira. Securing a base at Kamakura, he surprised Taira Koremori at the Fujigawa, west of Mount Fuji. In the first major Minamoto victory, the Taira fled to Kyoto, but soon recovered to defeat Yoritomo's uncle Yukiie at the **Sunomata** (9 November 1180).

Fulford ❙ 1066 ❙ Norwegian Invasion of England

Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex was no sooner elected King of England than he faced an

invasion of Northumbria by Harald Hadrada of Norway, supported by Harold's own estranged brother Tostig. Just outside of York at Fulford, Harold's loyal brothers Edwin and Morcar were defeated and the King rushed north to meet the invaders at **Stamford Bridge** (20 September 1066).

Funen ❙ 1658 ❙ 1st Northern War

Having captured **Fredericia** and Danish Jutland, Charles X of Sweden and Count Karl Gustav Wrangel took advantage of an extreme winter to cross the frozen Little Belt and attack Funen Island. Despite Danish attempts to smash up the ice with artillery fire, Funen fell after heavy fighting. The Swedes then marched east to capture Zealand and besiege **Copenhagen** (February 1658).

Fuqiao ❙ 494 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

Determined to avenge the death of his father He-lü, of wounds after defeat at **Zuili** (496 BC), Fuchai of Wu took a large army into neighbouring Yue. A decisive battle at Fuqiao, near the mouth of the Yangzi, saw Fuchai inflict a crushing defeat on the army of Yue. King Goujian was forced to accept a humiliating peace, but he eventually recovered and struck back at the **Lizhe**.

Furnes ❙ 1297 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

When Guy de Dampierre Count of Flanders declared for Edward I of England, he was immediately attacked by Philip IV of France. Edward I took a force to assist his Flemish ally. However, before he arrived, Count Guy was defeated at Furnes (modern Veurne) and died in captivity. Philip conquered Flanders, though five years later, the Count's son defeated the invaders at **Courtrai**.

Furth ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Alte Veste**

Fusan ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Pusan**

Fushimi ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

After the restoration of Imperial government in Japan, former Tokugawa Shogun Yoshinobu let his supporters persuade him to march on the court at Kyoto. Just southeast at Fushimi and Toba, the 10,000-strong Shogunal army was heavily defeated by 6,000 "Imperial" troops from Satsuma and Choshu. Yoshinobu retreated to Edo, where his allies were routed at **Ueno** (27 January 1868).

Fustat ❙ 640–641 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt

See **Babylon, Egpyt**

Futtehabad ❙ 1041 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

See **Fatehabad**

Futtehabad ❙ 1879 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

See **Fatehabad**

Futtehpore ❙ 1799 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

See **Fatehpur**

Futtehpore ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Fatehpur**

Fuzhou ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War

After a failed French attack on **Chilung** in Taiwan, Admiral Amédée Courbet sailed up the Min in Fujian against the shipyards and arsenal at Fuzhou. He destroyed Chinese ships on the river, then bombarded the city, causing massive damage. China formally declared war a few days later. The attack cost Courbet ten killed and 48 wounded while the Chinese lost over 2,000 casualties (23 August 1884).

Fuzhou ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While Nationalist commander Chiang Kai-shek advanced in central China towards **Wuchang**, his General, He Yingqin, on the coast at Shantou (Swatow) repulsed an invasion by Zhou Yinren, then counter-attacked into Fujian. The key city of

Fuzhou on the Min Delta finally fell and He Yingqin soon supported the advance further north against **Hangzhou** (13 October–9 December 1926).

Fyvie ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

James Graham Marquis of Montrose and 800 Royalists withdrawing into the Highlands after the sack of **Aberdeen** in September were surprised at nearby Fyvie by Covenanter forces under Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyll. Although outnumbered five to one, Montrose drove off four attacks before withdrawing. He defeated Argyll two months later at **Inveraray** (24 October 1644).

G

Gadebusch ❙ 1712 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Swedish General Magnus Stenbock repulsed a Danish invasion of Sweden at **Helsingborg**, then took his army south to protect Swedish territory in Germany. Attacked at Gadebusch in Mecklenberg by Frederick IV of Denmark, who was aided by Saxon cavalry, Stenbock's outnumbered force achieved a remarkable victory. He was defeated the following May at **Tonning** (20 December 1712).

Gaeta ❙ 1435 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Naples

Determined to press his claim to Naples, Alfonso V of Aragon besieged nearby Gaeta, held for Genoa by Francisco Spinola. With the city almost starved into surrender, Genoese Admiral Biagio Assereto arrived and, off nearby Isla de Ponza, Alfonso was routed and captured, along with his two brothers. Alfonso was later released and defeated René of Anjou to secure **Naples** (5 August 1435).

Gaeta ❙ 1860–1861 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Advancing from victory at the **Volturno**, near Capua, Giuseppe Garibaldi and Piedmontese General Enrico Cialdini besieged the last remaining forces of Francis II of Naples at the port of Gaeta, northwest of Naples. Francis abdicated after the city fell to Cialdini (created Duke of Gaeta) and Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed the first King of unified Italy (3 November 1860–13 February 1861).

Gafsa ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **El Guettar**

Gafulford ❙ 825 ❙ Later Wars of Wessex

In his campaign to restore the authority of the Kingdom of Wessex, overshadowed by Mercia, King Egbert of Wessex campaigned in Cornwall against the local southern Welsh. In alliance with Devon he won a sharp victory at Gafulford (modern Galford in Devon), securing eastern Cornwall for Wessex. He then turned against Mercia at **Ellandun**.

Gaines' Mill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Continuing his offensive east of Richmond after **Beaver Dam Creek**, Confederate General Robert E. Lee initiated the third of the **Seven Days' Battles**, attacking General Fitz-John Porter north of the Chickahominy at Gaines' Mill, Virginia. Lee's superior force was defeated with greater losses, but Richmond was saved as the Union began withdrawing through **Savage's Station** (27 July 1862).

Gainsborough ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Francis Williams Baron Willoughby and Oliver Cromwell marched to relieve the Royalist siege of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and defeated and killed Colonel Sir Charles Cavendish. When new Royalist forces appeared under William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle, Cromwell's Ironsides cavalry withdrew, though Willoughby's

infantry were lost with the eventual fall of the town (28 July 1643).

Gaixial ❙ 202 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

Amid warlord rivalry after the collapse of the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty, Liu Bang broke the truce agreed after **Chenggao** (204 BC) and resumed war against Xiang Yu. After a bloody campaign, Xiang Yu suffered a crushing defeat at Gaixial (Kai-hsia) in Anhui and committed suicide. Liu Bang established the 215-year Western Han Dynasty as Emperor Gao Zu, the first commoner to rule China.

Gajalhatti Pass ❙ 1790 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

See **Sathinungulum**

Galaxidi ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

In order to secure the Gulf of Corinth, Turkish Admiral Kara Ali sent the Egyptian squadron under Ismael Djebel Akhdar (Ismael Gibraltar), east from Patras to attack Galaxidi (modern Galaxídhion). The Ottoman ships destroyed the town and port with long-range guns and captured 34 ships, though the action could not delay the fall of **Tripolitza** just a few days later (1 October 1821).

Galiabur ❙ 1920 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

During a major campaign against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland, British forces secured inland forts around **Baran**, while a naval party under Captain Gilbert Hewett led an assault on the coastal fort at Galiabur, west of Las Khoria. About 200 Dervishes fought to the death before Galiabur fell, securing the north coast. The Mullah fled inland to **Taleh** (6 February 1920).

Galicia ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

A huge campaign across southeast Poland and modern Ukraine saw Austrian forces advance through **Krasnik** and **Komárow**, while further south Russians crossed the **Zlota Lipa** and **Gnila Lipa** and took **Lemberg** after **Rawa Russka** and **Gorodok**. Austria abandoned Galicia except **Przemysl** at the cost of 400,000 men, while Russia lost 250,000 (18 August–21 September 1914).

Gallabat ❙ 1889 ❙ Sudanese-Ethiopian War

Determined to avenge defeat at **Debra Sina** in 1887, Yohannes IV of Abyssinia took a massive army against Mahdist General Zaki Tamal on the Atbara at Gallabat, opposite Metemma. Abyssinians over-ran the Mahdist positions, but when Yohannes was killed his army withdrew and were massacred as they fled. Gallabat is reputedly the last major battle fought with edged weapons (9 March 1889).

Gallabat ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Soon after Italy joined the war, Italian forces had entered Sudan from Ethiopia and British General William Slim later mounted a counter-offensive near Gallabat. Despite initial success, lack of air cover and armour eventually forced Slim to withdraw after heavy fighting. Two months later, a renewed British advance succeeded further north through **Agordat** (6–9 November 1940).

Gallinero ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

Supporting a rising against President Anastasio Bustamente, General Esteban Moctezuma seized San Luis Potosi after victory at **Poza de las Carmelos** in June, then met Bustamente and 4,000 men at nearby Puerto del Gallinero. After heavy losses on both sides, Moctezuma withdrew with about 2,000 casualties. Bustamente reoccupied San Luis Potosi, but soon lost **Puebla** (17 September 1832).

Gallipoli ❙ 1354 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Ottoman forces under Suleyman Pasha (son of Sultan Orchan) won a civil war for Byzantine Emperor John VI Cantacuzenus in Thrace at **Didymoteichon** (1352), then refused to evacuate the Gallipoli Isthmus. When a great earthquake

shattered the walls of Gallipoli two years later, Suleyman seized the city, which became the beachhead for Turkish conquest in Europe (2 March 1354).

Gallipoli ❙ 1366 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

When Pope Urban V declared a crusade against the Ottomans, one of the few who actively campaigned was Count Amadeus VI of Savoy, who led a fleet of galleys and 1,500 men to the Dardanelles. A sharp action captured Gallipoli (modern Gelibolu) but Amadeus withdrew after a bloody incursion into the Black Sea, handing the city to the Byzantines (24 August 1366).

Gallipoli ❙ 1416 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

In response to a new Venetian campaign of conquest in Dalmatia, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed I sent his fleet of over 100 ships under Cali Bey from Gallipoli. However, in a brilliant surprise attack, Venetian Admiral Pietro Loredan destroyed the Turkish fleet at Gallipoli. Emperor Manuel II then intervened to arrange a short-lived peace (29 May 1416).

Gallipoli ❙ 1915–1916 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Following the navy's failure to storm the **Dardanelles Narrows**, British and French forces landed on Gallipoli Peninsula at **Helles** and **Anzac** and later at **Suvla Bay**. After failed offensives including **Krithia**, **Sari Bair** and **Scimitar Hill**, evacuation ended the disastrous campaign, which had cost each side perhaps 250,000 casualties, many lost to disease (25 April 1915–9 January 1916).

Galveston ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

While blockading the Texas Coast, Union Admiral David G. Farragut captured **Sabine Pass** outside Port Arthur, then ordered Commander William B. Renhsaw to force the surrender of Galveston, to the west, defended by Colonels Joseph J. Cook and Xavier B. Debray. The port surrendered after a brief exchange of fire, but was lost again a few months later (4 October 1862).

Galveston ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate commander John B. Macgruder led a dawn attack on New Year's Day, surprising Galveston, Texas, which had previously surrendered without much struggle. Colonel Isaac S. Burrell's garrison fought hard before surrendering and naval Commander William B. Renshaw died scuttling his flagship. However, most of the Union squadron escaped to resume the blockade (1 January 1863).

Gámeza ❙ 1819 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

As Republican commander Simón Bolívar advanced through western Colombia, General Francisco de Santander's division met Spanish Colonel José María Barreiro at the Gámeza River near Tunja. Barreiro was driven back from the bridge, but held an inaccessible fortress at the nearby Peña de Tópaga. Bolívar withdrew to Tasco and attacked again at **Pantano de Vargas** (12 July 1819).

Gammelsdorf ❙ 1313 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession

Following the death of Henry VII of Germany in 1313, the Habsburg Frederick of Austria and the Wittelsbach candidate Louis of Bavaria both claimed the crown. In the ensuing civil war, Louis defeated Frederick at Gammelsdorf, west of the Isar from Landshut, and was crowned as Louis IV. The costly dispute continued until Frederick's eventual defeat at **Mühldorf** (November 1313).

Gamonal ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Spain with a large army and sent Marshal Nicolas Soult to threaten Madrid. Between the Ruevena and Arlanzon Rivers east of Burgos at Gamonal, Soult surprised and virtually destroyed a Spanish army under General Ramon Patigno Count Belvedere, inflicting massive casualties and taking all his guns. Soult later seized Burgos (10 November 1808).

Ganale Doria ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

While Italian forces in northern Ethiopia prepared to attack in the **Tembien**, General Rudolfo Graziani in the south advanced from Dolo against Ras Desta, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie. Attacking along the Ganale Doria with large-scale use of mustard gas, Graziani routed the Ethiopians and drove the survivors into the desert, then captured the ruins of Negelli (12–15 January 1936).

Gandamak ❙ 1809 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

See **Nimla**

Gandamak ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Jagdalak**

Gandarus ❙ 38 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

See **Gindarus**

Gandesa ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

As Don Alfonso de Bourbon, brother of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos VII, assembled his forces northwest of Tortosa, Liberal commander Colonel Eulogio Despujol attacked a strong position at Gandesa, held by Carlist Colonel Tomás Segarra. The Carlists were driven out with over 100 men killed in a costly defeat. Don Alfonso soon led an offensive south against **Cuenca** (4 June 1874).

Gandzha ❙ 1588 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

In the wake of the costly Turkish capture of **Tabriz**, new Turkish commander Ferhad Pasha defeated the Persians near **Baghdad**, then joined the Governor of Shirwan to invade Karabagh in Azerbaijan. Following fierce fighting, Ferhad besieged and captured Gandzha (later Kirovabad). Shah Abbas made peace in 1590, ceding Tabriz and Shirwan to the Turks.

Gandzha ❙ 1826 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

See **Yelizavetpol**

Ganesh Khind ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Kirkee**

Gangiri ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Kasganj**

Gangut ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Hango**

Gannoruwa ❙ 1638 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

With a disastrous Portuguese expedition destroyed at **Radenivela** in 1630, Captain-General Diego de Mello de Castro led over 6,000 men on a fresh invasion against the Kingdom of Kandy, in central Ceylon. The Portuguese troops, supported by Indian and African mercenaries, captured and burned the capital, Kandy, but a few miles west at Gannoruwa, de Mello's force was surrounded and destroyed.

Ganzak ❙ 591 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

When Persian General Bahram Chobin seized the Sassanid Persian throne, Emperor Maurice sent a large army to support the legitimate ruler, Chosroes II. After a fierce skirmish near Lake Urmiah, Bahram was caught and routed at Ganzak (modern Takht-i-Suleiman, Azerbaijan) by Byzantines led by Narses. Bahram fled to the Turks and was soon assassinated. Restoration of Chosroes ended the war.

Gaoping ❙ 954 ❙ Wars of the Five Dynasties

During rivalry after the fall of Tang (907), Shizong of Later Zhou took an army against Liu Min of Eastern Han. At Gaoping, in southeast Shanxi, the Han suffered a decisive defeat and Zhou besieged the Han capital at Taiyuan until driven off by the intervention of Liao. Zhou secured much of northern China and unification was completed when its rulers were replaced in 960 by the new Song Dynasty.

Gaouz ❙ 1918 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Marshal Louis Lyautey responded to attacks on convoys around **Khenifra** in central Morocco by sending a new offensive under Colonel Paul Doury, who used artillery and aircraft to assault 1,500 Berbers at Gaouz, south of Errachidia. While Doury lost 200 killed, the Moroccans suffered very heavy casualties. The tribal chiefs began to submit and by 1921, Zaian resistance was over (9 August 1918).

Garcia ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

As fighting continued in Antioquia, Colombian government forces under General Eusebio Borrero fought an inconclusive action at **Itagüí** and were surprised a month later at the hacienda of Garcia by Colonel Juan Gregoria Sarria for General José María Obando. Borrero was defeated and captured, but after a few months Obando himself was finally beaten at **La Chanca** (12 March 1841).

Garcia Hernandez ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In the aftermath of his victory at **Salamanca**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington sent cavalry to pursue the French and, at Garcia Hernandez, General George Anson and the German Legion of General Eberhardt von Bock caught up with General Maximilian Foy. A remarkable victory saw the French routed and Wellington continued towards Madrid (23 July 1812).

Garhakota ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose relieved the British garrison at **Sagar**, then marched 25 miles east against Garhakota, one of the most powerful fortresses in central India. However, Rose took insufficient men to properly invest the place and a poorly handled action allowed the rebels to escape after brief resistance. Rose then returned to Sagar to prepare his advance on **Jhansi** in March (12 February 1858).

Gariach ❙ 1411 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion

See **Harlaw**

Garibpur ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

Before the official start of the war, Indian Colonel Raj Kumar Singh entered East Pakistan with 14 tanks to cut communications south of Jessore and seized the village of Garibpur. Pakistani Brigadier Mohammad Hayat counter-attacked in force, but was driven off with 11 tanks destroyed. Singh held Garibpur and the Pakistanis abandoned nearby Chaugacha (20–22 November 1971).

Garigliano ❙ 457 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

Facing continuing raids against Italy by the Vandals of North Africa, new Emperor Majorian surprised a Vandal-Berber raiding party returning with loot from Campania. At the mouth of the Garigliano, many of the raiders were slaughtered before they could return to their ships, or were driven into the sea and drowned. Gaiseric, the Vandal, was avenged a few years later at **Cape Bon**.

Garigliano ❙ 1139 ❙ Norman-Papal War

In order to punish King Roger II of Sicily for supporting former anti-pope Anacletus, Pope Innocent II excommunicated the King and, supported by Robert of Capua, unwisely took an army against him in southern Italy. On the Garigliano, near Gallucio, the Papal army was utterly destroyed. Innocent was captured and had to recognise Roger's rule over Sicily and southern Italy (22 July 1139).

Garigliano ❙ 1503 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII

Eight months after defeat at **Cerignola**, the French camped at the Garigliano, near Cassino, facing Spanish commander Gonsalvo de Cordoba. After weeks of stalemate, with costly French and Italian losses from skirmishing and swamp fever, Cordoba was reinforced. He attacked across the river to destroy the Allies and seize Gaeta, ending French claims to Naples (27 December 1503).

Garigliano ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Diverting from the Allied landing at **Anzio**, British General Sir Richard McCreery and French under General Alphonse Juin crossed the Garigliano near Minturno, at the western end of the **Gustav Line** across Italy. General Fridolin von Senger was driven back, but German reinforcements stopped the Americans on the **Rapido** and halted the offensive west of **Monte Cassino** (17–19 January 1944).

Garnett's and Golding's Farms ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a lesser action during the **Seven Days' Battles**, east of Richmond, Virginia, Confederate General John B. Magruder sent a flank attack south of the Chickahominy at Garnett's and Golding's Farms. Confederate forces under General Robert A. Toombs and Colonel George T. Anderson were repulsed and Magruder fought again next day at **Savage's Station** (27–28 June 1862).

Garo Pass ❙ 1904 ❙ British Invasion of Tibet

See **Karo Pass**

Garrapata ❙ 1876 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

When Conservatives in Antioquia and Tolima rose in rebellion, they were defeated at **Los Chancos**, then rebel General Marcelino Vélez faced Liberal government Generals Santos Acosta and Sergio Camargo in Tolima at Garrapata. Despite superior numbers, Vélez was defeated, leading to a temporary armistice, followed by further losses at **La Donjuana** and **Manizales** (20–22 November 1876).

Garris ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington closed in on **Bayonne** in southwestern France, General Jean Isidore Harispe attempted to defend the River Bidouse, southeast of the city at Garris. With about 500 men lost, including 200 captured, Harispe destroyed the bridges and withdrew southeast through Saint Palais. However, Wellington rebuilt the bridges and crossed the following day (15 February 1814).

Gartalunane ❙ 1489 ❙ Scottish Barons' Rebellion

Facing renewed Baronial rebellion, James IV of Scotland sent John Lord Drummond to relieve Colin Campbell Earl of Argyll, besieged in Dumbarton by Robert Lord Lyle and Mathew Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart Earl of Lennox. Near Dumbarton at Gartalunane (modern Gartloaning), Drummond surprised and routed Lennox and the rebellion collapsed (11–12 October 1489).

Garua ❙ 1914–1915 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

British Colonel Charles Carter marched from Nigeria into northern German Cameroon where he attacked Garua, on the upper Benue. He was driven off with over 300 casualties, but a second Anglo-French expedition led by Colonel Frederick Cunliffe besieged the fortress and forced Hauptmann von Crailsheim to surrender, leaving Germany only the fortress at **Mora** (30 August 1914 & 10 June 1915).

Gate Pa ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Within weeks of conquering the Waikato at **Orakau**, General Sir Duncan Cameron marched east to the Bay of Plenty, where Rawiri Puhirake had provocatively built a fortified pa near Tauranga. With 1,700 men and artillery, the British fought their way into Gate Pa, but were driven out with 120 casualties. Rawiri slipped away into the night and was soon killed at **Te Ranga** (29 April 1864).

Gaugamela ❙ 331 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

In one of the greatest battles of the ancient world, Alexander the Great returned from Egypt and defeated a huge Persian army under King Darius III at Gaugamela, between Nineveh and Arbela in modern Iraq. Persian casualties in the battle were enormous and Alexander entered

Babylon a few days later, making himself master of Persia. Darius was killed fleeing across central Iran (1 October 331 BC).

Gavdos ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Cape Matapan**

Gavere ❙ 1453 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

Consolidating his hold on the Low Countries after the Hundred Years War, Philip Duke of Burgundy took a large army against Ghent, which had risen in protest against increased taxes. South of the city at Gavere he crushed the Ghent Militia, with 10,000 reported killed, and imposed a massive financial penalty, which cowed other cities until Liège rose in revolt at **Montenaeken** (23 July 1453).

Gavilán ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

When a Patriot force under Juan Gregoria Las Heras advanced through **Potrerillos** to capture Gavilán, northeast of Concepción, Spanish General José Ordóñez attacked from nearby Talcahuano and met with initial success. Heavy Patriot reinforcements then arrived from Arauco under Bernardo O'Higgins and Ordóñez had to withdraw, with heavy losses in men, guns and munitions (4 May 1817).

Gavinana ❙ 1529–1530 ❙ 2nd Habsburg-Valois War

See **Florence**

Gawilgarh ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

British General Arthur Wellesley won at **Assaye** (24 September) and **Argaum** (28 November) against Maratha leaders, Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and Raja Raghuji Bhonsle of Berar, then pursued the Raja's defeated force to the hill fortress of Gawilgarh, east of Burhanpur. The fortress fell by storm after heavy bombardment, effectively ending the fighting in central India (15 December 1803).

Gaza ❙ 332 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great moved south from the capture of **Tyre** to besiege Gaza, the last major settlement before entering the desert route to Egypt. Raising a massive earth rampart around the city, he used powerful siege machines to demolish the walls before the final assault. The citizens were slaughtered and garrison commander, Batis, was tortured to death (September–November 332 BC).

Gaza ❙ 312 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

In the war between the successors of Alexander the Great, Antigonus secured Syria with victory at **Tyre**. However, Ptolemy of Egypt later returned to attack Gaza, held for Antigonus by his son Demetrius Poliorcetes. Demetrius was completely defeated and fled to Cilicia, but when Antigonus prepared a massive counter-offensive Ptolemy withdrew, leaving Syria to his rival.

Gaza ❙ 1239 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

When Theobald of Champagne, King of Navarre, arrived in Palestine with a French army, he led a Crusader offensive against fortresses in the south, where a large contingent under Count Henry of Bar recklessly advanced without support. Surprised near Gaza by the massive Ayyubid army of Emir Rukn ad-Din, Count Henry's force was routed and he was killed (13 November 1239).

Gaza ❙ 1244 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **La Forbie**

Gaza ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Yaunis Khan**

Gaza (1st) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

With Turkey driven out of Sinai at **Rafa**, British commander Archibald Murray entered Palestine and sent General Charles Dobell against the opposing line between Gaza and Beersheba, held by Colonel Friedrich von Kressenstein. Despite

initial success, poor communication led to premature British withdrawal with over 4,000 men lost, though Murray claimed it as victory (26–27 March 1917).

Gaza (2nd) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Despite bloody losses at Gaza, British commander Archibald Murray sent General Charles Dobell on a frontal assault against the newly reinforced Turkish line between Gaza and Beersheba. The ill-conceived assault failed at a cost of over 6,000 British casualties and Murray was replaced by General Sir Edmund Allenby, who won with a flank attack at **Beersheba** in October (17–19 April 1917).

Gaza (3rd) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Sheria**

Gaza ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

Campaigning in northern Sinai after the fall of **Rafa**, Israelis under Colonel Aharon Doron advanced on large Egyptian and Palestinian troop concentrations around Gaza, where they met unexpectedly fierce resistance. Following sharp fighting, Egyptian Governor General Fuad al Dijani surrendered Gaza to avoid further losses, effectively ending war in the north (2–3 November 1956).

Gaza ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

At the start of the Sinai Campaign, Israeli Colonel Yehudi Resheff, with a reinforced mechanised brigade, advanced through Khan Yunis towards Gaza, held by a Palestinian division under General Mohammed Hasni. Heavy hand-to-hand fighting developed before the Jews seized Gaza City and the key Ali Montar Ridge, giving Israel the much-disputed Gaza Strip (5–6 June 1967).

Gazala ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After a four-month stalemate, German commander Erwin Rommel launched a massive attack on the British defensive line, south from Gazala, shielding **Tobruk**. Turning the desert flank at **Bir Hacheim**, Rommel stormed into the British rear and, after brutal action in the **Cauldron**, General Neil Ritchie withdrew into Egypt through **Mersah Matruh** to **El Alamein** (26 May–13 June 1942).

Gdansk ❙ 1308 ❙ Wars of the Teutonic Knights

When Margrave Waldemar of Brandenberg besieged Gdansk, Prince Ladislav of Poland appealed to the Teutonic Order and Gunter von Schartzburg seized the city (renamed Danzig) and killed the inhabitants. The Knights then refused to relinquish Pomerania, moving their headquarters from Venice to nearby Marienburg. They were defeated by Ladislav at **Plowce** in 1331 (14 November 1308).

Gdansk ❙ 1577 ❙ Gdansk War

See **Danzig**

Gdansk ❙ 1626–1630 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Danzig**

Gdansk ❙ 1733–1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

See **Danzig**

Gdansk ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Danzig**

Gdansk ❙ 1813–1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Danzig**

Gdansk ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Danzig**

Gdov ❙ 1614 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars

With Russia's invasion of Sweden repulsed near Novgorod at **Bronnitsa**, King Gustavus Adolphus himself led a force into Russia and attacked Gdov, east of Lake Peipus, which had been captured by forces of Tsar Michael.

Gustavus took the city by storm after two bloody assaults and returned next year to continue his offensive further south against **Pskov** (July–10 September 1614).

Gebora ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During Marshal Nicolas Soult's siege of **Badajoz**, he sent a veteran French force, led by Marshal Édouard Mortier, north across the Guadianna to attack a Spanish relief army under General Gabriel Mendizabal. Surprised near the Gebora River, Mendizabal was routed with heavy losses in men and guns and his survivors fled to reinforce the garrison at Badajoz (19 February 1811).

Gedaref ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

As Dervish forces withdrew up the Blue Nile after defeat at **Omdurman** (2 September), about 4,000 men under Emir Saadallah were intercepted at Gedaref by Colonel Charles Parsons, who had marched across the Atbara from eastern Sudan. The Dervishes were defeated in hard fighting with about 500 dead and Parsons then held Gedaref against a counter-attack by Ahmed Fedil (22 September 1898).

Gefrees ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Archduke Charles of Austria won at **Aspern-Essling** (22 May), then sent a diversionary expedition through Saxony into Bavaria. Near Gefrees, northeast of Beyreuth, Austrian Field Marshal Michael von Kienmeyer and General Paul Radivojevich inflicted a sharp defeat on General Androche Junot. However, news of Austrian defeat at **Znaim** brought the campaign to an end (8 July 1809).

Geisberg ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Wissembourg**

Gela ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

At the start of the Allied invasion of **Sicily**, American General George Patton landed in the southwest between Licata and Cape Scaramia. Heaviest fighting was around Gela, where Italians and German General Paul Conrath counter-attacked in force. Supported by accurate naval gunfire, General Terry Allen secured the bridgehead and Patton swept north towards **Palermo** (10–12 July 1943).

Gelt ❙ 1570 ❙ Dacre's Rebellion

Leonard Dacre of Gilsland gathered a northern rising in support of the imprisoned Mary Queen of Scots, but on the banks of the Gelt, near Carlisle, his 3,000 Borderers were utterly defeated by an English army under Henry Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Forster. Dacre fled to France, while English forces ravaged Teviotdale and the Border to stamp out insurrection (20 February 1570).

Gelves ❙ 1510 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

See **Los Gelves**

Gemaizeh ❙ 1888 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

When Mahdist General Osman Digna threatened the Red Sea port of Suakin, despite his defeat at **Handoub**, Governor Sir Charles Holled-Smith appealed to Cairo and Sir Francis Grenfell brought British-Sudanese-Egyptian reinforcements. Taking the offensive, Grenfell attacked Osman at Gemaizeh, just west of Suakin, and the Dervishes were driven off with perhaps 500 killed (20 December 1888).

Gemas ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

In an attempt to stall the Japanese in northwest Johore, Australian General Gordon Bennet took position at the Gemencheh near Gemas, where he ambushed the invaders and inflicted costly losses. But after very heavy fighting against Japanese reinforcements, and with his coastal flank threatened at **Muar**, Bennet had to fall back through Yong Pen towards **Singapore** (14–20 January 1941).

Gemauerthof ❙ 1705 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

After capturing the fortresses of **Dorpat** and **Narva**, Russian Marshal Boris Sheremetev

marched into Courland to hold the Swedes, while Tsar Peter took the main Russian army into Poland. In a bloody action at Gemauerthof, near Jelgava in Latvia, Sheremetev's superior force was beaten by General Adam Lewenhaupt, who then secured a strong defensive position at Riga (16 July 1705).

Gembloux ❙ 1578 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

A fresh offensive in the Netherlands saw Spanish Viceroy Don John of Austria and his nephew Alexander Farnese drive the Dutch out of Namur and attack them in retreat at nearby Gembloux. The Dutch force under new commander Antoine de Goignies suffered a terrible rout, with thousands killed for just a handful of Spanish casualties. Don John soon attacked again at **Rymenant** (31 January 1578).

Generals ❙ 1824 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

See **Ayacucho**

Geneva ❙ 1602 ❙ Swiss Religious Wars

In a final attempt to recapture Calvinist Geneva, Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, with Spanish aid, sent 2,000 mercenaries under Charles d'Albigny, who took the city by surprise and scaled the outside walls. However, in a small yet significant victory for the Reformation, they were repulsed by Isaac Mercier. Savoy later recognised Geneva as an independent city (21–22 December 1602).

Genil ❙ 1319 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

Following the death of Ferdinand IV of Castile, his brothers Juan and Pedro became joint regents for the infant Alfonso XI and undertook an offensive against the Muslim military leader Ismail, who had seized the throne of Granada. Juan and Pedro were defeated and killed in a bitter battle at the River Genil, throwing Castile into civil war between rival claimants to the Regency.

Genoa ❙ 1522 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

A month after the disastrous French defeat at **Bicocca** and the subsequent withdrawal from Lombardy, the Spanish-German army of General Prospero Colonna attacked Genoa, the last remaining substantial French possession beyond the Alps. Colonna stormed and pillaged Genoa in a sudden assault, giving the Imperialists effectively control of northern Italy (30 May 1522).

Genoa ❙ 1684 ❙ Franco-Genoese War

To punish Genoa for building ships for Spain and selling munitions to the Ottoman Governor of **Algiers**, Louis XIV of France sent Admiral Abraham Duquesne to bombard the city, accompanied by Secretary for War, Jean Baptiste Colbert Marquis de Seignelay. After suffering considerable damage, Genoa was humbled and had to abandon its long alliance with Spain (May 1684).

Genoa ❙ 1746–1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Austrian Marquis Anton Otto Botta d'Adorno attacked France and Spain in northern Italy, where he seized the great port of Genoa (6 September 1746). But, in a courageous insurrection against Austrian tyranny he was thrown out (5–10 December). Austro-Sardinian forces then laid the city under siege, which fatally drained their resources and ultimately failed (January–June 1747).

Genoa ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A large-scale naval engagement off the city of Genoa saw a British squadron, under Admiral Sir William Hotham, clash with Admiral Pierre Martin and the French were driven off with two ships captured. Although Captain Horatio Nelson claimed the Admiral had been derelict in failing to pursue, Parliament voted Hotham thanks. He soon met Martin again off the **Hyères** (13 March 1795).

Genoa ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Amid renewed Austrian fighting in northern Italy, Baron Michael von Melas attacked French General André Masséna and drove him into siege at Genoa, confined by British ships and Austrian troops under General Karl Ott. Napoleon Bonaparte arrived too late over the Alps and Masséna negotiated a conditional surrender, allowing him to keep his men and guns (20 April–4 June 1800).

Genoy ❙ 1820 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

With Colombian independence assured by victory at **Boyacá**, Patriot forces in the south, under General Manuel Valdés, crossed the Juanambú towards Popayán, held by Spanish Colonel Sebastián Calzada. At Genoy, just north of Pasto, Valdés was heavily defeated by Royalist Colonel Basilio García and was forced to withdraw. Armistice later that year secured peace (2 February 1820).

Geok Tepe ❙ 1879 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

Having conquered the Khanate of **Khokand**, Russia faced resistance in southern Turkmenistan by tribesmen known as Tekkes. Russian artillery, under General Nikolai Pavlovich Lomakin, badly damaged their stronghold at Geok Tepe, but the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses in men, material and prestige. The town fell two years later amid heavy bloodshed (28 August 1879).

Geok Tepe ❙ 1881 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

With Russian expansion in Turkmenistan checked by Tekke tribesmen, General Mikhail Skobelev led a fresh campaign, which bombarded and stormed their stronghold of Dengil-Tepe at Geok Tepe. Skobelev allegedly refused to accept surrender and up to 20,000 Tekkes were reported killed. The brutal victory virtually completed Russia's conquest of central Asia (12 January 1881).

Georgegarh (1st) ❙ 1801 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Major Louis Bourquein invaded Haryana for Sindhia, then left Captain Lewis Smith to besiege the strong fortress of Georgegarh near Jhajjar. Irish-born adventurer George Thomas drove off Smith and routed Sindhia's rearguard under veteran General Puran Singh. Bourquein returned with a large force, but was heavily defeated outside Georgegarh and withdrew (25–29 September 1801).

Georgegarh (2nd) ❙ 1801 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Following Sindhia's defeat in Haryana, General Pierre Perron sent Colonel Pedron and 30,000 men to besiege Irish-born adventurer George Thomas at Georgegarh, near Jhajjar. A relief force under Raja Vaman Rao was driven off (18 October) but, after massive defections among his Marathas, Thomas abandoned his guns and fought his way out to **Hansi** (October–10 November 1801).

Georgia Landing ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union General Godfrey Weitzel led an offensive on the Lafourche in western Louisiana, advancing south through **Donaldsonville** on the Mississippi against Confederate forces under General Alfred A. Mouton. With over 200 men captured in a running action near Georgia Landing, Mouton was forced to withdraw further south to nearby Labadieville (27 October 1862).

Gerberoi ❙ 1080 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

William of Normandy conquered Saxon England at **Hastings**, then faced rebellion at home by his son Robert, supported by Philip I of France. Besieged in Philip's castle at Gerberoi, near Beauvais northwest of Paris, the rebels were defeated, reputedly after Robert wounded his father in single combat. Robert was forgiven, but was later imprisoned after losing to his brother Henry at **Tinchebrai** in 1106.

Gerchsheim ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks' War

Within days of Prussian victory at **Aschaffenburg**, General Erwin von Manteuffel led the advance southeast through **Tauberbischofsheim** and **Werbach**, then sent Generals August von Goeben and Karl von Wrangel against Gerchsheim. After costly losses on both sides, with further losses the same day at nearby **Helmstadt**, Prince Karl of Bavaria retreated east through **Würzburg** (25 July 1866).

Gergovia ❙ 52 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

Having captured **Avaricum** in central Gaul in March, Julius Caesar marched into the Auvergne to attack Gergovia (near modern Clermont-Ferrand), the fortified capital of Arverni Chieftain Vercingetorix. Despite surprising nearby Gallic camps, the Romans were repulsed in an uncoordinated attack, losing over 700 men. Caesar withdrew north and later that year routed Vercingetorix at **Alesia**.

Germanikeia ❙ 778–779 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Hadath**

Germantown ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When British General Sir William Howe secured Philadelphia (26 September) after victory at **Brandywine**, General George Washington counter-attacked at Germantown, five miles to the north. A confused action saw Washington repulsed with over 1,000 casualties, including 400 prisoners. After further action at **White Marsh**, he withdrew to winter quarters in Valley Forge (4 October 1777).

Germiston ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Elandsfontein**

Gerona ❙ 1285 ❙ French-Aragonese War

When Pedro III of Aragon claimed Sicily in the aftermath of the **Sicilian Vespers**, Pope Martin IV encouraged Philip III of France to invade Aragon, where he besieged Gerona, held by Viscomte Raymond de Cardona, which fell after heavy losses to disease on both sides. Following naval disaster at **Las Hormigas,** the isolated French garrison surrendered in October (26 June–7 September 1285).

Gerona ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

The fortress of Gerona, blocking the coastal route from France to Barcelona, withstood attack by French General Philibert Duhesme in June 1808, then faced a better-equipped siege by Duhesme from the south and General Honoré Reille in the north. A Spanish relief army under Count Raimondo Caldagues routed Reille and Duhesme was forced to withdraw (18–20 June & 24 July–20 August 1808).

Gerona ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Having withstood two previous sieges, the Catalonian city of Gerona under General Mariano Alvarez de Castro was besieged by French General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr and later Marshal Pierre Augereau. Both sides suffered terrible losses in repeated assaults and in failed relief attempts by Spanish General Joachim Blake, before the heroic garrison finally fell (24 May–11 December 1809).

Gertruydenberg ❙ 1588–1589 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Sir John Wingfield was appointed Governor of Gertruydenberg (modern Geertruidenberg, near Breda), then held the city against Alexander Farnese Duke of Parma, even sending aid to his brother-in-law, Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby, besieged at **Bergen**. But the Dutch suspected Wingfield would treacherously surrender Gertruydenberg to Spain and he finally capitulated (1588–10 April 1589).

Gertruydenberg ❙ 1593 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In one of his great sieges, Prince Maurice of Orange invested Gertruydenberg (modern Geertruidenberg, near Breda) using special matting to support his guns on the soft ground. As at **Steenwijk**, he used his troops to dig siege

positions. After a Spanish relief attempt under Count Ernst von Mansfeld was driven off, the powerful fortress surrendered (26 March–24 June 1593).

Gesher ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Advancing south of the Sea of Galilee to support the Syrians further north around **Deganiya**, Iraqi forces attempted to cross the Jordan near Gesher, just south of its junction with the Yarmak. The Iraqis were heavily defeated by Israel's Golani Brigade, though they later regrouped and advanced west across the Jordan further downriver towards **Jenin** (15–22 May 1948).

Gestilren ❙ 1210 ❙ Swedish Wars of Succession

Amid continuing rivalry for Sweden's throne, Sverker II seized power in 1196, when Knut Eriksson died. After years of Sverker's tyrannical rule, Knut's son Erik raised a large force in Norway and returned to reclaim the crown. Despite Danish support, Sverker was defeated and killed at Gestilren, west of Tidaholm near Lake Vattern, and Erik Eriksson was proclaimed King (17 July 1210).

Gettysburg ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Marching north across the Potomac to Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee attacked General George G. Meade's Union army in a defensive position south of town. In the bloodiest battle on American soil, Lee was decisively defeated with terrible losses and began his retreat southwest through **Williamsport**, cautiously pursued by the shattered victors (1–3 July 1863).

Ghagra River ❙ 1529 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Gogra**

Ghallaghurga ❙ 1762 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

See **Kup**

Ghazhdewan ❙ 1512 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

See **Ghujduwan**

Ghazi-ud-din-Nagar ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Approaching rebel-held **Delhi**, British Brigadier Archdale Wilson was met by a mutineer force at the nearby village of Ghazi-ud-din-Nagar on the Hindan. Despite being badly affected by extreme heat, the British troops defeated the rebels and repulsed a counter-attack next day. Joined by General Sir Henry Barnard, they then advanced on the strategic position at **Badli** (30–31 May 1857).

Ghazni ❙ 998 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

When Amir Sebuktigin of Bokhara died (997), his son and successor Isma'il found himself at war with his ambitious older brother, Mahmud of Balkh. Isma'il was defeated in heavy fighting near the capital Ghazni and Mahmud seized the throne. While Isma'il lived in comfortable captivity, Mahmud built an empire, which eventually stretched from the Punjab to Persia (March 998).

Ghazni ❙ 1117 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Intervening in a disputed succession in Afghanistan, the Seljuk Sultan Sanjar of Khorasan took a large army against Malik Arslan Shah of Ghor. Outside Ghazni at Shahrabad, Malik Arslan suffered a terrible defeat and his brother Bahram Shah was installed as a Seljuk vassal. Malik Arslan later attempted to return from exile in Lahore (1118) but was defeated and executed by his brother.

Ghazni ❙ 1148 ❙ Ghor-Ghazni Wars

Saif-ud-Din of Ghor invaded the Afghan kingdom of Ghazni, where he defeated the army of Bahram Shah, who fled to India. He then annexed Ghazni before Bahram returned and defeated the Ghurid Prince. Saif-ud-Din surrendered in return for his life, but was tortured to death. His death was later avenged by his

brother, Ala-ud-Din Husain, who defeated Bahram and destroyed Ghazni.

Ghazni ❙ 1151 ❙ Ghor-Ghazni Wars

Determined to gain control of Afghanistan, Ala-ud-Din Husain of Ghor invaded Ghazni and defeated the army of Bahram Shah, who fled. In revenge for the torture and execution of his brother at Ghazni in 1148, Ala-ud-Din then destroyed Ghazni city, burning it to the ground and earning the nickname Jahan-Suz (the burner). His victory effectively ended the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Afghanistan.

Ghazni ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Britain was concerned over Russian influence in Afghanistan and sent General Sir John Keane, who led his 20,000-strong force against Ghazni, held by Afzal Khan for Amir Dost Muhammad. Keane took the powerful fortress by storm after blowing up the gate in a brilliant assault, then advanced to Kabul to restore Shah Shuja (7 August). Dost Muhammad fled (21–23 July 1839).

Ghaznigak ❙ 1888 ❙ Afghan Civil Wars

Amir Abdur Rahman consolidating his authority in northern Afghanistan despatched forces under General Shulam Haidar and Sandar Abdullah against his cousin Ishaq Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan. Ishaq was defeated in battle at Ghaznigak, east of Balkh near Tashqurghan (modern Kholm), and fled to Russia, where he died soon afterwards (27 September 1888).

Gheluvelt ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite losses at **Langemark**, German forces launched a massive attack on Gheluvelt, east of Ypres. The most important action of the First Battle of **Ypres** saw the town seized, then lost to a bold British counter-attack. The courageous defence is said to have saved Ypres, though Gheluvelt was lost in a subsequent German offensive to the northwest through **Nonne Boschen** (29–31 October 1914).

Gheria, Bengal ❙ 1740 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

The incompetent Mughal Nawab Safaraz Khan of Bengal faced rebellion by Ali Vardi Khan, Governor of Bihar, and marched out from his capital at Murshidabad to face the rebels. Safaraz Khan was killed in the decisive battle near the Ganges at Gheria and his generals immediately proclaimed Ali Vardi Khan as Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (10 April 1740).

Gheria, Bengal ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

British Major Thomas Adams restored Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal, then took his mixed force against the usurper Mir Kasim, who established a strong defensive position on the Plain of Gheria near Jangipur at Sooty. Following very hard fighting, with costly losses on both sides, Mir Kasim was driven out and withdrew to his stronghold on the Ganges at **Udaynala** (2 August 1763).

Gheria, Bombay ❙ 1756 ❙ War against Malabar Pirates

On campaign against pirates on India's Malabar Coast, south of Bombay, British Admiral Charles Watson and Colonel Robert Clive, with Maratha support, followed capture of **Savandrug** by attacking the pirate stronghold at Gheria (modern Vijayadurg). Forcing his way into the harbour, Watson took the fortress from the rear and Chief Tulaji Angria was finally defeated (13 February 1756).

Ghoaine ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Advancing from Kandahar in southern Afghanistan towards Ghazni against Akbar Khan (son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad), British General William Nott was blocked by Afghan General Shems-ud-Din at Karabagh, near Ghoaine, two miles from Ghazni. Nott inflicted a heavy defeat, capturing all the Afghan guns, and continued his advance through **Maidan** to Kabul (30 August 1842).

Ghujduwan ❙ 1512 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

After the Uzbek leader Ubaid Khan defeated the Mughal Babur of Kabul at **Kul-i-Malik**, near

Samarkand in Uzbekistan, Shah Ismail Safawi of Persia sent General Najm-i Thani to aid his former ally. At Ghujduwan (modern Gizhdivan), northeast of Bokhara, the Mughals and Persians were heavily defeated. Babur then turned his attention to conquests in India (12 November 1512).

Giants ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Leipzig**

Giao-chao ❙ 602 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese Wars

Facing renewed rebellion in Annam, in northern Vietnam, where Li Bon had been crushed at **Chu Dien**, Sui Emperor Wen Di sent the famous General Liu Fang, who took a large force and attacked the rebels in Giao-chao, near Hanoi. Having secured victory and restored order, he then marched south and reimposed control over King Sambhuvarman of Champa at **Tra-khe**.

Gibbet Rath ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

Soon after the Irish rising began, General Sir Ralph Dundas tried to negotiate terms with rebels in Kildare. But, just east of the town on the Curragh, at Gibbet Rath, rebels attempting to surrender were attacked by General Sir James Duff, who claimed they had fired on his men. The ensuring massacre saw about 350 rebels killed. Duff reported three of his troops also died (29 May 1798).

Gibeon ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

Renewing the invasion of German Southwest Africa after defeat at **Sandfontein**, General Jan Smuts led a southern force towards Gibeon, where Major Duncan McKenzie tried to encircle Germans under Hauptmann Bogislav von Kleist. The South Africans failed to cut the railway and, after the heaviest fighting of the campaign, the Germans escaped north towards **Windhoek** (25–26 April 1915).

Gibraltar ❙ 207 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With Carthage under pressure in Spain, the city of Gades (Cadiz) threatened to ally itself with Rome and Punic Admiral Adherbal arrived to arrest the leaders. A Roman squadron sent from Carteia under Laelius attacked the Carthaginian ships in the turbulent Straits of Gibraltar, where the heavier Roman ships inflicted a costly defeat, sinking three triremes. The three surviving vessels escaped to Carthage.

Gibraltar ❙ 1607 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Dutch Admiral Jacob van Heemskerk led a bold attack on Gibraltar, taking his outgunned ships against a large Spanish fleet under Admiral Don Juan Alvarez d'Avila. During the bloody battle, both admirals were killed, though the Dutch leader's death was kept from his captains, who went on to achieve a stunning victory. The Spanish fleet was destroyed without Dutch loss (25 April 1607).

Gibraltar (1st) ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Stubbornly assaulting Spanish Gibraltar, the Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admirals Sir George Rooke and Sir George Byng laid down a bombardment, then Prince George of Hesse landed with 1,800 men and Governor Diego de Salinas surrendered the fortress next day. A French counter-attack was then repulsed off **Malaga** and at the war's end the rock was ceded to Britain (23–24 July 1704).

Gibraltar (2nd) ❙ 1704–1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

A Franco-Spanish force under Marshal Count René de Tessé resolved to retake Gibraltar and besieged the strategic island, held by marines under Prince George of Hesse. A small French squadron was surprised and destroyed by Admiral Sir John Leake (29 October 1704), but the siege was not raised until Leake returned and defeated the French fleet off **Marbella** (September 1704–5 April 1705).

Gibraltar ❙ 1779–1783 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Spain entered the war, French and Spanish forces under Louis Duc de Crillon besieged

Gibraltar, brilliantly defended by General George Eliott. Reinforced following British victory off **Cape St Vincent** (16 January 1780), Eliott drove off a massive land and sea assault (13 September 1782). Gibraltar was saved and Eliott was made Baron Heathfield (24 June 1779–6 February 1783).

Gien ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde
See **Blenau**

Giessen ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
See **Kirchberg**

Gijon ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

As the war started, Nationalist Colonel Antonio Pinilla at Gijon held out in the Simancas Barracks against Asturian miners, who eventually broke in using dynamite. Ordering no surrender, Pinilla called down shellfire from the Nationalist Cruiser, *Almirante Cervera*, offshore and both sides died in the bombardment. The miners then turned against nearby **Oveida** (19 July–16 August 1936).

Gijon ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Soon after the fall of **Bilbao** and **Santander**, Nationalist forces under Generals Antonio Aranda and José Solchaga converged on Gijon in Asturias, the last remaining Republican stronghold in northern Spain. Republican resistance was crushed and the Nationalists seized the city, securing the whole northern coast and its vital resources for the rebel cause (1 September–21 October 1937).

Gila River ❙ 1857 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Leading the Gila Expedition in Southern Arizona, Colonel Benjamin Bonneville, supported by Colonel Dixon S. Miles and Captain Richard Ewell, advanced down the Gila and, north of Mount Turnbull, found a large camp of Coyotera Apache. A co-ordinated attack saw 45 killed and about 36 captured for the loss of nine wounded soldiers. The Apache soon sued for peace (27 June 1857).

Gilau ❙ 1660 ❙ Transylvanian National Revolt

When Crimean Tatars drove Prince George Rákóczi II out of Transylvania, his supporters restored him, then faced a Turkish army under Pasha Ahmed Sidi of Buda invading Transylvania in force. In the west at Fenes, near Gilau, west of Cluj, Rákóczi was defeated and died of his wounds two weeks later aged just 39. The Turkish offensive then continued against **Nagyvarad** (22 May 1660).

Gilbert Islands ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

At the start of the Allied offensive in the Central Pacific, American General Holland Smith invaded the Gilbert Islands, seizing **Makin** with relative ease then **Tarawa** 100 miles south, where there were shocking losses on both sides. Capture of the Gilberts provided important airfields for land-based aircraft to support the next advance north into the **Marshall Islands** (20–24 November 1943).

Gilead ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria
See **Fihl**

Gilgal Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
See **Marietta**

Gilgit ❙ 747 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

Despite withdrawing after **Dafeichuan** (670), Tang China eventually regained the remote northwest and General Gao Xianzhi later led 10,000 men across the Pamirs against the Tibetan client-state of Gilgit (Little Balur). A brutal action saw 5,000 Tibetans killed and a garrison was established to restore Chinese control in the Pamir region. In 751, Gao was halted in Central Asia at **Talas**.

Gimrah ❙ 1832 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Facing rebellion in Muslim Dagestan, west of the Caspian, Russian Baron Grigori Rosen, supported by General Franz Kluge-von-Klugenau, drove Imam Ghazi Muhammad to a

final stand at Gimrah, west of modern Buinaksk. Imam Ghazi and most of his followers were killed when Gimrah fell by storm. However, another Imam was elected and resistance continued for 25 years (29 October 1832).

Gindarus ❙ 38 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

When Pacorus of Parthia invaded Roman Syria, supported by Roman General Quintus Labienus, Mark Antony, despite continuing civil war, sent an army under Ventidius Bassus, who executed Labienus. Ventidius defeated Parthian General Phranipates, then defeated and killed Pacorus at Gindarus, west of the Euphrates, and Parthia withdrew from Syria (9 June 38 BC).

Gindrinkers Line ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Kowloon**

Gingee ❙ 1648 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

Mohammad Adil Shah resolved to expand the power of Muslim Bijapur and sent General Mustafa Khan against Gingee, west of Pondicherry, held by the Rupa Nayak. During a long siege, the Maratha leader, Shahji Bhonsle, was captured and Mustafa Khan died. Muhammad Khan then continued the siege to capture the city and reputedly enough treasure to load 89 elephants (28 December 1648).

Gingee ❙ 1689–1698 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Attacking the Maratha kingdoms of central India, Emperor Aurangzeb sent General Zulfiqar Khan to besiege King Rajaram at Gingee fortress, west of Pondicherry. Despite his troops being under attack in the field, Aurangzeb refused to make peace. When Rajaram escaped to Vellore, a new Mughal commander and fresh forces scaled the walls to end the nine-year siege (17 February 1698).

Gingee ❙ 1750 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Having routed Nawab Mohammad Ali of Arcot near **Tiruvadi**, French Colonel Louis d'Auteil attacked Gingee, 50 miles inland from Pondicherry, defended by 10,000 of the Nawab's men. In a remarkable feat, a storming party under the Marquis Charles de Bussy blew in the gates with an explosive charge to capture the most powerful fortress in southeast India (11 September 1750).

Gingee ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Over-confident after victory at **Seringham**, Governor Thomas Saunders of Madras sent Major James Kinneer, with just 200 European troops and about 2,000 Sepoys, against Gingee, inland from Pondicherry, the most powerful fortress in southeast India. Intercepted by a French column under Colonel Jacques Kerjean, Kinneer was overwhelmed and repulsed with heavy losses (6 August 1752).

Gingindlovu ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

British commander Lord Frederick Chelmsford advancing to relieve Eshowe, in southern Zululand, met perhaps 10,000 Zulus under Somopo and Dabulamanzi (brother of King Cetshwayo) near Gingindlovu. Cut down by volley fire and Gatlings, the Zulus fled with about 1,200 killed. Chelmsford lost 13 killed and 48 wounded and **Eshowe** was relieved next day (2 April 1879).

Ginniss ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

When General Charles Gordon was killed by Mahdists and the British relief expedition withdrew from **Khartoum**, new Khalifa Abdullah el-Taaishi advanced down the Nile and threatened Kosheh, south of Akasha. Arriving with reinforcements, General Sir Frederick Stephenson routed the main Dervish army in a dawn attack at nearby Ginniss and drove them upstream (30 December 1885).

Giornico ❙ 1478 ❙ Swiss-Milanese Wars

After Charles of Burgundy was killed at **Nancy** (January 1477), Swiss under Hans Waldmann and Adrian von Bubenberg attacked the Lady Bona of Savoy, widow of former Burgundian ally Duke Galeazzo Sforza of Milan. Repulsed at Bellinzona, the Swiss withdrew to Giornico, in the Leventina Valley, where

the Milanese army was routed and the valley became Swiss (28 December 1478).

Girgil ❙ 1847 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

At war with Imam Shamil of Dagestan, Count Mikhail Vorontsov besieged the rebel position at Girgil, while Shamil attacked the Russians in the field. After a heavy bombardment, the village fell by storm—at the cost of about 500 Russian casualties—and Vorontsov marched against **Saltah**. Girgil was captured again a year later by Prince Moisie Argutinsky (13–20 June 1847).

Girishk ❙ 1795 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

While Zaman Shah of Kabul was campaigning against the Sikhs in the Sind, he was attacked in the rear by his brother Mahmud Mirza. Marching rapidly west, Zaman heavily defeated his brother at Girishk, on the Helmand River northwest of Kandahar. Mahmud fled to Persia, but five years later he returned to overthrow and blind his brother at **Kabul**.

Giron ❙ 1829 ❙ Peruvian-Colombian War

See **Tarqui**

Gisikon ❙ 1653 ❙ Swiss Peasant War

Locked in conflict with the city aristocracies, Swiss peasants fought an inconclusive battle at **Wohlenschwyl**. The following day, part of their army, under Christian Schybi, was heavily defeated at Gisikon by General Zweier von Evebach and the garrison of nearby Lucerne. The rising was crushed after a further peasant defeat days later at **Herzogenbuchsee** and Schybi was executed (4–5 June 1653).

Gisikon ❙ 1845 ❙ Sonderbund War

Fighting against Catholic separatists of the Sunderbund League, the Protestant forces of Switzerland under General William Henry Dufour captured Fribourg and Zug. Then, in the main fighting of the conflict, they defeated the Catholics at Gisikon with fewer than 100 dead on either side. Nearby Lucerne fell next day and the 25-day war came to an end (23 November 1845).

Gisors ❙ 1198 ❙ French War of Richard I

Returned from the Crusades, Richard I of England—the Lion Heart—regained his French domains at **Freteval** (1194), then faced war against Phillip II. Near Beauvais at Gisors, the French King narrowly escaped death, when his knights were routed and thrown into the Epte by a collapsing bridge. Richard had little other success and died six months later at **Chalus** (28 September 1198).

Gissar ❙ 1511 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

See **Pul-i-Sanghin**

Gitschin ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks' War

Facing a Prussian invasion of Bohemia by Prince Friedrich Karl, Austrian Count Edouard von Clam-Gallas was repulsed at **Münchengratz** and fell back on Gitschin (modern Jicin) with Crown Prince Albert of Saxony. With no aid from the main Austrian army concentrating at **Königgratz**, Clam-Gallas suffered a heavy defeat and was relieved of his command (29–30 June 1866).

Giurgiu ❙ 1595 ❙ Wallachian-Turkish War

Ottoman Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha, advancing into Romania against Prince Michael the Brave of Wallachia, overcame defeat at **Calugareni** to attack Bucharest and capture **Tirgovist**. However, Michael and Sigismund Bathory of Transylvania pursued Sinan to the Danube, where the Ottoman rearguard was smashed while crossing the river at Giurgiu. Wallachia was restored (27 October 1595).

Giurgiu ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

Russian General Mikhail Gorchakov marching up the Danube from the siege of **Silistria** encountered a large Turkish force at Giurgiu under Colonel Robert Cannon (in the Sultan's service as Bahram Pasha). After very heavy fighting, and with a Turkish flotilla arriving up the river, the Russians withdrew towards Budapest and the focus of fighting moved to Armenia and the Crimea (7 July 1854).

Givenchy ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

To relieve the French in **Arras** and support their winter offensive in **Champagne**, British commander Sir John French ordered an attack on strategic Givenchy, west of **La Bassée**, where Indian troops took the town before being driven out by artillery. Reinforcements arrived and Givenchy was retaken and held as extreme winter conditions ended the advance (18–22 December 1914).

Givenchy ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

With French forces bleeding in a battle of attrition in **Artois**, British General Sir Henry Rawlinson attacked north of the La Bassée canal around Givenchy to coincide with a new French advance. The British attack was repulsed with heavy losses, as was a simultaneous British supporting action near **Bellewaarde** bringing the Second Battle of Artois to an end (15–16 June 1915).

Gladsmuir ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

See **Prestonpans**

Glasgow ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

As Confederate General Sterling Price marched west through Missouri, he sent General Joseph O. Shelby's "Iron Brigade" north across the Missouri River against Glasgow, defended by Colonel Chester Harding. Badly defeated, Harding was forced to surrender and Shelby seized large quantities of arms and supplies before continuing west to rejoin Price at **Lexington** (15 October 1864).

Glatz ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Austrian Marshal Gideon von Loudon destroyed a Prussian force at **Landshut** in Silesia (23 June), then marched southeast to besiege the fortress town of Glatz (modern Klodzko, Poland), while Frederick II of Prussia tried to divert the Austrians by besieging **Dresden**. On the same day that von Loudon took Glatz by storm, Frederick left for Silesia to defend **Liegnitz** (June–29 July 1760).

Glencoe ❙ 1692 ❙ First Jacobite Rebellion

Amid the final doomed Scottish resistance to the accession of William III, the Macdonalds of Glencoe in Argyleshire were slow to acknowledge the Protestant King and suffered a surprise attack by Royalists under Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon. While most Macdonalds escaped, 38 were killed in a massacre, which came to symbolise the cause of Jacobite rebellion (13 February 1692).

Glendale ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **White Oak Swamp**

Glen Fruin ❙ 1603 ❙ Later Scottish Clan Wars

In the culmination of a long-running feud, Alexander Colquhoun of Luss was commissioned by James VI of Scotland to pursue the troublesome Alasdair MacGregor of Glenstrae. In Glen Fruin, at Strone, Colquhoun's force was surrounded and over 200 were killed. The government outlawed and later hanged MacGregor and 11 Chiefs. His clan name was proscribed for over 150 years.

Glenlivet ❙ 1594 ❙ Huntly Rebellion

Renewing the rebellion crushed at **Corrichie**, the Catholic nobles, George Gordon Earl of Huntly and Francis Hay Earl of Errol, faced King James VI, who marched north, then sent Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyll forward to Glenlivet. Argyll was routed, but the rebels withdrew as the Scottish King advanced. James destroyed Huntly Castle and Huntly fled aboard (4 October 1594).

Glen Lochy ❙ 1544 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

See **Shirts**

Glen Malure ❙ 1580 ❙ Geraldine Rebellion

James Eustace Viscount Baltinglass supported the Catholic Fitzgeralds of Munster by raising a

rebellion in Leinster aided by Fiach MacHugh O'Byrne. At Glen Malure, in County Wicklow, O'Byrne defeated Lord Arthur Grey de Wilton, Lord Deputy of Ireland. However, the English quickly recovered to overcome the rebels and their Italian allies at **Fort del Or** near Smerwick (25 August 1580).

Glenshiel ❙ 1719 ❙ War of the Quadruple Alliance

A failed invasion to support rebellion in Scotland saw a Spanish fleet with 6,000 men scattered by a storm and only about 300 landed to help defend Glenshiel, west of Inverness. Royalist General Joseph Wightman routed the Jacobite leaders, George Keith Earl of Marischal and William Murray Marquis of Tullibardine, and the captured Spaniards were sent home (10 June 1719).

Glentrool ❙ 1307 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce of Scotland recovered from defeat to raise a fresh army, which took a defensive position at Glentrool, near Newton Stewart, against Aymer de Valance Earl of Pembroke (who had beaten him at **Methven** in June 1306). The English were repulsed in a sharp action over rocky ground and a month later, Bruce won his great victory over Pembroke at **Loudon Hill** (April 1307).

Globe Tavern ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

A fresh offensive against the Weldon Railroad, south of besieged Petersburg, Virginia, saw Union General Gouvernor K. Warren reach Globe Tavern, where he met Confederate Generals Ambrose P. Hill, Henry Heth and Wiliam Mahone. The Confederates were driven off in bloody fighting, though a probe further south was checked days later at **Reams Station** (18–21 August 1864).

Glorieta Pass ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

When Confederate General Henry Hopkins Sibley invaded New Mexico through **Valverde** to capture Santa Fe, part of his force under Major Charles L. Pyron was met to the southeast at Glorieta Pass by advancing Union troops led by Major John C. Chivington. Pyron was forced to withdraw after bitter fighting and Sibley eventually retreated south to San Antonio (26–28 March 1862).

Glorious First of June ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **First of June**

Gloucester ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Following Royalist capture of **Bristol** (26 July), King Charles I took his force against the Parliamentary stronghold at Gloucester, defended by Governor Edward Massey. After a fiercely defended siege, a large relief force from London under Robert Devereux Earl of Essex drove the Royalists off. Returning to the capital, Essex was beaten at **Newbury** (10 August–6 September 1643).

Gloucester Hill ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

See **Imjin**

Glowworm ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

While the British Navy laid mines off Norway, the destroyer *Glowworm* turned to seek a man lost overboard and encountered a German invasion force. Crippled by a destroyer, *Glowworm* rammed and badly damaged the heavy cruiser *Admiral Hipper* before sinking under gunfire. Captain Gerard Roope was among over 100 men lost and was awarded the war's first Victoria Cross (8 April 1940).

Gnesen ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War

Despite the defeat of a Swedish force outside Warsaw at **Warka**, Swedish forces under Adolf Johan, brother of King Charles X, continued to campaign west of the capital and met a much larger Polish army under Stefan Czarniecki and Jerzy Lubomirski at Gnesen (Gniezno), near Poznan. The Poles were defeated and Czarniekci was beaten by Charles himself in July at **Warsaw** (27 April 1656).

Gniezno ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War
See **Gnesen**

Gnila Lipa ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
On a cautious counter-offensive into eastern Poland, Russian commander Nikolai Ivanov sent Generals Nikolai Ruzskii and Aleksei Brusilov west across the **Zlota Lipa** against a reinforced Austrian force under General Eduard Böhm-Ermolli on the Gnila Lipa. The Austrians were driven back on **Lemberg** (Lvov), while Brusilov circled north through **Rawa Russka** (29–30 August 1914).

Goa ❙ 1510 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia
Afonso de Albuquerque expanding Portugal's presence in India, seized the west coast port of Goa from Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. A large-scale Muslim counter-attack a few months later made Albuquerque abandon the city, but he soon retook it and later sailed east to seize **Malacca** (August 1511). Goa remained Portuguese until annexed by India in 1961 (4 March & 25 November 1510).

Goa ❙ 1604 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars
Dutch Admiral Steven van de Haghen was leading an expedition to the East Indies and reached Portuguese Goa, on the west coast of India, where he was attacked by a large Spanish-Portuguese fleet. Van de Haghan drove off the attack in a fierce action, during which he captured a Portuguese frigate. The Dutch Admiral then continued east to seize the strategic island of **Ambon** (29 October 1604).

Godaveri ❙ 1326 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate
Muhammad Shah II assumed the throne in Delhi, then faced rebellion in the Deccan by his cousin Baha-ud-din Garshasp, Governor of Sagar, who refused to recognise him. When the rebel advanced on Deogiri, he was defeated at the Godaveri by Khvaja Jahan and Majir Abu Rija. He was eventually caught and executed and Mohammad renamed Deogiri as Daulatabad, his southern capital.

Godby ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence
See **Aland**

Gode ❙ 1977 ❙ Ogaden War
When Ogaden separatist rebels and Somali "volunteers" were heavily repulsed by the Ethiopian garrison at Gode (May), Somali President Siad Barre committed his army to a full invasion of Ethiopia with massive armoured support. Within a week, the Somalis had captured Gode and Ginir and most of central Ogaden. Their advance in the north was checked at **Jijiga** and **Dire Dawa** (July 1977).

Godley Wood ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812
See **Baltimore**

Godolla ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War
See **Hatvan**

Goes ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence
With Zeeland holding out for Spain, Dutch under Jerome de 't Zeraerts besieged Goes on South Beveland. A brilliant night exploit saw veteran Christoforo de Mondragón lead 3,000 men ten miles through chest-deep low tide from the mainland (only nine drowned) to relieve the siege. The Dutch withdrew and the garrison of Goes went west to reinforce **Middelburg** (26 August–21 October 1572).

Gogland ❙ 1788 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War
See **Hogland**

Gogra ❙ 1529 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India
Flushed with success after destroying the Rajput army at **Khanua** (March 1527), the great Mughal Babur advanced into Bihar and Bengal against Sultan Nasrat Ali. Babur won a decisive victory in a three-day battle at the Gogra (Ghagra) where it joins the Ganges. He died soon

afterwards and his son Humayun was left to complete the establishment of the 300-year Mughal Empire (6 May 1529).

Gogunda ❙ 1576 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Haldighat**

Gohalwar ❙ 1757 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani was returning home from the sack of **Delhi** in January when his force was attacked by Baba Deep Singh and he sent his son Timur Shah, Governor of Lahore, to punish the Sikhs. A few miles to the north of Amritsar at Gohalwar, the massively outnumbered Sikhs drove off the Afghans, although General Attal Khan slew Baba Deep (11 November 1757).

Goito ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

In support of Italy's rising against Austria, King Charles Albert of Sardinia took command of the Allied forces and at Goito, on the Mincio east of Mantua, he defeated the Austrians under Marshal Josef Radetzky. While the Austrians were driven back across the Adige, they were victorious a few weeks later at **Santa Lucia** and in every other battle of the war (10 April 1848).

Golab ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War

On a fresh advance into Poland after his previous check at **Jasna Gora**, Charles X of Sweden pursued Polish commander Stefan Czarniecki across the Vistula, south of Warsaw, then attacked him to the southeast at Golab. The Poles were defeated and Charles continued southeast into the Ukraine, where he failed to storm Zamosc (17 February) and fell back towards **Sandomierz** (8 February 1656).

Golan Heights ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

Responding to shelling from the Golan Heights, Israeli aircraft savaged Syrian positions and General Dan Laner attacked towards the powerful fortifications at Tel Faher. Israeli tanks broke through after severe fighting, then quickly took the nearby fortress at Tel Azaziat. With Jewish forces threatening the northern Golan, Syria accepted a humiliating ceasefire (9–10 June 1967).

Golan Heights (1st) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

In a surprise assault on the Golan Heights, Syrian forces seized strategic **Mount Hermon** and forced the Israelis back along a wide front with massive superiority in men and tanks. After two days of intense fighting, the Israelis counter-attacked and the Syrians were pushed back to their starting point at the original 1967 ceasefire position, known as the Purple Line (6–9 October 1973).

Golan Heights (2nd) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

After repulsing a surprise Syrian assault across the Golan Heights, Israeli commander Yitzhak Hofi launched a massive counter-attack under Generals Raful Eitan and Dan Laner. Israeli armour smashed through to seize many key positions, but the Syrian defence was bitterly fought and Laner's over-stretched troops were about to face a widespread counter-offensive (10–12 October 1973).

Golan Heights (3rd) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

As an Israeli offensive across the Golan Heights drove deep into Syria, aid came from Jordan and Iraq for a determined Arab counter-attack. After severe fighting, the Arab effort stalled and, when the recapture of **Mount Hermon** brought Israeli forces within artillery range of Damascus, Syria agreed to a ceasefire. Both sides eventually broadly returned to the pre-war border (15–19 October 1973).

Golconda ❙ 1687 ❙ Mughal Conquest of the Deccan Sultanates

Emperor Aurangzeb attacked the Muslim Sultanates of Central India, where he captured **Bijapur**, then besieged Golconda fortress, west of Hyderabad, defended by Sultan Abu-l-Hasan.

The Mughals suffered awful losses in costly sorties and the faulty explosion of two giant mines. Bribery finally opened the gates, ending the independent kingdom of Golconda (28 January–1 October 1687).

Gold Beach ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)
See **D-Day**

Goldberg ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)
When John George of Saxony declared war on Sweden in Pomerania, his forces were defeated on the Elbe at **Domitz** by the Swedish-German army of Johann Banér. A month later he was defeated again to the northeast at Goldberg, 15 miles south of Gustrow. John George was then driven back into Brandenberg, where his army was defeated again at **Kyritz** (1 December 1635).

Golden Rock ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War
See **Trichinopoly (1st)**

Golden Spurs ❙ 1302 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars
See **Courtrai**

Golding's Farm ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Garnett's and Golding's Farms**

Goldsboro Bridge ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
Union General John G. Foster led an expedition deep into North Carolina along the Neuse, where he dispersed Confederate forces at **Kinston** and **White Hall**, then defeated General Thomas L. Clingman's Confederate brigade at Goldsboro Bridge. Foster proceeded to destroy strategic railway facilities, which had been his objective, before returning downstream to New Bern (17 December 1862).

Goliad ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence
As fresh Mexican forces entered Texas, General Martin Perfecto de Cos secured Goliad, then marched to San Antonio leaving a garrison of only about 30, who were soon attacked by volunteers under George Collingsworth and Ben Milam. In a brief action with few casualties, the Texans captured the town, along with vital military supplies then used at the siege of **San Antonio** (9 October 1835).

Goliad Massacre ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence
See **Coleto Creek**

Gollheim ❙ 1298 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession
After Rudolf of Germany died, the Electors provoked a bitter dispute by passing over his Habsburg son, Albert of Austria, in favour of the more pliable Adolphus of Nassau. Alienated by the King's unwise rule, some German Princes supported Albert to overthrow Adolphus. West of Worms, near Gollheim, the King was defeated and killed, reputedly by Albert's own hand (2 July 1298).

Golomb ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War
See **Golab**

Golovchin ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War
See **Holowczyn**

Golpejerra ❙ 1072 ❙ War of Castilian Succession
In the war of succession between the sons of Ferdinand I of Castile, Sancho II of Castile defeated his brother, Alfonso VI of Leon, at **Lantada** in 1068, and they met again on the nearby battlefield of Golpejerra, near Carrion. Alfonso was defeated and captured and Sancho crowned himself King of Leon, reuniting Castile, Leon and Galicia (January 1072).

Golymin ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)
Following victories at **Jena** and **Auerstadt**, Napoleon Bonaparte marched into Poland and, on the same day as the battle at **Pultusk**, Marshals Louis Davout and Pierre Augereau met

part of the Russian army under Prince Andréi Gallitzin further north of Warsaw at Golymin. The outcome was indecisive, but the Russians withdrew and the French were bogged in the mud (26 December 1806).

Gona ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With Japanese forces driven back across **Papua** over the **Kokoda Trail**, Australian General George Vasey attacked the fortified Japanese position on the northern coast at Gona. Repeated assaults supported by artillery and bombing saw Gona finally taken at heavy cost to both sides. The Australians then turned east against nearby **Buna** (18 November–9 December 1942).

Gonaives ❙ 1802 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

French General Charles Leclerc sent to suppress a rising in **Santo Domingo** by black leader Francois Toussaint l'Ouverture, launched one of the few large battles of the mainly guerrilla campaign on the Plain of Gonaives. While Leclerc seized Gonaives, General Donatien Rochambeau was repulsed at nearby Ravine-à-Coulevres and the rebels held out at **Crête-à-Perriot** (23 February 1802).

Gondar ❙ 1887 ❙ Sudanese-Ethiopian War

See **Debra Sina**

Gondar ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Despite Italy's surrender in East Africa at **Amba Alagi**, substantial Italian forces continued to hold out in the mountains of Ethiopia. Converging east through Chelga, south through **Wolchefit Pass** and west from Kulkaber, General Charles Fowkes took Gondar after heavy fighting. General Guglielmo Nasi surrendered over 23,000 men and the campaign was finally over (27 November 1941).

Gondra ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

In a massive offensive against Paraguay in the Chaco Boreal, Bolivian forces under the German General Hans Kundt were driven off from the fortress of **Nanawa** and regrouped to attack Paraguayan Colonel Rafael Franco, under siege at nearby Gondra. A renewed assault commencing on 3 August was also repulsed and the offensive soon came to an end (January–9 September 1933).

Gonzales ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Facing growing resistance from Texan citizens, Mexican authorities sent a force to repossess the cannon provided to Gonzales, east of San Antonio, for protection against Indians. Led by Colonels John H. Moore and Joseph E. W. Wallace, the residents used the gun to drive off the Mexicans—their battle banner said "Come and Take it"—and the war for Independence truly began (2 October 1835).

Goodrich's Landing ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of besieged **Vicksburg**, Confederate forces further down the Mississippi under Colonel William H. Parsons advanced south from Arkansas and captured a small Union fortress near Lake Providence, Louisiana. Next day, Union marines led by General Alfred W. Ellet arrived at Goodrich's Landing and heavy fighting forced Parsons to withdraw (30 June 1863).

Goodwin Sands ❙ 1511 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

Scottish commander Andrew Barton returning from a cruise against Portugal was intercepted near the Goodwin Sands by English Admiral Lord Thomas Howard and his brother Sir Edward. With Barton killed in action, his two ships were taken as prizes. The resulting quarrel between Henry VIII of England and James IV of Scotland soon led to war and Scottish disaster at **Flodden** (2 August 1511).

Goodwin Sands ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Prior to official declaration of the war, English Admiral Robert Blake intercepted a Dutch fleet under Admiral Maarten Tromp, which had been sheltering near Dover while waiting for a Dutch East Indies convoy. With Blake joined by the

Downs squadron of Admiral Nehemiah Bourne, Tromp was defeated off the Goodwin Sands and was driven off with the loss of one ship (29 May 1652).

Goodwood ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After finally taking **Caen**, Sir Bernard Montgomery launched a big armoured offensive to the southeast. Operation Goodwood saw over 1,000 British and Canadian tanks attack after massive aerial and artillery bombardment. But Marshal Günther von Kluge halted the controversial offensive after terrible losses on both sides. Montgomery then stalled until the advance on **Falaise** (18–21 July 1944).

Goose Green ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

British troops marching south from **San Carlos** advanced on the Argentine garrison at the grass airfield at Goose Green. Unexpectedly outnumbered, Colonel Herbert Jones was killed taking nearby Darwin. Severe fighting cost 17 British and 50 Argentines killed before Air Commodore Wilson Pedroza surrendered Goose Green and 1,500 Argentines were captured (28–29 May 1982).

Gophna ❙ 166 BC ❙ Maccabean War

The first engagement of the war saw the Seleucid General Apollonius march south from Samaria to suppress the Hebrew rebellion, led by Judas Maccabeus. Avoiding an open battle, the outnumbered Jews attacked their enemy in a narrow valley near Gophna, north of Jerusalem. The Seleucid army was routed and Apollonius died on the battlefield.

Gorakhpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Disheartened by defeat at **Sohanpur**, Faizabad rebels under Mehndi Husain were attacked at Gorakhpur by about 11,000 Gurkhas under General George MacGregor and Nepalese commander Jang Bahadur. With the rebels routed and pursued across the Rapti, order was restored in Gorakhpur and Jang Bahadur marched west into Oudh to support the British at **Lucknow** (6 January 1858).

Goraria ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

On the offensive in central India against the rebel Firuz Shah, Colonel Charles Stuart and Agent Henry Durand attacked the rebels at the village of Goraria, near Mandasur (Mandsaur). The rebels were finally driven out of Goraria after stubborn resistance and a heavy artillery bombardment. Firuz Shah and 2,000 men had meantime abandoned Mandasur (23–24 November 1857).

Goraslau ❙ 1601 ❙ Balkan National Wars

Prince Michael of Wallachia lost his throne at **Bucov** in late 1600, but regained support from Emperor Rudolf II, who sent General George Basta to help recover Transylvania from Sigismund Bathory (restored a year earlier with Basta's aid at **Mirischlau**). At Goraslau, near Zalau in northwest Transylvania, Basta defeated Sigismund, then murdered the hapless Michael (3 August 1601).

Gorazde ❙ 1994–1995 ❙ Bosnian War

With **Sarajevo** invested, heavy fighting developed further east around the Muslim enclave at Gorazde, which eventually also came under Serb siege. While NATO air-strikes forced Serb heavy weapons to pull back, fighting and shelling continued and UN peacekeepers were taken hostage. However, the UN "safe haven" held out until the war's end (March 1994–December 1995).

Gorée ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (West Africa)

On campaign against French West Africa, Britain captured **Senegal**, but was repulsed from nearby Gorée and sent a stronger force under Commodore Augustus Keppel and Colonel Richard Worge. The island fortress surrendered after a daylong bombardment, yielding 300 prisoners and almost 100 guns. At the end of the war, Gorée reverted to France (29 December 1758).

Gorée ❙ 1804 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

The French West African island of Gorée in Senegal, captured by the British in 1800, was

retaken after fighting in 1804 by French Colonel Francois Blanchot de Verly, Governor of St Louis. It was then taken again a few weeks later by troops from a British convict transport. In July 1809 it was used by Major Charles Maxwell as the base to capture St Louis. Senegal was returned to France in 1814.

Gorizio ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Isonzo (2nd)**

Gorlice-Tarnow ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Despite a check in the **Carpathians**, the Austro-German army of General August von Mackensen concentrated southeast of Cracow and attacked General Radko Dmitriev on the axis Gorlice-Tarnow. Massive bombardment saw Mackensen break through the Russian line in just two days and take 140,000 prisoners. The Allies soon seized **Przemysl** and **Lemberg** (1 May–27 June 1915).

Gorni-Dubnik ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

As part of the Russian siege of **Plevna**, south of the Danube, General Ossip Gourko led a large-scale attack against the redoubt of Gorni-Dubnik, 14 miles to the southwest, held by Achmet Hefiz Pasha. The strongpoint fell at a cost of over 3,000 Russian casualties and the nearby redoubt of Telisch fell two days later. Plevna held out another two months (24 October 1877).

Gorodeczno ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

During the Allied offensive into Russia towards **Smolensk**, a French-Austrian force under General Jean-Louis Reynier and Field Marshal Prince Karl Philipp von Schwarzenberg was challenged at Gorodeczno by Russians led by General Count Alexander Tormazov. The Russians were driven off with heavy losses to both sides and the Allied advance continued (12 August 1812).

Gorodok ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

In the advance on Lemberg (Lvov), Russian forces circled north through **Rawa Russka**, while west of the city around Gorodok, Austrian Generals Moritz Auffenberg and Svetozar Boroevic met Russians under Generals Nicolai Ruzskii and Aleksei Brusilov. Very heavy fighting forced the Austrians back across the San and the exhausted Russians besieged **Przemysl** (6–11 September 1914).

Goryokaku ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

With pro-Tokugawa rebels crushed at **Fushimi**, **Ueno** and **Wakamatsu**, Imperial General Kuroda Kiyotaka took a force to Hokkaido against Enomoto Takeaki, who had established a "Republic" at Goryokaku in Hakodate Bay. Enomoto was forced to surrender after a bloody assault, finally securing peace for Japan and ending the 250-year Tokugawa Shogunate (20–27 June 1869).

Gorzno ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna resolved to check Polish raids on outlying Swedish possessions and sent General Hermann Wrangel into northern Poland. Northeast of Torun at Gorzno, a Polish army under General Mikolaj Potocki was decisively defeated. Wrangel then advanced to the walls of Torun (German Thorn) before the threat of Polish reinforcements forced him to withdraw (2 February 1629).

Gotha ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia withdrew west from **Prague**, leaving General Friedrich von Seydlitz with just 1,900 dragoons to resist Austrian Prince Joseph of Saxe-Hildburghausen and French Duke Charles of Soubise. A comic-opera coup at Gotha, near Erfurt, saw the Austro-French vanguard of 9,500 men routed. The Allied commanders lost again in November at **Rossbach** (17 September 1757).

Gothic Line ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

When Allied forces breached the **Gustav Line** and entered **Rome**, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring fought a bold withdrawal to the Gothic Line, through the **Apennines** to **Rimini** in the east, which fell after heavy fighting. The Germans then counter-attacked south of **Bologna** and the offensive stalled until the spring, when a renewed advance entered the **Po Valley** (August 1944–April 1945).

Gotland ❙ 1563 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

While raiding against Oland, off southeast Sweden, Danish commander Peder Skram's 32-strong Danish-German flotilla was boldly attacked off Gotland by just 18 Swedish ships under Jakob Bagge. The resulting action was a hard-fought draw, but Skram was dismissed for failing to defeat the outnumbered Swedes. The two fleets met again the following year off **Oland** (11 September 1563).

Gottolengo ❙ 1427 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Venetian Captain-General Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola captured **Brescia** in 1426 and continued the war by attacking an outnumbered Milanese army at Gottolengo, northeast of Cremona. The confused battle was broken off with heavy losses on both sides and no clear result. Carmagnola soon gathered his forces for a renewed encounter at nearby **Casa-al-Secco**.

Gqokli ❙ 1818 ❙ Rise of Shaka Zulu

On a bloody offensive after assuming the Zulu throne, the young warrior Shaka moved against his rival Zwide of the Ndwandwe, who had killed the King's mentor, Dingiswayo. In Shaka's first great victory, at Gqokli near Ulundi, Zwide's larger force under Nomahlanjana was routed—with a claimed 7,000 killed out of 12,000. He was finally beaten the following year at **Mhlatuze** (April 1818).

Grahamstown ❙ 1819 ❙ 5th Cape Frontier War

Provoked by British intervention after his victory at **Amalinda**, the Xhosa Chief Ndlambe sent Nxele and 10,000 warriors against the settlement at Grahamstown, defended by Colonel Thomas Willshire and just 450 men. In a battle which virtually saved Cape Colony, the Xhosa were finally repulsed, losing perhaps 1,000 killed. Nxele was defeated in August at the **Fish River** (22 April 1819).

Grahovo ❙ 1858 ❙ Turko-Montenegran Wars

When Prince Danilo II of Montenegro attempted to annexe some border areas of Herzegovina, he provoked a fresh Turkish invasion by Hussein Pasha. The Turks were heavily defeated in the northwest at Grahovo by Danilo's brother Mirko Petrovich, losing 3,000 men killed and all their guns. The Powers then intervened to secure peace and Danilo was later assassinated (13 May 1858).

Grammos ❙ 1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

Following success at **Roumeli**, 40,000 government troops began a large offensive against the stronghold on Mount Grammos, but were driven off and General Kalogeropolous was relieved. General Thrasyvoulos Tsakalotos attacked again and, after heavy losses on both sides, Markos Vaphiadis led a brilliant rebel withdrawal into Albania. He soon came back at **Kastoria** (14 June–22 August 1948).

Grammos ❙ 1949 ❙ Greek Civil War

Ten days after victory in the northwest at **Vitsi**, huge government forces under Marshal Alexandros Papagos, with intense air support, attacked and overwhelmed the final insurgent stronghold around Mount Grammos. Communist leader Nikos Zakhariadis and about 8,000 survivors crossed into Albania then dispersed into exile. A ceasefire on 16 October ended the war (25–30 August 1949).

Grampians ❙ 84 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain
See **Mons Graupius**

Gran ❙ 1683 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
See **Esztergom**

Gran ❙ 1685 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars
See **Neuhausel**

Granada, Nicaragua ❙ 1855 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

The American Filibuster William Walker defeated a Legitimist force in western Nicaragua at **La Virgen** in September, then bypassed the concentration further north at Rivas by sailing along the lake to land and advance on Granada. Walker surprised and stormed the city and, after executing Legitimist leader Ponciano Corral at Leon, effectively seized power in Nicaragua (13 October 1855).

Granada, Nicaragua ❙ 1856 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

Attacking the American William Walker, who had seized power in Nicaragua, the Central American allies under Mariano Paredes advanced from **Masaya** to besiege nearby Granada. After shocking losses on both sides to wounds and disease (Paredes died of cholera), Walker burned and abandoned Granada and José Victor Zavala pursued him to **Rivas** (24 November–13 December 1856).

Granada, Spain ❙ 1491–1492 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

In the final campaign of the Reconqista, Ferdinand V of Castile and Aragon launched his massive army against the heavily fortified city of Granada, the last remaining Muslim possession in Spain. Abu Abdallah (Boabdil), King of Granada, surrendered the city after a long and brutal siege and eight centuries of Muslim rule in Spain came to an end (April 1491–2 January 1492).

Grand-Couronné ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
See **Nancy**

Grandella ❙ 1266 ❙ Angevin Conquest of the Two Sicilies
See **Benevento**

Grande Ronde Valley ❙ 1856 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

While campaigning against Indians in the Columbia Basin resisting removal to reservations, Colonel Benjamin F. Shaw took 400 volunteers from Washington into northern Oregon against Walla Wallas, Cayuse and Umatillas in the Grande Ronde Valley, west of modern La Grande. Shaw's men killed 40 Indians and destroyed a large village. Fighting resumed in 1858 at **Pine Creek** (17 July 1856).

Grand Gulf ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union Admiral David D. Porter preparing to assault Confederate **Vicksburg** on the Mississippi led a squadron of ironclads against Confederate batteries downstream at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, commanded by General John S. Bowen. Though Porter's gunboats were driven off after a heavy exchange of fire, the main Union forces landed further south near **Port Gibson** (29 April 1863).

Grand Port ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Determined to recover the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius, British Commodore Samuel Pym, supported by Captain Nesbit Willoughby, landed on Isle de la Passe (13 August). But in a seabattle off Grand Port, French Commodore Victor Duperre sank or captured all four British frigates. The expedition had to withdraw and **Mauritius** was not retaken until later in the year (23 August 1810).

Grandson ❙ 1476 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss War

Provoked by a Swiss invasion of Lorraine and defeat at **Héricourt**, Charles the Bold of Burgundy took an army into Switzerland, where he

captured Grandson on Lake Neuchatel and hanged the garrison (28 February). Facing a powerful Swiss counter-attack northeast of the town, his troops panicked and fled, abandoning their arms and baggage. He lost again at **Morat** in June (2 March 1476).

Granicus ❙ 334 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great opened his war against Persia by crossing the Dardanelles to the Granicus (modern Kocabas), on the Sea of Marmara, where he met and decisively defeated a smaller scratch force under local Satraps and Greek mercenary commander Memnon. The Persians fled and the mercenaries were largely massacred, though Memnon escaped with the Persian fleet to **Miletus** (May 334 BC).

Granson ❙ 1476 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss War

See **Grandson**

Grantham ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Advancing towards Newark, Nottinghamshire, New Model Army commanders Francis Willoughby Lord Parham, Sir John Hotham and Oliver Cromwell were surprised at nearby Grantham by Royalist cavalry under General Charles Cavendish. The Royalists were driven off with substantial losses in a confused action, but the Parliamentary advance on Newark was abandoned (13 May 1643).

Grant's Hill ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Duquesne**

Granville ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

In command of a British squadron off northwestern France, Admiral Thomas Dilkes attacked a French convoy of 45 merchant ships and their escort of just three frigates. In a brilliant victory between Granville and Avranches, he drove ashore, captured or destroyed almost the entire fleet. The following year Dilkes was knighted for his part in the great victory off **Malaga** (26–27 July 1703).

Granville ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Royalist rebel Henri de la Rochejaquelein marched north into Normandy after victory at **Entrammes** (26 October) to support a planned landing by émigrés and attacked the port of Granville, defended by Republican General Jean Pierre Varin and a small garrison. The large Vendéean army was disastrously repulsed and retreated towards the Loire before the British navy arrived (November 1793).

Granville Raid ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Leading an unexpected German offensive late in the war, Admiral Friedrich Huffmeier, commander of occupying forces in the British Channel Islands, sent 600 men in minesweepers and smaller craft from Jersey against the French port of Granville. The raiders, under Lieutenant Carl-Friedrich Mohr, destroyed port facilities and Allied shipping before withdrawing (8–9 March 1945).

Graspan ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As British General Lord Paul Methuen advanced to relieve besieged **Kimberley**, he drove the Boers out of **Belmont**, then attacked Jacobus Prinsloo and Jacobus de la Rey in a position further north at Graspan. The British lost about 200 men in a successful frontal assault and the Boers about 100 before Methuen continued north across the **Modder** towards **Magersfontein** (25 November 1899).

Grass Fight ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

While Texan forces maintained a loose blockade of Mexican General Martin de Cos at **San Antonio**, word was received of an approaching mule train with silver to pay the Mexican garrison. A detachment under James Bowie and Ed Burleson attacked the column and, after a sharp skirmish, captured the load. It proved to be grass collected for horses inside the siege (28 November 1835).

Grassy Lick ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cove Mountain**

Grathe Heath ❙ 1157 ❙ Danish War of Succession

With three claimants to the Danish throne, Sweyn III Grade invited his rivals to mediation at Roskilde, where he assassinated Knut III Magnussen (9 August). However, Waldemar I escaped to Jutland and, south of Viborg at Grathe Heath, he later defeated Sweyn, who was killed by a peasant during the subsequent pursuit. Waldemar became sole King of all Denmark (23 October 1157).

Grattan Massacre ❙ 1854 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

See **Fort Laramie**

Graus ❙ 1063 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Having invaded Muslim Saragossa, held by al-Muqtadir, King Ramiro I of Aragon attacked the Pyrennean town of Graus, north of Monson. Concerned by Aragonese expansion, Ramiro's brother Ferdinand I of Castile sent his son Sancho to help the Muslims recover Graus. Aided by Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—Sancho defeated and killed his uncle Ramiro (8 May 1063).

Grave ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

In command of the counter-attack against French invaders of the Dutch Republic, General Karel Rabenhaupt Baron de Sucha laid siege to Grave, on the Maas northeast of Hertogenbosch, where he had formerly been Governor. The siege lasted over three months—assumed by William III of Orange on 9 October—before the city was finally retaken (15 July–28 October 1674).

Gravelines ❙ 1558 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War

Following the recapture of **Calais**, French forces under Marshal Paul des Thermes advanced into Spanish Flanders, but were driven back by Count Lamoral of Egmont and trapped on the shore at Gravelines, east of Calais, between the Spanish army and the English fleet, which pounded their flank. The French rout led to peace between England, France and Spain and ended the war (13 July 1558).

Gravelines ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Gaston Duke d'Orleans (son of Henry IV) expanded French territory north into the Spanish Netherlands, where he laid siege to Gravelines, supported by Marshals Charles de la Porte Duke de la Meilleraie and Jacques de Gassion plus a Dutch naval blockade. The port fell after two months, followed by other key towns including Bethune, Cassel, Courtrai and **Dunkirk** (May–28 July 1644).

Gravelly Run ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Lewis's Farm**

Gravelotte ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

With Marshal Francois-Achille Bazaine defeated at **Mars-la-Tour**, Prussian General Helmut von Moltke attacked at Gravelotte, sending Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia against Bazaine's right flank at St Privat. Marshal Francois-Antoine Canrobert defended bravely until forced back by numbers. Bazaine then weakly retired east into a strategically disastrous siege at **Metz** (18 August 1870).

Gravenstafel ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Opening the Second Battle of **Ypres**, the German Fourth Army under Duke Albrecht attacked in the northeast around Gravenstafel. French troops were forced back by the first use of gas on the Western Front before British and Canadians under General Sir Herbert Plumer checked the advance. The Germans then switched to attack again through nearby **St Julien** (22–23 April 1915).

Gray ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German commander Karl August Werder defeated a French force at **Chatillon-le-Duc**, then marched west towards Dijon against Gardes

Mobiles sent to defend the Vingeanne. The French were put to flight, losing a large number of prisoners in fighting near Gray at Talmay and Essertenne. Werder then sent General Gustav von Beyer probing further west towards **Dijon** (27 October 1870).

Greasy Grass ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars
See **Little Big Horn**

Great Bridge ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the wake of humiliation at **Hampton** (25 October), Virginian Governor John Murray Earl of Dunmore faced an advance on Norfolk itself under American Colonel William Woodford. At the Great Bridge, a causeway south of the town, Captain Charles Fordyce was defeated and killed and Dunmore fell back. When the colonists seized **Norfolk,** he withdrew to ships in the harbour (9 December 1775).

Great Meadows ❙ 1754 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Advancing against the French at Fort Duquesne (modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Colonel George Washington and about 150 Virginia militia encountered a patrol at Great Meadows near the Youghiogany. A sharp action saw the French all killed or captured, including Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers killed. Just weeks later, Washington was forced to surrender at **Fort Necessity** (27 May 1754).

Great Plains ❙ 203 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War
See **Bagradas**

Great Sortie ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Villiers**

Great Swamp Fight ❙ 1675 ❙ King Philip's War

In war against Wampanoag Chief Metacomet—known by New England colonists as King Philip—1,000 men under Governor Josiah Winslow of Plymouth, aided by Mohegan Indians, attacked the fortified village of Philip's Narrangansett ally, Canonchet, at Kingston, Rhode Island. The tribe was devastated in the so-called Great Swamp Fight, although Canonchet escaped (19 December 1675).

Great Wall ❙ 1933 ❙ Manchuria Incident

A sequel to Japan seizing Manchuria at **Mukden** (modern Shenyang) in 1931, saw Japan invade Jehol (Inner Mongolia) to declare the Great Wall their southern boundary. General He Yingqin led a prolonged resistance in the so-called Battle of the Great Wall but, with Beijing itself threatened, China made peace. Jehol was then absorbed into the puppet state of Manchukuo (23 February–31 May 1933).

Great Zab River ❙ 130 BC ❙ Later Syrian-Parthian War
See **Zab**

Greece ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Encouraged by German success in the west, Italians invaded Greece from **Albania** under General Sebastiano Visconti-Prasca and later Ubaldo Soddu. They were checked by Greek commander Alexander Papagos, who counter-attacked and entered Albania. Early the next year, German forces invaded Greece and Papagos had to withdraw and surrender (28 October–23 December 1940).

Greece ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

As German forces under Marshal Wilhelm List stormed through the **Balkans** into Yugoslavia and Greece, 75,000 British and Commonwealth troops under General Henry Wilson arrived from the Middle East in a futile attempt to defend Greece. The Greek army was overwhelmed, with more than 250,000 men captured and the badly mauled Allies evacuated to **Crete** (6–30 April 1941).

Greenbrier River ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

With the Confederates repulsed on **Cheat Summit**, south of Huttonsville, West Virginia,

General Joseph Reynolds advanced 12 miles east towards Confederate General Henry R. Jackson on the Greenbrier River. Reynolds was checked in a sharp action at Bartow, but Jackson suffered greater losses and abandoned Bartow for **Camp Allegheny**, nine miles to the southeast (3 October 1861).

Green Islands ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

New Zealanders under General Harold Barrowclough captured the **Treasury Islands**, then attacked the Green Islands, northwest of **Bougainville**, occupied by about 120 Japanese. While the main island, Nissan, was taken at the cost of just ten New Zealanders and three American observers killed, the action secured an important strategic airfield to bomb **Truk** and **Rabaul** (15–16 February 1944).

Green River ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Rowlett's Station**

Green Spring ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Jamestown Ford**

Grenada ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

French Admiral Charles-Hector Comte d'Estaing, commanding in the West Indies, eluded British Admiral John Byron to seize **St Vincent** (16 June), then sailed south and seized Grenada, along with over 1,000 men and 120 guns. The two fleets met off Grenada and a drawn action saw Byron's ships suffer heavy damage. However, d'Estaing withdrew and later sailed for **Savannah** (2–6 July 1779).

Grenada ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Faced by rebellion against British rule in the West Indian island of Grenada, led by French planters and supported by the French in Martinique, British General Sir Ralph Abercromby landed with a small force and recaptured the island after ten days of fighting. The French mulatto leader Fedon was hanged along with a number of rebel planters (June 1796).

Grenada ❙ 1983 ❙ American Invasion of Grenada

When left-wing military forces seized power in Grenada, US President Ronald Regan sent an intervention force of 7,000, supposedly to protect American civilians. When the Grenadian army and 700 Cuban militia resisted fiercely, 19 Americans and perhaps 60 locals and Cubans were killed and many were wounded before order was restored and free elections were ensured (25–27 October 1983).

Grengam ❙ 1720 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Following Russian victory at sea near **Osel**, off Estonia, Admiral Mikhail Golitsyn's galleys attacked Swedish commander Erik Sjoblad near Grengam in the southern Aland Islands. Lured onto shallow reefs, the Swedes were attacked and boarded, with four frigates and over 400 men captured. The victory further strengthened Russia's position and hastened an end to the war (27 July 1720).

Grevena ❙ 1947 ❙ Greek Civil War

Driven off from **Konitsa**, near the Albanian border, a large Communist force advanced southeast towards Grevena. Very severe fighting saw over 300 insurgent casualties and also heavy government losses before the attack was finally driven off. However, the insurgents gradually secured considerable territory in the area and, months later, attacked further south at **Metsovo** (22–25 July 1947).

Grijon ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With French Marshal Nicolas Soult driven through northern Portugal by an Anglo-Portuguese counter-offensive by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, his rearguard under General Julien Mermet took a defensive position just south of Oporto, at Grijon. Wellesley's cavalry suffered a sharp check on the nearby heights of

Carvalho before Mermet withdrew and **Oporto** fell next day (11 May 1809).

Grimball's Landing ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union General Alfred H. Terry renewed the offensive against **Charleston Harbour**, South Carolina, leading a diversionary landing on the western side of James Island. Terry repulsed an attack by Confederate General Johnson Hagood at Grimball's Landing before withdrawing. The main offensive was launched two days later, further east against **Fort Wagner** (16 July 1863).

Griswoldville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman marched through Georgia from Atlanta to **Savannah**, his right wing under General Charles C. Walcutt was attacked at Griswoldville, just east of Macon, by militia under Generals Pleasant J. Philips and Joseph Wheeler. The Georgians were repulsed with 600 men lost and Wheeler attacked days later at **Buck Head Creek** (22 November 1864).

Grochow ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

When Poland deposed Duke Constantine, brother of Tsar Nicholas I, Russian Field Marshal Hans von Diebitsch took 100,000 men as far as Grochow on the eastern outskirts of Warsaw, where he was finally halted by Prince Michael Radziwill. Both sides suffered massive losses and the Russian invaders withdrew a few days later after another bloody encounter at **Praga** (19–20 February 1831).

Grodek ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Gorodok**

Grodno ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden and General Carl Gustav Rehnskjold invaded Russian Lithuania and Charles personally took a vanguard of only 800 cavalry to seize the strategic bridge on the Nema at Grodno from 2,000 Russians. Believing the entire Swedish army had arrived, Tsar Peter I fled Grodno and, after a failed counter-attack, the Russians withdrew to the Berezina (26 January 1708).

Grodno ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Just days after the fall of **Brest-Litovsk**, Germans under General Hermann von Eichhorn converged north on Grodno (in modern Byelorussia), which was surrounded by strong fortresses. After fighting their way into the city, the Germans were driven out by a powerful counter-attack. The Russian rearguard was then repulsed and the Germans continued northeast towards **Vilna** (1–4 September 1915).

Groenkloof ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Facing Boer commandos in the eastern Cape Colony, a strong counter-insurgency column under Colonel Harry Scobell attacked commandant Johannes Lotter in camp at Groenkloof, near the village of Pietersburg, west of Cradock. Surprised at dawn, the Boers lost 60 casualties and another 60 captured. Lotter and seven other prisoners were later executed (4–5 September 1901).

Groenkop ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Tweefontein**

Grol ❙ 1627 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Dutch Captain-General Frederick Henry (son of William of Orange) led his first siege in the prolonged war, attacking the Spanish-held town of Grol (modern Groenlo), northwest of Winterswijk, with a force of 30,000 Dutch, French and English troops. When a mine was exploded the attackers stormed Grol, which was forced to surrender (19 July–9 August 1627).

Groningen ❙ 1580 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Hardenberg Heath**

Groningen ❙ 1594 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Continuing his successful campaign in northern Holland, Prince Maurice of Orange besieged the fortified city of Groningen, which had previously held out against Dutch forces. Supported by English General Sir Francis Vere, Maurice overwhelmed the stubborn pro-Spanish garrison, forcing the city's surrender. Catholicism was officially banned (April–15 July 1594).

Groningen ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

While France entered the Dutch Republic from the south through **Tolhuis** and **Nijmegen**, Bishop Christof Bernhard van Galen of Munster invaded the north on behalf of Louis XIV and besieged Groningen, defended by General Karel Rabenhaupt Baron de Sucha. After more than a month Van Galen was unable to take the fortress city and withdrew (22 July–26 August 1672).

Groote Keeten ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

At the beginning of the British-Russian expedition to Holland, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, supported by General John Moore, made a strongly opposed landing in the north at Groote Keeten, which cost over 500 British casualties. Fortunately, Frederick Augustus Duke of York arrived with reinforcements before battle three weeks later at **Bergen-aan-Zee** (27 August 1799).

Grossbeeren ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Defeated at **Lützen** and **Bautzen**, Prussia and Russia attempted to attack Napoleon Bonaparte's lieutenants, including Marshal Nicolas Oudinot, advancing against Berlin. At nearby Grossbeeren, General Friedrich von Bulow's Prussians and Swedes under former French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte defeated Oudinot and forced him to withdraw (23 August 1813).

Gross-Gorschen ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Lützen**

Gross-Jagersdorf ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

While Prussia's Anglo-Hanoverian allies were defeated in the west at **Hastenbeck**, 100,000 Russians under Marshal Stefan Apraksin invaded East Prussia against General Hans von Lehwald. The heavily outnumbered Prussians suffered a costly defeat at Gross-Jagersdorf, southeast of Königsberg. Apraksin's hungry army later mutinied and returned to Russia (30 July 1757).

Grotniki ❙ 1439 ❙ Hussite Wars

When Hussite Polish magnates formed a confederation against 15-year-old King Ladislaw III, Regent Bishop Zbigniew Olenski of Cracow sent a large force against them at Grotniki, southwest of Posnan. Rebel leader Spytek of Melsztyn, the Castellan of Belz, was defeated and killed, crushing the resistance and virtually ending the Hussite cause in Poland (4 May 1439).

Groveton ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

At the start of the decisive battle known as Second **Bull Run**, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson surprised a Union force under Generals Rufus King and John Gibbon to the west at Groveton, Virginia. With both sides suffering costly losses, Union commander John Pope moved towards Jackson in apparent pursuit and was drawn into the main battle next day (28 August 1862).

Grumentum ❙ 207 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

As the Carthaginian Hannibal in Italy awaited his brother Hasdrubal marching from Spain, he was attacked southeast of Salerno outside Grumentum (modern Saponara di Grumento) by superior Roman forces under Gaius Claudius Nero and Quintus Fulvius Flacco. An inconclusive action allowed Hannibal to continue towards Apulia, while Nero marched north to defeat Hasdrubal at the **Metaurus**.

Gruneberg ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

On a fresh Allied offensive in the west, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick led a Prussian-British

force into Hesse. At Gruneberg, just east of Giessen, he was defeated by French forces under Marshal Victor-Francois Broglie, who captured 2,000 prisoners. Ferdinand was forced to withdraw, but had his revenge a few months later at **Vellinghausen** (21 March 1761).

Grunwald ❙ 1410 ❙ Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights

See **Tannenberg**

Guadalajara, Mexico ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Recovering from the terrible Liberal defeat at **Ahualalco** (29 September), commander Santos Degollado besieged Guadalajara, which fell by assault after a month (27 October). However, six weeks later Degollado faced 4,000 Conservative government troops under Generals Miguel Miramón and Leonardo Márquez. A sharp defeat forced him to evacuate the city (September–14 December 1858).

Guadalajara, Mexico (1st) ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Liberal commander Pedro Ogazón regrouped after loss at **Colima** (December 1859) to attack Guadalajara, successfully defended by a 3,000-strong garrison under General Adrián Woll. General José López Uraga then tried to take the city, but he was defeated and captured wounded. When President Miguel Miramón arrived to complete the Liberal rout, Ogazón had to withdraw (April–25 May 1860).

Guadalajara, Mexico (2nd) ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Six weeks after victory at **Silao**, new Liberal commander Jesús González Ortega besieged and bombarded nearby Guadalajara, stoutly defended by General Severo del Castillo. President Miguel Miramón sent a relief force under General Leonardo Márquez, but before he arrived Castillo was forced to surrender. Márquez himself lost at nearby **Calderón** (26 September–3 November 1860).

Guadalajara, Spain ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Despite Nationalist failure around Madrid at **Corunna Road** and **Jarama**, Mario Roatta's Italians attacked to the northeast towards Guadalajara, supported by Spanish General José Moscardó. The Nationalists took and then lost Brihuega before the line was stabilised. Republican General Enrique Jurado from Madrid later counter-attacked at **Brunete** and **Teruel** (8–23 March 1937).

Guadalaviar ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War

See **Turia**

Guadalcanal—Land ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

After American victory at **Midway**, General Alexander Vandergrift landed on Guadalcanal against General Haruyoshi Hyakutake. A bloody, escalating six-month campaign cost 25,000 Japanese and 6,000 American casualties, with major actions at the **Tenaru** and **Matanikau** Rivers and at **Bloody Ridge**, before the Japanese finally evacuated the island (7 August 1942–9 February 1943).

Guadalcanal—Naval (1st) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Admiral Hiroake Abe's bombardment force was met off Guadalcanal by Admiral Daniel Callaghan, a brief night action saw an American cruiser and four destroyers lost and two Japanese destroyers sunk. After dawn, a damaged Japanese battleship was sunk by aircraft and an American cruiser was torpedoed with 700 men lost. Battle resumed next night (13 November 1942).

Guadalcanal—Naval (2nd) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Returning to bombard Guadalcanal, Admiral Nobutake Kondo lost a battleship and a destroyer in a brutal night action, which also cost Admiral Willis Lee three destroyers sunk and a cruiser damaged. Meanwhile, Admiral Raizo Tanaka's destroyers landed some troops though he lost all 11 of his troop-ships, which were

never again used to reinforce Guadalcanal (14–15 November 1942).

Guadalete ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

While Roderic, last Visigothic King of Spain, was campaigning in the north, a small Muslim force under Tarik ibn Ziyad invaded from North Africa and advanced into Cadiz Province, supported by rival Goth leader Achila. Near the town of Xeres (Jerez) at Lake Janda, the Arabs won a great victory and Roderic was killed. The battle is mistakenly best known as Guadalete (19 July 711).

Guadalquivir ❙ 211 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Baetis**

Guadeloupe ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

General Sir Peregrine Hopson and Commodore John Moore regrouped after loss at **Martinique** and sailed to French Guadeloupe, where they landed after a heavy bombardment. However, the assault stalled through inertia and losses to disease, including Hopson himself. General John Barrington eventually took the island, which was returned to France after the war (23 January–1 May 1759).

Guadeloupe ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Having taken the French West Indian islands of **Martinique** and **St Lucia**, British Admiral Sir John Jervis and General Sir Charles Grey landed on Guadeloupe, where General Georges Collot surrendered after a week. General Victor Hugues later counter-invaded and, though Jervis and Grey returned, French reinforcements landed and the island was retaken (12 April–10 December 1794).

Guadeloupe ❙ 1798 ❙ Franco-American Quasi War

In undeclared war with Revolutionary France, three American ships in the West Indies under Captain Alexander Murray were surprised off Guadeloupe by French frigates *l'Insurgente* (36) and *La Volontaire* (44). The American schooner *Retaliation* (Lieutenant William Bainbridge) surrendered after a powerful broadside. *L'Insurgente* was taken two months later off **Nevis** (20 November 1798).

Guadeloupe ❙ 1800 ❙ Franco-American Quasi War

A year after his victory off **Nevis**, American Captain Thomas Truxton in *Constellation* pursued and attacked the powerful French frigate *La Vengeance,* off Guadeloupe. French Captain F. M. Pitot withdrew after a bloody, five-hour drawn action, though *Constellation* was too badly damaged to pursue. A treaty soon ended America's undeclared war with Revolutionary France (1 February 1800).

Guadeloupe ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Although Britain captured the West Indian island of Guadeloupe in 1794, it was immediately recovered by French Governor Victor Hugues. In 1810 Britain sent a fresh expedition under General Sir George Beckwith and Guadeloupe fell within a week. An immediate French attempt to recapture the island failed, but it was returned to France in 1815 (27 January–5 February 1810).

Guad-el-Ras ❙ 1860 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan War

Marshal Leopoldo O'Donnell wanted to punish the Moors for attacking Spanish possessions in North Africa and secured **Tetuán** (4 February), then advanced east against entrenched positions behind the Guad-el-Ras. The Moors were decisively defeated and British diplomatic pressure brought the war to an end, with Morocco giving Spain the Atlantic coast territory, known as Ifni (23 March 1860).

Gualcho ❙ 1828 ❙ Central American National Wars

After securing Honduras following victory over Central American Federal forces at **La Trinidad**, General Francisco Morazán marched into El Salvador and routed Federal General

Vicente Dominquez on the Rio Lempa at Gualcho. Morazán occupied San Miguel, but could not break the Federal siege of San Salvador and withdrew, later returning for victory at **San Antonio** (6 July 1828).

Gualqui ❙ 1819 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

See **Hualqui**

Guam ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

Early in the war, the American warship *Charleston* (Captain Henry Glass) and three transports left Honolulu to seize Guam. After a token bombardment of Fort Santa Cruz, Spanish Governor Juan Marino (who had no knowledge of the state of war or Spain's naval defeat at **Manila**) surrendered the island, giving the United States its first possession in the Pacific (21 June 1898).

Guam ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As war started, Japanese attacked the naval station on Guam, held with nothing larger than machine-guns by 427 marines and sailors and 247 native troops. After two days of bombing, which sank a minelayer in the harbour, 5,400 Japanese landed and brief fighting cost 17 military and about 40 civilians killed. Governor Captain George J. McMillin (USN) then surrendered (8–10 December 1941).

Guam ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Bloody fighting on **Saipan** in the **Mariana Islands** delayed the attack on Guam, 150 miles to the southwest, fiercely defended by 19,000 Japanese under General Takeshi Takashina. Landing after a massive naval bombardment, General Roy Geiger virtually annihilated the garrison, although guerrilla resistance continued for months. The last survivor held out until 1972 (21 July–10 August 1944).

Guanajuato (1st) ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Militant priest Miguel Hidalgo initiated peasant rebellion at **Dolores**, then marched on Guanajuato, where the Intendente Juan Antonio de Riano attempted to defend the Alhondiga de Granaditas (granary). De Riano was killed, along with perhaps 300 Spanish soldiers and civilians, and Hidalgo marched towards Mexico City and the **Monte de las Cruces** (28 September 1810).

Guanajuato (2nd) ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Two weeks after beating Miguel Hidalgo at **Aculco**, Royalist commander Félix María Calleja marched north from Querétaro against Revolutionary General Ignacio Allende at Guanajuato. A six-hour action saw the large rebel army defeated, losing about 1,000 killed and 22 cannon, followed by executions and vengeance. Allende escaped to fight two months later at **Calderón** (23 November 1810).

Guandu ❙ 200 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

Amid the decline of the Han Dynasty, the warlord Yuan Shao took a large force south across the Yellow River and met his rival Cao Cao (Ts'ao Ts'ao) near Guandu, northwest of modern Kaifeng. Cao Cao held the numerically superior force, which fell apart when he cut their supplies. When Yuan Shao died (202), Cao Cao fought his sons and eventually ended Yuan power in 207 at **White Wolf Mountain**.

Guangchang ❙ 1934 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Mao Zedong's Communists in Jiangxi repulsed four "encirclement campaigns," before facing a massive new Nationalist offensive under German General Hans von Seekt. The Red Army suffered severe casualties trying to defend Guangchang to protect their capital to the south at Ruijin (Juichin). These losses triggered the decision to break out on the Long March to Yan'an (11–28 April 1934).

Guangzhou ❙ 879 ❙ Huang Chao Rebellion

Bandit warlords threatened the Tang Empire and Huang Chao demanded control of the international trade port of Guangzhou (Canton).

When it was refused, he attacked the city in force, killing Military Governor Li Tiao. The ensuing sack of the great city reportedly cost more than 100,000 killed, including many foreign merchants. Huang then returned north to capture Luoyang and Chang'an.

Guangzhou ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

Superintendent Captain Charles Elliot secured the **Bogue Forts**, then sent General Sir Hugh Gough up the Zhujiang with 15 warships under Captain Sir Humphrey Fleming Senhouse to besiege Guangzhou itself. Following a Chinese assault at Whampoa, Gough attacked and Commissioner Yishan capitulated. The British withdrew, but months later renewed the war at **Xiamen** (25–30 May 1841).

Guangzhou ❙ 1857 ❙ 2nd Opium War

After the British sank junks at **Fatshan Creek**, Anglo-French troops under James Lord Elgin and Baron Jean-Baptiste Gros advanced on Guangzhou (Canton), supported by Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly and General Sir Charles van Straubenzee. Imperial Commissioner Ye Mingshen yielded after brief bombardment. In May 1858, the Allies secured the **Dagu Forts** (28–30 December 1857).

Guangzhou ❙ 1927 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists campaigned in northern China against the warlords, a Communist insurrection broke out in Guangzhou (Canton), where a Soviet was proclaimed under General Ye Ting. Kuomintang General Zhang Fakui brutally suppressed the rising with terrible destruction and thousands were executed (11–14 December 1927).

Guangzhou ❙ 1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

As Japan's army drove deep into China towards **Wuhan**, their navy determined to cut overseas supply lines and attacked the southeast coast. Xiamen (Amoy) fell to amphibious assault (12 May) and troops, with massive naval and air cover, later landed at Bias Bay (Daya Bay) to advance on Guangzhou (Canton). The city fell by storm and the Chinese withdrew (12–21 October 1938).

Guánica ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

With war in Cuba virtually over, American General Nelson A. Miles took 3,300 men against Puerto Rico, landing at the southern port of Guánica. Supported by General Guy V. Henry, Miles defeated the Spanish garrison, killing four without loss to himself, then started east towards Ponce. However, news of peace arrived and Puerto Rico was later ceded to the United States (25 July 1898).

Guantánamo Bay ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American Admiral William T. Sampson blockaded **Santiago de Cuba**, then detached Commander Bowman H. McCalla with two ships further east against Guantánamo Bay. A bold assault enabled McCalla to establish a strong position on Fisherman's Point (McCalla's Hill) and victory a few days later at **Cuzco** isolated the Spanish forces at Guantánamo City (6 June 1898).

Guararapes ❙ 1648 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Following Dutch capture of **Recife** in Brazil in 1630, traders faced continuing Portuguese attack and came under full siege from August 1645. Reinforced by a Dutch fleet under Witte Cornelius de With, commander Sigismund von Schoppe attacked the Portuguese at nearby Guararapes. He was driven off with 500 dead and 500 wounded and Recife remained under siege (17–18 April 1648).

Guararapes ❙ 1649 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Under long-term siege at **Recife** in Brazil, Dutch forces made a second attack on the Portuguese at nearby Guararapes and managed to secure the town. Next day, they were routed in a counter-attack under Portuguese commander Francisco Barreto, losing almost 1,000 dead. Recife remained under siege another five years and finally fell in January 1654 (18–19 February 1649).

Guarda ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While the Allies besieged **Badajoz** in the south, French Marshal Auguste Marmont advanced through northern Portugal and met a Portuguese force under Generals Sir Nicholas Trant and John Wilson in Upper Beira at Guarda. The Portuguese militia were routed but, with the fall of Badajoz, Marmont's offensive had little strategic value and he eventually withdrew (14 April 1812).

Guard Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cedarville**

Guarina ❙ 1547 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

See **Huarina**

Guastalla ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

Louis XV of France supported his father-in-law, former King Stanislas Leszcynski of Poland, by sending troops into Lombardy, where Marshal François de Coigny recovered from defeat at the **Secchia** to counter-attack days later near Luzarra at Guastalla. New Imperial commander Friedrich Ludwig of Württemberg was defeated and killed and Austria retired behind the Po (19 September 1734).

Guatemala City ❙ 1829 ❙ Central American National Wars

With El Salvador secured after victory at **San Antonio** in late 1828, Liberal General Francisco Morazán of Honduras continued on into Guatemala and besieged Federal President Manuel Jose Arce in Guatemala City. When garrison commander Mariano Aycinena capitulated and Arce was deposed, Morazán became President. In 1834, he moved the Federal capital to San Salvador (13 April 1829).

Guatemala City ❙ 1840 ❙ Central American National Wars

Determined to reunite the Central American Federation, President Francisco Morazán of Salvador repulsed a Honduran invasion at **San Pedro Perulapán**, then invaded Guatemala. With just 800 men he seized the capital, but next day was thrown out by a Guatemalan counter-attack under José Rafael Carrera. Morazán went into exile but seized Costa Rica in 1842 at **Cartago** (18–19 March 1840).

Gubat ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Abu Kru**

Gubel ❙ 1531 ❙ Swiss Religious Wars

See **Zug**

Guélémou ❙ 1898 ❙ Franco-Mandingo Wars

On a final offensive against Mandingo warrior Samory Touré, French forces seized the key city of **Sikasso**, in modern Mali (1 May), and Captain Henri-Joseph Gouraud marched in pursuit of Samory on the Cavally, in modern Ivory Coast. Samory was surprised at Guélémou, near Biankouma and captured after a brief struggle. He was exiled to Gabon and died two years later (29 September 1898).

Guelta Zemmour ❙ 1981 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

When Morocco built fortified sand walls to seal off the northwest of Western Sahara, Polisario guerrillas attacked the remote base at Guelta Zemmour near the Mauritanian border. After failed attempts, a massive offensive briefly overran the base in severe fighting. Morocco abandoned Guelta Zemmour and other bases beyond the wall and a decade of intermittent fighting ensued (12–13 October 1981).

Guenes ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Joachim Blake led a futile attempt to counter-attack east towards **Bilbao** after battle at **Valmaseda** (5 November) reaching as far as Guenes, where he unexpectedly met a major French force under Marshal Francois Lefebvre. Only nightfall saved Blake from total disaster and he withdrew west to **Espinosa**,

where he was defeated a few days later (7 November 1808).

Guernica ▌ 1833 ▌ 1st Carlist War

Early in the war against Spanish Regent Maria Cristina, Carlists at Guernica under Fernando de Zabala and Simon de La Torre faced attack by Baron Jacobo Maria del Solar de Espinosa. In their first victory against Regulars, the Carlists held out and inflicted over 300 Cristino casualties. They withdrew when reinforcements approached and won again a week later at **Asarta** (21 December 1833).

Guernica ▌ 1937 ▌ Spanish Civil War

While Nationalist forces besieged **Bilbao**, German bombers launched a brutal assault to the northeast on Guernica. More a massacre than a battle, the scale of civilian destruction shocked the world and crystallised support for the Republican cause. The Basque city was abandoned two days later, along with Durango to the south, and Bilbao itself fell after three more weeks (26 April 1937).

Guetaria ▌ 1812 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British Admiral Sir Home Popham joined an offensive against northern Spain to relieve pressure on the Allies around **Salamanca**. He seized **Lequeitio**, but failed to capture nearby Guetaria in early July. A larger attempt, supported by guerrilla leader Jauregui, was driven off by troops from Bayonne under General Pierre-Gabriel d'Aussenac. A third attack in August also failed (19 July 1812).

Guiba ▌ 1916 ▌ World War I (Middle East)

When the pro-Turkish Sultan Ali Dinar of Darfur, in western Sudan threatened British war interests, he was defeated at **Beringia**, near El Fasher, and his Sultanate was annexed. Pursued into southern Sudan by Major Hubert Huddleston, the Sultan was surprised and killed in camp at Guiba (modern Juba), ending the Turkish-inspired resistance in the Sudan (6 November 1916).

Guildford Courthouse ▌ 1781 ▌ War of the American Revolution

Marching into North Carolina against General Nathanael Greene, the British army under General Charles Earl Cornwallis crossed the Catawba at **Cowan's Ford**, then advanced on Greene in a well-prepared defensive position at Guildford. Greene withdrew after brutal fighting, yet the victory had cost Earl Cornwallis heavy losses and he began retreating towards Wilmington (15 March 1781).

Guiledge ▌ 1973 ▌ Guinea-Bissau War

After ten years of largely guerrilla warfare, independence forces in Portuguese Guinea secured modern artillery and anti-aircraft missiles and launched a large-scale conventional siege of the southern command base at Guiledge. Deprived of air supremacy, the garrison was badly defeated, greatly boosting the rebel cause. Within 18 months Portugal had recognised independent Guinea-Bissau (May 1973).

Guilin ▌ 1852 ▌ Taiping Rebellion

The Taiping army withdrawing through Guangxi from **Yung'an**, besieged Guilin (Kweilin), recently reinforced by Imperial General Xiang Rong. When the main government army arrived, its commander Wulantai was killed in the first attack. General Qin Dingsan then continued the bloody assault and, after 33 days, the Taiping withdrew northeast through **Quanzhou** (18 April–19 May 1852).

Guiling ▌ 353 BC ▌ China's Era of the Warring States

When the army of Wei invaded Zhao and besieged the capital Handan, the neighbouring state of Qi sent an army under Tian Ji and Sun Bin into Wei, forcing them to abandon the siege and withdraw to defend their own country. At Guiling (modern Heze, Shandong), the army of Wei was routed with commander Pang Juan captured. The successful Qi generals defeated Wei again in 341 BC at **Maling**.

Guilin-Liuzhou ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

As Japan's **Ichigo** offensive swept through southeast China, General Yasuji Okamura's army drove south from **Hengyang** towards Guilin and west from Guangzhou to Liuzhou. The huge combined action saw Guilin fall (10 November) and Liuzhou the next day. The capture of Nanning two weeks later secured the important land route to French Indo-China (21 October–11 November 1944).

Guillemont ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Supposedly to distract German attention from the hard-pressed Romanian front, British and French forces taking part in the Battle of the **Somme** attacked Guillemont, just southeast of **Delville Wood**. Heavy fighting secured the strong fortress, though stubborn German defence eventually prevented the Allies from capturing several other nearby positions (3–6 September 1916).

Guimaraes ❙ 1128 ❙ Portuguese War of Succession

See **Sao Mamede**

Guinegate ❙ 1479 ❙ Franco-Austrian War

When Charles Duke of Burgundy died, Louis XI of France invaded the Netherlands and was met by a large army under Archduke Maximilian, son of the Emperor Frederick III and son-in-law of the late Duke. At Guinegate, south of St Omer, French General Philip de Crèvecoeur des Querdes repulsed the Imperial cavalry, but was defeated by Flemish and German infantry (7 August 1479).

Guinegate ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League

In alliance with Emperor Maximilian I, Henry VIII of England invaded France from Calais and besieged the fortified town of Thérouanne, south of St Omer (22 June). French cavalry sent by King Louis XII were routed at nearby Guinegate by English and German troops (known as the "Battle of the Spurs" from the haste of the French flight). Thérouanne fell a week later (16 August 1513).

Guise ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

With the outnumbered British Expeditionary Force withdrawing southwest from **Mons** through **Le Cateau**, French commander Charles Lanzerac launched an unexpected offensive into the flank of General Karl von Bulow's advancing army. The Germans suffered a sharp check in heavy fighting between Guise and St Quentin as the Allies withdrew south to the **Marne** (29 August 1914).

Gujarat, India ❙ 1178 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India

Muhammad of Ghor launched a fresh invasion of northern India from Afghanistan and overthrew the Ghaznevid rulers of Punjab, who had ruled since victory at **Waihand** in 1008. However, his invasion of Gujarat was decisively repulsed by the Hindu Raja Bhimdev II. The defeat in Gujarat was a rare setback for Muslim expansion and secured the kingdom against further Muslim attack.

Gujarat, Pakistan ❙ 1797 ❙ Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman

See **Gujrat**

Gujranwala ❙ 1761 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Afghan Governor Khwaja Abed Khan of Lahore recovered from the defeat of an Afghan army at **Sialkot** in August to besiege the victorious Sikhs at Gujranwala, northeast of Lahore. He was, in turn, besieged by Sikh General Charat Singh, who led a massive attack on the Afghan camp. Khwaja Abed lost almost all his guns and baggage and fled back to his capital (September 1761).

Gujrat, Pakistan ❙ 1797 ❙ Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman

After Shah Zaman of Kabul was defeated by the Sikhs near **Amritsar**, he left Ahmad Khan Shahanchi as Governor at Rohtas, who soon

advanced across the Jehlum to pre-empt a Sikh attack. In the northern Punjab at Gujrat, a coalition of Sikh leaders routed the Afghans, killing a reported 3,000. Ahmad Khan was executed and his head was sent to Ranjit Singh in Ramnagar (29 April 1797).

Gujrat, Pakistan ❙ 1849 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

In the aftermath of costly battles against Sikhs at **Ramnagar** and **Chilianwallah**, British commander Sir Hugh Gough was reinforced by General William Whish from the fall of **Multan** and they advanced and crushed the Sikh army at Gujrat, west of Sialkot. Devastated by artillery fire, Sher Singh and his father Chattar Singh surrendered and Britain annexed the Punjab (21 February 1849).

Guler ❙ 1696 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Amid warfare in the northern Punjab against Sikh Guru Gobind Singh, Mughal commander Dilawar Khan's son Rustam Khan was routed crossing the Sutlej. Dilawar then sent General Hussain Khan against rebel Raja Gopal of Guler and his Sikh allies. In battle with the Guru and Raja Ram Singh of Jaswan near Guler, southeast of Pathankot, Hussain was defeated and killed (20 March 1696).

Gulina ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Soon after suffering a costly attack at **Alsasua**, Spanish Liberal commander Vicente Jenaro de Quesada in Vitoria ordered Brigadier Linares from Pamplona in an attempt to trap Carlist General Tomás Zumalacárregui. Just northwest of Pamplona at Gulina, Zumalacárregui attacked Linares and both sides suffered about 600 casualties before Zumalacárregui was driven off (17 June 1834).

Gulnabad ❙ 1722 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Having seized Afghanistan, Mahmud Ghilzai of Kandahar took a large force into Persia and advanced on Isfahan. Shah Sultan Husain sent Grand Vizier Muhammad Kuli Khan Shamlu and Sayid Abdullah, Wali of Arabia, to meet the invaders at nearby Gulnabad. However, the Persians were destroyed, with a reported 25,000 killed. Mahmud then seized **Isfahan** and the crown (8 March 1722).

Gumbinnen ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

General Max von Prittwitz was encouraged at **Stalluponen** and days later met Russia's invasion of eastern Prussia under General Pavel Rennenkampf near Gumbinnen (modern Guziew). The poorly co-ordinated German attack lost 6,000 prisoners and Prittwitz ordered withdrawal. He was replaced as commander by Paul von Hindenberg, who soon won at **Tannenberg** (20 August 1914).

Gumburu ❙ 1903 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

During a third expedition against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland, Colonel Alexander Cobbe advanced from Obbia to Galadi, then sent Colonel Arthur Plunkett to Gumburu to rescue a patrol. Ambushed by a massive Dervish force, the British were routed with over 200 killed, including Plunkett. Dervish losses were also high and they soon lost at **Daratoleh** (17 April 1903).

Gundet ❙ 1875 ❙ Egyptian-Ethiopian War

Egyptians under the Danish officer Soren Adolph Arendup marching southwest into the Abyssinian highlands from Massawa, on the Red Sea, were surprised at night by the army of Yohannes IV of Ethiopia at Gundet, north of Adowa. Although other Egyptians under Rustem Bey arrived to help, Arendup and Rustem were defeated and killed on the second day (15–16 November 1875).

Gunib ❙ 1859 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Russia's final campaign to subjugate Dagestan saw Muslim rebel Imam Shamil driven from his fortress at Vedeno, southeast of Grozny, to take refuge with 400 followers on nearby Mount Gunib, under siege by Prince Aleksandr Bariatinsky. A bloody assault took the position by storm and Shamil surrendered. Resistance ended

and he died in Russia in 1871 (21 August–6 September 1859).

Guns ❙ 1532 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

During renewed Turkish invasion of Hungary following repulse at **Vienna**, Sultan Suleiman I advanced and ravaged much of the country while Vizier Ibrahim Pasha besieged Guns (modern Koszeg), held by Nicolas Jurischitz. Despite extensive mining, every assault was repulsed and Ibrahim withdrew in return for nominal submission. Suleiman later abandoned his expedition (9–28 August 1532).

Gunzburg ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army crossed the Rhine in massive force and swung south to cut off the Austrian invasion of Bavaria, under General Karl Mack von Leiberich. Threatened with encirclement at **Ulm**, Mack attempted to break out east across bridges at the junction of the Danube and Gunz near Gunzburg, where he was repulsed by Marshal Michel Ney (9 October 1805).

Gura ❙ 1876 ❙ Egyptian-Ethiopian War

Advancing inland from Massawa on the Red Sea, Egyptian Sirdar Muhammad Rateb Pasha took a strong entrenched position to the southwest at Gura, then rashly marched out to meet the approaching army of Yohannes IV of Ethiopia. Although the Egyptians were routed, with 3,500 casualties, Yohannes withdrew two days later after a costly assault on the fort (7 & 9 March 1876).

Gura ❙ 1990–1991 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

See **Dekemhare**

Guraganj ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Arrah**

Gurdas Nangal ❙ 1715 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Sikh leader Banda Singh Bahadur ravaged northern Punjab, then took a powerful defensive position at the village of Gurdas Nangal, near Gurdaspur, against siege by Mughal General Abdus-Samad Khan, later reinforced by a massive army under Qamr-ud-Din Khan. Starved into surrender, Banda and over 700 Sikhs were taken to Delhi for execution (April–7 December 1715).

Gurdaspur ❙ 1715 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

See **Gurdas Nangal**

Gurganj ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Attacking the Khwarezmian Empire, which once covered Afghanistan, Transoxonia and much of Uran, the Mongol Genghis Khan destroyed **Samarkand**, then sent his sons Jochi and Ogedei to besiege the former capital Gurganj (modern Urgench), south of the Aral Sea. After a desperate defence, the inhabitants surrendered when the city caught fire. They were all massacred or enslaved (April 1221).

Gurrumkonda ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

Nizam Ali of Hyderabad supported Britain in renewed war against Tipu Sultan of Mysore, sending Hafiz Farid-ud-din against Gurrumkonda in the hills northeast of Kolar. A relief force under Tipu's son Fath Ali and General Ghazi Khan killed Hafiz Farid-ud-din, but siege was renewed by Sikander Jal and Captain Andrew Read and was sustained until the end of the war (December 1791).

Guru ❙ 1904 ❙ British Invasion of Tibet

Britain suspected Russian intervention in Tibet and sent Colonel Francis Younghusband and a military escort of 1,000 under General James Macdonald. The road was blocked at Guru by up to 2,000 poorly armed Tibetans and the resulting massacre saw 600 Tibetans killed and about 300 wounded. The British then advanced through **Red Idol Gorge** to **Gyantse** on the way to Lhasa (31 March 1904).

Gustav Line ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Advancing up Italy from **Naples** and **Termoli**, Anglo-American forces faced the fomidable

Gustav Line, along the **Garigliano** and **Rapido** in the west, through **Monte Cassino** to the **Sangro**. A landing in the rear at **Anzio** stalled, but the Allies broke through after a massive air offensive on supply lines. Rome was taken and the Germans fell back to the **Gothic Line** (November 1943–May 1944).

Guyana ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

In action off the Demarara River in Guyana, the American sloop *Hornet* (Captain James Lawrence) attacked the British sloop *Peacock* (Commander William Peake). A brief, but bloody action, saw Peake killed and his badly damaged ship sank soon after it was forced to surrender. Among his passengers captured was General Thomas Hislop, en route to command in India (24 February 1813).

Guzów ❙ 1607 ❙ Zebrzydowski's Rebellion

Polish nobles led by Mikolaj Zebrzydowski, Palatine of Cracow, regrouped after defeat at **Janowiec** (October 1606) and renewed rebellion against Sigismund III. His patience exhausted, the King sent Hetmen Jan Karol Chodkiewicz and Stanislas Zolkiewski, who won at Guzów, near Radom. The rebels were later pardoned again and Sigismund eased his constitutional reforms (6 July 1607).

Gwalior ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

In a diversion south of Agra following his capture of **Ahmadabad**, General Thomas Goddard detached Captain William Popham against the powerful Maratha fortress of Gwalior, near Lashkar, held for Mahadji Sindhia. In a remarkable night-time assault—aided by treachery—Popham's small force scaled the walls and the surprised garrison of Ambuji Ingle quickly surrendered (3 August 1780).

Gwalior ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Despite defeat at **Kalpi** (23 May), rebel leaders Tantia Topi, Rao Sahib and the Rani of Jhansi took 12,000 men and seized Gwalior from Maharajah Sindhia. A bold counter-offensive saw General Sir Hugh Rose win at nearby **Morar**, kill the Rani at **Kotah-Ki-Serai**, then take Gwalior by bloody assault. Tantia Topi and Rao Sahib fled, but both were eventually caught and hanged (20 June 1858).

Gwanga ❙ 1846 ❙ 7th Cape Frontier War

When British Colonel Henry Somerset arrived to relieve **Fort Peddie**, east of Grahamstown in eastern Cape Colony, he attacked the besieging forces of Mhala and Siyolo at nearby Gwanga. Unwisely accepting battle in the open, the Xhosa were destroyed by cavalry. Intermittent fighting continued until 1847, when Sandile surrendered and the British annexed Kaffrari (7 June 1846).

Gwozdiec ❙ 1531 ❙ Polish-Moldavian War

Hospodar Petrylo of Moldavia intervened in the disputed Hungarian succession, invading southern Poland in support of the Turkish cause. At the head of a Polish counter-offensive, Grand Hetman Jan Tarnowski attacked and defeated the Moldavians at Gwozdiec, near Kolmyya in modern Ukraine. However, as he withdrew northeast he was massively outnumbered and besieged at **Obertyn**.

Gwynn Island ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Virginian Governor John Murray Earl of Dunmore burned and abandoned **Norfolk** after defeat at **Great Bridge** (December 1775), then took his ships 40 miles north to Gwynn Island, near the Rappahannock. Attacked six months later by Americans from Williamsburg under General Andrew Lewis, Dunmore was routed and driven off. He eventually returned to England (8–10 July 1776).

Gyantse ❙ 1904 ❙ British Invasion of Tibet

Concerned about possible Russian intervention in Tibet, a British force under General James advanced through **Guru** and **Red Idol Gorge** to Gyantse, where they occupied Chang Lo Mission outside the nearby fortress. After weeks of siege and counter-siege, the British were reinforced. When truce talks failed, they stormed Gyantse, then advanced to Lhasa to end the war (12 April–6 July 1904).

Gytheum ❙ 194 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

Facing renewed hostility by Nabis of Sparta, the Achaean League and Roman allies won at **Argos**, then Titus Quinctius Flamininus and his brother Lucius led an attack on the powerful Spartan fortress at Gytheum. Garrison commander Gorgopas surrendered after heavy fighting and loss of this arsenal persuaded Nabis to sue for peace. Fighting resumed two years later at **Mount Barbosthene**.

Gyula ❙ 1566 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

When Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I and Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmet invaded Hungary, Suleiman himself besieged **Szigetvar** in the southwest, while Pertev Pasha and 30,000 men were sent east against the important fortress of Gyula. Commander László Kerecsény held out for two months until he was forced to surrender after most of his garrison had been killed (August–September 1566).

H

Haarlem ❙ 1572–1573 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Advancing into Holland after taking **Mons**, Don Fadrique Alvarez (son of the Duke of Alva) and 30,000 men besieged commander Wigbold Ripperda at the powerful Protestant city of Haarlem, west of Amsterdam. William of Orange failed attempting to break the siege and Haarlem capitulated after seven months. The surviving garrison were butchered (11 December 1572–12 July 1573).

Habbaniyah ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

Pro-Axis forces seized **Iraq**, then attacked the Royal Air Force base at Habbaniyah, 40 miles west of Baghdad with artillery and armour. A small scratch force under Air Vice Marshal Harry Smart and Colonel Ouvry Roberts drove off the Iraqis with repeated air-strikes and a bold counter-attack. Days later, relief arrived and the Iraqis were soon defeated at nearby **Fallujah** (30 April–6 May 1941).

Habry ❙ 1422 ❙ Hussite Wars

Sigismund of Hungary led a massive German crusade into Bohemia against the heretic Hussites, but was beaten southeast of Prague at **Nebovidy** by Jan Zizka and had to retreat southeast from nearby **Kutna Hora**. When he attempted to make a stand near Habry, Sigismund suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Hussites and his routed army fled south to **Nemecky Brod** (8 January 1422).

Hacketstown ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

See **Carlow**

Hadad ❙ 1562 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

In continuing war over Hungary, Emperor Ferdinand I sent forces to assist Menyhart Balassa, a Transylvanian noble rebelling against John Sigismund Zapolya, who ruled Transylvania and part of Hungary as a Turkish vassal. John was defeated in battle in northern Romania at Hadad (modern Ardud) and Ferdinand agreed to pay the Sultan a tribute for Zapolyai Hungary (4 March 1562).

Hadaspur ❙ 1802 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

See **Poona**

Hadath ❙ 778–779 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

On a fresh offensive into northern Syria, Byzantine General Michael Lachanodrakon besieged Germanikeia (modern Maras) northeast of Adana, then marched northeast to al-Hadath, where he defeated an Arab army then sacked the city and ravaged the countryside. Abbasid Caliph al-Mahdi retaliated with forces which captured **Samalu** then humbled Constantinople after victory at **Nicomedia**.

Hadden Rig ❙ 1542 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk led a force north against Scotland and sent Sir Robert Bowes and 3,000 cavalry towards Berwick,

where they were heavily defeated at nearby Hadden Rig by George Gordon Earl of Huntly and Lord George Home. Bowes and about 600 men were captured and the victory encouraged a Scots advance to battle in November at **Solway Moss** (August 1542).

Hadley ❙ 1676 ❙ King Philip's War

With the Narrangansett destroyed in the **Great Swamp Fight** (December 1675), Major John Talcott led a strong force of Connecticut colonists and Mohegan Indians scouring Massachusetts for the Wampanoag Chief Metacomet (King Philip). Near Hadley, Talcott beat a large force of Philip's men and won again at Marlborough. Philip died two months later at **Mount Hope** (12 June 1676).

Hadong ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

As Allied forces withdrew to the **Pusan Perimeter** in southeast Korea, fresh troops were sent forward to Chinju to stall the North Korean advance and Colonel Harold Mott took a green battalion southwest to the strategic junction at Hadong. Ambushed in a mountain pass, the Americans were routed with over 300 killed and 100 captured, one of their worst single-action losses of the war (27 July 1950).

Hadrianopolis ❙ 378 ❙ 5th Gothic War

See **Adrianople**

Haelen ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

While German forces besieged the Belgian border fortress of **Liège**, a cavalry force under General Georg von de Marwitz swept around to the northwest against the town of Haelen on the Gette, held by a small force under General Lèon Ernest de Witte. The Germans were driven off, but a week later Haelen and **Tirlement** fell as the main invasion advanced on Brussels (12 August 1914).

Haemus ❙ 981 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

See **Mount Haemus**

Haengju ❙ 1593 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Within days of victory north of Seoul at **Pyokjekwan**, the Japanese counter-attacked against Korean General Kwon Yul at Haengju fortress, west of Seoul on the Han River. The massively outnumbered Koreans secured victory in an heroic action and Konishi Yukinaga soon sued for peace. Seoul was abandoned and most of the Japanese army left for home (March 1593).

Hafir, Iraq ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Advancing into Persian Mesopotamia from **Akraba** in January, Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid and Muthanna defeated and killed Hormuz, the local Satrap, near the springs at Hafir, southwest of Basra, capturing massive arms and treasure. Arabs called it "Battle of the Chains," claiming Persian troops had been chained together to prevent retreat. Khalid soon won again at **Mazar** (March 633).

Hafir, Sudan ❙ 1896 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

With General Herbert Kitchener's British-Egyptian-Sudanese army advancing up the Nile to reconquer the Sudan, Mahdist commander Emir Wad Bashara attempted to block the rapids of Hafir, just north of Dongola. After two days of fighting, additional British artillery was brought up to clear the rapids. Kitchener secured Dongola and advanced towards the **Atbara** (17–19 September 1896).

Hagelsberg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

On the same day that Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Allies at **Dresden**, a small French force under General Jean-Baptiste Girard came under attack far to the northwest on the Lubnitz River, at Hagelsberg. Prussian General Karl Friedrich Hirschfeld, with Cossack support, routed the heavily outnumbered French and Girard was driven back into Magdeburg (27 August 1813).

Haguenau ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Froeschwiller**

Hahozaki ❙ 1274 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hakata Bay**

Haicheng ❙ 1894–1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese General Taro Katsura advanced into southern Manchuria through **Fenghuangcheng** to seize strategic Haicheng, then held it against repeated attacks by Chinese General Song Qing. A Japanese sortie suffered badly at **Kangwachai**, but after a final repulse at Haicheng, Song withdrew and Katsura marched northwest towards **Niuzhuang** (13 December 1894–28 February 1895).

Haicheng ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

As Russians drove north into Manchuria from **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun), Yingkou fell and General Fleisher attacked Haicheng, held by 4,000 Chinese Regulars and 1,000 Boxer militia. While the city fell after heavy shelling, Fleisher lacked the forces to sustain the advance towards Mukden (modern Shenyang) and had to await reinforcements before continuing on through **Shaho** (11–12 August 1900).

Haidru ❙ 1813 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

See **Attock**

Haifa ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Without waiting for expiry of the United Nations Mandate in Palestine, Jewish forces under Moshe Carmel attacked the key port city of Haifa, where British General Hugh Stockwell tried to maintain order. The civilian population of perhaps 50,000 Arabs fled and the city fell after intense fighting. Nearby Acre fell a few days later and Zionists further south attacked **Jaffa** (21–23 April 1948).

Haikalzai ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

While Akbar Khan, son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad, besieged **Kabul**, other Afghans besieged **Kandahar**, defended by British General William Nott. An ill-prepared relief force under Brigadier Sir Richard England was shamefully repulsed at Haikalzai with over 100 men lost, but a second attempt reached Kandahar on 10 May and Nott advanced towards Kabul (28 March 1842).

Hail ❙ 1921 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Having fought Kuwait at **Jahrah** in 1920, Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh turned against the Rashidi capital Hail, destabilised by assassination of the Emir. Supported by his Ikhwan ally Faisal al-Dawish, Aziz seized the city and its new ruler Muhmmad ibn Talal. Aziz then made himself Sultan of Nejd and, a few years later, attacked the Hashemites at **Mecca** and **Medina** (2 November 1921).

Hailar ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

See **Ongon**

Hairini ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Rangiaowhia**

Haiyang ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese Admiral Sukeyuki Ito disembarked troops in Korea to attack **Pyongyang**, then sailed north against the Chinese fleet under Admiral Ding Ruchang off the Yalu, near Haiyang Island. Although Ito's flagship *Matsushima* suffered heavy damage and casualties, he lost no ships. Four Chinese vessels were sunk and the rest retreated damaged to **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun) (17 September 1894).

Haji Pir ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

Responding to incursions into northern Kashmir, Indian forces advanced into Pakistani territory behind a prolonged artillery bombardment. In heavy fighting against Pakistani regulars and Azad-Kashmiri elements, the Indians secured Bharat Gali, then seized the strategic high altitude pass at Haji Pir. Pakistan struck

back in force further south around **Chhamb** (21–28 August 1965).

Hajipur ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

As Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II withdrew south through Bengal, pursued by Major John Caillaud after defeat at **Sherpur**(22 February), Patna itself was threatened by Imperial ally Khadem Husain Khan of Purnea. A small British-Sepoy force under Captain Ranfurlie Knox marched northeast to defeat Khadem Husain at Hajipur and further action a week later secured Patna (16 June 1760).

Haj Omran ❙ 1983 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Iran was halted in central Iraq at **Amara** and **Mehran** and swung its effort north into Kurdistan, supported by anti-Baghdad Iraqi Kurds. When they took the major army base at Haj Omran, northeast of Arbil, Iraq launched a heavy counter-offensive. However, their tanks were limited by mountainous terrain and large areas were lost. In October, Iran attacked further south towards **Panjwin** (22–29 July 1983).

Hakata ❙ 941 ❙ Sumitomo Uprising

Japanese provincial Governor Fujiwara Sumitomo turned against the government and raided along the Inland Sea coast of Honshu. In response, the Imperial court sent a large force under Ono Yoshifuru and Minamoto Tsunemoto, who drove the rebel out of his base in Iyo to Dazaifu in Kyushu. At nearby Hakata, Sumitomo was decisively defeated and fled back to Iyo, where he was executed.

Hakata Bay ❙ 1274 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

In a large-scale assault on Japan, Kubilai Khan sent a Mongol-Korean force under Zhao Liangbi, which landed on Kyushu at Hakata Bay, near modern Fukuoka. Beaten by Japanese defence led by Shoni Sukeyoshi, the invaders lost thousands more when a great storm arose and wrecked the Mongol fleet. A second invasion was repulsed seven years later at the same site (19 November 1274).

Hakata Bay ❙ 1281 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

Another massive assault on Japan by Kubilai Khan saw a huge Mongol-Korean force under Hong Dagu land on Kyushu just north of Hakata Bay, site of a previous failure. Following two months of inconclusive assault and delayed reinforcements, a typhoon—Kamikaze, or Divine Wind—destroyed the Mongol fleet, with thousands drowned as they fled (21 June–16 August 1281).

Hakodate ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Goryokaku**

Hakozaki ❙ 1274 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hakata Bay**

Hakusukinoe ❙ 663 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

See **Paekchon**

Halabja ❙ 1988 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Iranian forces and their Kurdish allies renewed the offensive in Iraqi Kurdistan, where they captured Halabja, southeast of **Suleimaniya**. Iraqi aircraft immediately attacked with cyanide and nerve gas, killing perhaps 5,000, mainly civilians, and maiming thousands. While the world was shocked, Iraq soon began to win the war at **Al Faw** and many Kurds fled into Iran and Turkey (16 March 1988).

Halai ❙ 1894 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

As Italian forces tried to secure Ethiopia, they faced rebellion in the north by former ally Batha Agos of the Okulé-Kusai, who besieged Halai, near Saganeiti, in modern Eritrea. Attacked in the rear by a column under Major Pietro Toselli, Batha Agos was defeated and killed. The survivors fled to Tigre and fought at **Coatit**. A year later, Toselli was killed at **Amba Alagi** (18 December 1894).

Haldighat ❙ 1576 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Mughal Emperor Akbar, facing rebellion by Pratap Singh, the Rajput Rana of Mewar, sent his General Man Singh of Jaipur and 5,000 horsemen into the Punjab. Near the Haldighat Pass, northwest of Udaipur at Gogunda, Pratap Singh was heavily defeated and fled to the hills of Aravilli. However, within ten years he had recovered most of Mewar (18 June 1576).

Halfaya Pass ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Sollum-Halfaya**

Haliartus ❙ 395 BC ❙ Corinthian War

Fearing that Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Argos were about to ally against them, Sparta sent a small force under the famous General Lysander to secure the central Greek city of Haliartus, in Boeotia. When trapped between the city's garrison and a Theban army attacking from the rear, the Spartans were heavily defeated and Lysander was killed. Sparta was avenged the following year at **Coronea**.

Halicarnassus ❙ 334 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

After victory at the **Granicus**, Alexander the Great advanced through Asia Minor via **Miletus** to besiege Halicarnassus (modern Bodum), held by the Persian Satrap Orontopates and Greek mercenary commander Memnon. The city fell after a difficult siege and Alexander restored his ally Ada, former Satrap of Caria. Ptolemaeus was then left to subdue the province (September–November 334 BC).

Halidon Hill ❙ 1333 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

Advancing into Scotland to support his ally Edward Baliol besieging **Berwick**, Edward III of England faced a large relief army under Sir Archibald Douglas, Regent for the boy-King David II. Douglas was defeated and killed in a one-sided disaster at nearby Halidon Hill and the English King restored Baliol to the Scottish throne, receiving in return much of the Scottish lowlands (18 July 1333).

Halka ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Khalkan Gol**

Halle ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

While Napoleon Bonaparte was routing the main Prussian army at **Auerstadt** and **Jena**, a separate Corps under Prince Eugene of Württemberg was held further north on the Saal at Halle, west of Leipzig. A short, sharp action saw Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte drive the Prussians out of a poorly prepared defensive position and they withdrew north towards the Elbe (17 October 1806).

Hallue ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

A mid-winter French offensive on the Somme saw General Louis Léon Faidherbe attempt to recapture **Amiens**, taking position to the north-east on the Hallue, where he bravely repulsed an attack by General Edwin von Manteuffel. But with German reinforcements approaching, Faidherbe withdrew north towards Arras. Within days he attacked towards Péronne at **Bapaume** (23 December 1870).

Halmstad ❙ 1563 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

With the loss of strategic **Alvsborg** to Frederick II of Denmark, Erik XIV of Sweden marched south into Danish Halland and attempted to seize Halmstad. After a costly failure, Erik left his troops to depart for Stockholm and was widely accused of cowardice. Meanwhile, the withdrawing Swedish army was decisively defeated two weeks later near Halmstad at **Mared** (23 October 1563).

Halys ❙ 585 BC ❙ Median-Lydian War

Cyaxeres of the Medes extended his empire into Armenia, where he sustained a prolonged conflict with Alyattes of Lydia. War reached its climax in a semi-legendary confrontation on the Halys (modern Kizil Irmak). When a solar

eclipse halted fighting, the combatants made peace and the Halys remained the border until Lydia invaded in 547 BC and was defeated at **Pteria** (28 May 585 BC).

Halys ❙ 82 BC ❙ 2nd Mithridatic War

Provoking renewed war against King Mithridates VI of Pontus, Lucius Licinius Murena, Roman Propaetor in Asia, advanced into Cappadocia and took Comana. However, he had to fall back on the Halys (modern Kizil Irmak) when Pontic General Gordius was reinforced by Mithridates himself. Murena was heavily defeated and Roman commander Lucius Sulla intervened to restore peace.

Hama ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

Encouraged by Druze capture of **Suwayda** in southern Syria, rebellion against the French Mandate soon broke out in the north at Hama, led by Fawzi al-Qawukji, a dissident Syrian Legion officer. Aided by other dissidents and Bedouin he seized the city, but it was massively bombarded with over 300 killed. Al-Qawukji fled and the French soon bombarded **Damascus** itself (4–7 October 1925).

Hamad ❙ 1920 ❙ Saudi-Kuwait War

During a border war between Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh and Salim ibn Mubarak of Kuwait, Salim sent 400 troops south into disputed territory, where they were met by Faisal al-Dawish and his Ikhwan warriors. At the Wells of Hamad, inland from Dawhat Bilbul near Karya al Ulya, the Kuwaitis were routed and Faisal continued north towards **Jahrah** (May 1920).

Hamadan ❙ 1220 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

After invading the Khwarezmian Empire, which once covered Afghanistan, Transoxonia, and much of Iran, the Mongol Genghis Khan destroyed its capital **Samarkand**, then sent Generals Jebei and Subetai in pursuit of Sultan Mohammad II. Muhammad was defeated in battle near Hamadan and fled to the Caspian where he died. The Mongol generals returned a year later and destroyed Hamadan.

Hamadan ❙ 1503 ❙ Persian-Turkoman Wars

In his war with the Turkomans, Shah Ismail Safawi of Persia routed the Sultan Alwand at **Sharur** and, two years later, completed his conquest at Hamadan in the west of modern Iran. Sultan Murad of the Ak Kyunlu (White Sheep) Turkoman confederacy suffered a decisive defeat and the fall of the Turkoman Dynasty secured Ismail effective control of Persia (20 June 1503).

Hamadan ❙ 1630 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Five years after Turkish forces were repulsed outside **Baghdad**, Grand Vizier Khuzrev Pasha led a fresh invasion into Persian Kurdistan. Having captured Mosul, he met and defeated a large Persian army under Zaynal Khan near Hamadan, in western Persia. The city then fell to Khuzrev's siege, although he was later driven back from an advance against Baghdad (5 May 1630).

Hamadan ❙ 1731 ❙ Turko-Persian War

When Shah Tahmasp II of Persia was repulsed at **Erivan**, Governor Ahmad Pasha of Baghdad took another Turkish army, which seized Kermanshah (30 July) then threatened Hamadan. Tahmasp marched south to relieve Hamadan, but 20 miles northeast at Korijan he was routed and had to accept a humiliating peace. The Shah was later deposed by General Nadir Kuli (15 September 1731).

Hamaguri Gomon Incident ❙ 1864 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Kyoto**

Hamburg ❙ 1813–1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

French Marshal Louis Davout seized Hamburg following the battle of **Luneberg**, but steadfastly refused to surrender the great German city, even after the first abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte in April 1814. It required a written order directly from King Louis XVIII before the determined Marshal agreed to withdraw (30 May 1813–27 May 1814).

Hamburger Hill ❙ 1969 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Dong Ap Bia**

Hamel ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

During a large-scale raid across the front line, Australians and Americans under Australian General John Monash attacked the town of Le Hamel, 12 miles east of Amiens, which had been seized by the Germans three months earlier to create a salient. The surprise assault was a remarkable success and straightened the German line prior to the major Allied offensive from **Amiens** (4 July 1918).

Hamirpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Budhayan**

Hammelburg ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

On the offensive against Austria's German allies, Prussian General Edouard von Falckenstein invaded Bavaria and, after victory at **Wiesenthal** and **Zella**, sent General Gustav von Beyer against part of General Friedrich von Zoller's army at Hammelburg. As at **Kissingen** on the same day, the Bavarians were defeated and Zoller and Prince Karl of Bavaria were forced to retire (10 July 1866).

Hampden ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Leading a British expedition to the Penebscot River in Maine, General Sir John Sherbrooke and Admiral Edward Griffiths captured the fort at Castine. Colonel Henry John and naval Captain Robert Barrie then advanced upriver to Hampden and defeated American militia General John Blake (3 September). Blake surrendered next day and the British withdrew (26 August–9 September 1814).

Hampton ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British Governor John Murray Earl of Dunmore took the offensive in Virginia and sent naval Captain John Squires against Hampton, on the James River. Reinforced next day by Minutemen under Colonel William Woodford, the town militia sank or captured all six British ships. After further defeats at **Great Bridge** and **Gwynn Island** Dunmore was driven out of Virginia (24–25 October 1775).

Hampton Roads ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In the first action between iron-clads, the Confederate ship *Monitor* under Captain Franklin Buchanan met the converted Union vessel *Merrimac* (renamed *Virginia*), commanded by Lieutenant John L. Worden in Hampton Roads, Virginia. With Buchanan badly wounded, Lieutenant Catesby Jones renewed the duel and Worden eventually withdrew with over 400 casualties (8–9 March 1862).

Han, China ❙ 645 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

Near the start of the great rivalry between the Jin (Chin) and Qin (Ch'in) states along the valley of the Yellow River, Jin Prince Hui was met in battle near the Han River by Qin Lord Mu. Hui was defeated and taken prisoner. Following intervention by the Zhou Royal court, Hui was released but Jin-Qin rivalry continued. The Qin soon turned south and also clashed with the Chu (September 645 BC).

Han, Korea ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

After the rapid fall of **Seoul**, South Korean Generals Yu Jai Hyung and Kim Hong-il bravely organised defence on the Han River, just south of the city, where North Korean commander Lee Kwon Mu attacked towards Yongdung-po. Having rebuilt demolished bridges and broken through in the west at Inchon, the invaders stormed the Han and drove south towards **Osan** (29 June–3 July 1950).

Hanau ❙ 1635–1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Resisting Imperial siege, Scots commander Sir James Ramsay defended Hanau on the Main from Autumn 1635 until June 1636, when he was relieved by Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel and Swedes, under Sir Alexander Leslie. The siege was immediately renewed and Ramsay capitulated. He seized Hanau again in

December 1637, but was captured and died of wounds (1635–12 February 1638).

Hanau ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As Napoleon Bonaparte withdrew towards the Rhine after defeat at **Leipzig**, a Bavarian army under Prince Karl Philipp von Wrede attempted to cut off his retreat at Hanau, near Frankfurt. Bonaparte broke through to cross the Rhine and the following day his rearguard under Marshal Édouard Mortier completed the Bavarian defeat, with the Prince severely wounded (30–31 October 1813).

Hancock ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a mid-winter attempt to cut Union rail and river traffic on the upper Potomac, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson attacked the garrison at Hancock, on the Pennsylvania–Maryland border, stubbornly defended by General Frederick W. Lander. After a failed bombardment, Jackson was forced to withdraw into West Virginia, where he captured Romney (5–6 January 1862).

Handan ❙ 259–258 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

After crushing a Zhao army at **Changping**, Qin (Ch'in) General Bai Qi laid siege to the well-fortified capital, Handan. As a result of political intrigue, Bai Qi committed suicide, but the siege continued. Zhao sought aid from Wei, whose king sent an army under General Jin Bi. But when Jin Bi hesitated to help, the King's brother Wuji killed him and led an attack which routed the besieging army of Qin.

Handan ❙ 1945 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Communist General Liu Bocheng routed a Kuomintang incursion of **Shangdang** (15 October), then moved east to meet Nationalist forces advancing north along the Beijing–Hankou railway. After heavy fighting around Handan, Nationalist General Gao Shuxun defected with over 10,000 men and two other corps were beaten, with General Ma Fawu captured (31 October 1945).

Handoub ❙ 1888 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

When Mahdist General Osman Digna raided towards Handoub in eastern Sudan, Major Herbert Kitchener, Governor in Suakin, marched north with 450 Sudanese troops and irregulars. Near Handoub, they defeated the Dervishes and killed about 300, although Kitchener withdrew badly wounded. His successor defeated Osman again in December at **Gemaizeh** (17 January 1888).

Hangchow ❙ 1275–1276 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hangzhou**

Hangchow ❙ 1861 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Hangzhou**

Hangchow ❙ 1863–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Hangzhou**

Hangchow ❙ 1926–1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Hangzhou**

Hanging Rock ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American Colonel Thomas Sumter attacked British outposts north of **Camden**, where he sent Major William Davie against Hanging Rock, South Carolina, held by a Tory force under Colonels Thomas Brown and Morgan Bryan and Major John Carden. Reinforced by Sumter from **Rocky Mount**, the rebels inflicted about 200 casualties before withdrawing as reinforcements arrived (6 August 1780).

Hango ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

With Charles XII of Sweden exiled in Turkey, Tsar Peter's newly created fleet entered the Gulf of Finland under Admiral Feodor Apraxin and

met Swedish Admiral Johan Ehrenskjold off Cape Hango east of Ahvenanmaa (Aland). The outgunned Russians overwhelmed the Swedes, giving the Tsar his first naval victory—"**Poltava** at sea"—and aiding his conquest of Finland (6 August 1714).

Hangzhou ❙ 1275–1276 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

The Mongol Kubilai Khan attacked southern China, where **Xiangyang** fell after a long siege and General Bayan advanced on the Song capital Hangzhou (then Lin'an). Regent Jia Sidao was defeated west of Hangzhou and the Dowager Empress Xie surrendered the city and the young Emperor Gong Zong. The Song Dynasty finally fell in 1279 after defeat at **Yashan** (July 1275–January 1276).

Hangzhou ❙ 1861 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Despite losing **Anqing**, Taiping commander Li Xiucheng invaded Zhejiang and besieged Hangzhou, where the walls of the starving city were taken by storm (28 December). The Manchu garrison held out in the inner city, but after bloody fighting, Governor Wang Yuling and thousands of others killed themselves. Li then advanced northeast on **Shanghai** (26 October–31 December 1861).

Hangzhou ❙ 1863–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

On a fresh offensive against the Taiping in Zhejiang, Imperial commander Zuo Zongtang laid siege to Hangzhou and gradually captured the surrounding towns, including Fuyang to the southwest. In the final assault, General Jiang Yili and French commander Paul d'Aiguebelle destroyed part of the walls and took the city by storm, followed by a terrible sack (20 September 1863–31 March 1864).

Hangzhou ❙ 1926–1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Northern warlord Sun Zhuanfang lost **Nanchang** (November 1926), yet regrouped to launch a fresh offensive under Meng Zhaoyue, who drove Zhou Fengqi out of Hangzhou. Chiang Kai-shek sent a large Nationalist army under Bai Chongxi and heavy losses outside Hangzhou forced Meng to evacuate. Chiang then turned north against **Shanghai** (22 December 1926–16 February 1927).

Hanigalbat ❙ 681 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

See **Khanigalbat**

Hankou ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Wuchang**

Hankou ❙ 1911 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolution

When China's revolution began at **Wuchang**, nearby Hankou also fell to Republican forces (12 October 1911). Imperial troops then counter-attacked under Yin Zhang and Duan Qirui, supported by Admiral Sa Zhening. Very heavy fighting forced rebel commander Huang Xing to abandon Hankou and the Imperials turned on nearby **Hanyang** (27–30 October 1911).

Hanling ❙ 532 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

The warlord Erzhu Rong appointed a puppet Emperor in the Wei court at Luoyang and beat rebel Ge Rong at **Ye** (528), near modern Anyang. But four years later, their successors Erzhu Zhao and Gao Huan met near Ye at Hanling. Gao won a decisive victory and appointed his own Emperor. In 534, Wei split into rival kingdoms which fought a brutal war including battles at **Shayuan**, **Heqiao** and **Yubi**.

Hanna ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Despite disastrous losses at **Sheik Sa'ad** and the **Wadi**, General Sir Fenton Aylmer's Anglo-Indian force trying to relieve besieged **Kut-al-Amara**, made a third attack on the Tigris just downstream at the defile of Hanna. An ill-conceived British frontal assault was driven off with almost 3,000 casualties and Aylmer withdrew. Another attempt in March was repulsed at **Dujaila** (21 January 1916).

Hanoi ❙ 1426–1427 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese War

See **Dong-do**

Hanoi ❙ 1873 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

With French adventurer Jean Dupuis campaigning in northern Vietnam (Tonkin), Lieutenant Francis Garnier invaded with just 200 men and captured the citadel of Hanoi in a sharp action without French loss. Chinese Black Flag forces then intervened and, when Garnier was killed in a sortie (21 December), France made peace and withdrew to southern Vietnam (20 November 1873).

Hanoi ❙ 1882 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

On a fresh advance into northern Vietnam (Tonkin) after the death of Francis Garnier, French Captain Henri Rivière took just 230 men from Saigon to attack Hanoi. Carrying 250 reinforcements, his ships then bombarded the citadel and took it by storm after Governor Hoang Dieu hanged himself to avoid capture. A year later, Rivière captured **Nam Dinh**, but was killed near **Hanoi** (25 April 1882).

Hanoi ❙ 1883 ❙ Sino-French War

Captain Henri Rivière captured **Hanoi** and **Nam Dinh** in northern Vietnam (Tonkin), then faced intervention by Chinese Black Flag forces under Liu Yongfu, who opened an offensive against Hanoi. On a sortie with 450 men towards Phu Hoai, the French were ambushed and routed at the nearby Pont de Papier. They lost 50 killed (including Rivière) and another 76 wounded (19 May 1883).

Hanover ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate commander Robert E. Lee crossed the Potomac, he unwisely permitted General James "Jeb" Stuart to take his cavalry raiding behind General George G. Meade's Union army. Southeast of **Gettysburg** at Hanover, Pennsylvania, Stuart was defeated and almost captured by General Judson Kilpatrick. His cavalry played little part in the main battle next day (30 June 1863).

Hanover Court House ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

After directing the Union siege of **Yorktown**, early in the Peninsula campaign, General Fitz-John Porter met Confederate General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch near Hanover Court House, north of Richmond, Virginia. While Porter claimed he inflicted over 900 casualties, including 700 men captured, the Union army was eventually forced to withdraw through the **Seven Days' Battles** (27 May 1862).

Hanover Junction ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **North Anna**

Hansan ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Despite disaster off southern Korea at **Sachon** (8 July), Japan sent a large naval force west from Pusan under Admiral Wakizaka Yasuharu, to support the war in the north. Ambushed off Hansan Island by Korean commander Yi Sun-shin, the Japanese fleet was devastated. Only 14 ships escaped out of 73 and a second action two days later off **Angolpo** completed the Japanese debacle (14 August 1592).

Hansi ❙ 1037–1038 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

On a fresh invasion of India, Sultan Masud ibn Mahmud of Afghanistan left Ghazni and, against the advice of his ministers, attacked Hansi, the old capital of Hariyana northwest of Delhi. Overcoming stubborn resistance he breached the city walls, then stormed and sacked the city, slaughtering the men and enslaving the women and children (20 December 1037–1 January 1038).

Hansi ❙ 1801–1802 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Irish adventurer George Thomas, who became virtual ruler of an area northwest of Delhi, had to abandon **Georgegarh** and fled to his capital at Hansi, where he was attacked by a Franco-Maratha army under Major Louis Bourquein. After heavy fighting Thomas negotiated a

surrender and withdrew with his fortune, but died before he could board the ship home (21 November 1801–1 January 1802).

Hanwella ❙ 1803 ❙ 1st British-Kandyan War

When Britain attempted to intervene in the Kingdom of **Kandy**, in central Ceylon, a claimed 12,000 Kandyan troops under Pilima Talauva attacked Lieutenant Charles W. Mercer at the small fortress of Hanwella, east of Colombo. Later relieved and reinforced by Captain William Pollard, the fort held out and Colombo was saved, though the war was already virtually over (3–6 September 1803).

Hanyang ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Wuchang**

Hanyang ❙ 1911 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolution

China's revolution began at **Wuchang** and nearby Hanyang also fell to Republican forces (12 October 1911). An Imperial counter-attack then retook **Hankou** and General Feng Guozhang launched a massive assault on Hanyang. The city fell after huge losses on both sides, but Wuchang held out until the fall of **Nanjing** in early December led to establishment of a Republic (20–27 November 1911).

Happo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Okpo**

Happrew ❙ 1304 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

Twelve months after defeat at **Roslin**, a strong English force under Sir John de Segrave, Sir Robert Clifford and Sir William Latimer was sent against the Scottish rebels. At Happrew, just west of Peebles, they defeated Sir William Wallace and Sir Simon Fraser and a year later Wallace was captured and executed. Fraser was beheaded after defeat in 1306 at **Kirkincliffe** (March 1304).

Hara ❙ 1638 ❙ Shimabara Rebellion

Roused by poverty and oppression, mainly Christian Japanese peasants in the Amakusa-Shimabara region of western Kyushu rebelled against Masuda Shiro. Besieged in Hara Castle, near Shimabara, by Itakura Shigemasa and later Matsudaira Nobutsuna, the rebel stronghold was finally taken by storm. Shiro and up to 35,000 men, women and children were massacred (12 April 1638).

Haraiya ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

British forces under Colonel Francis Rowcroft renewing the British offensive north of the Gaghara opposite Faizabad attacked about 4,000 rebels under Mehndi Husain at Haraiya, east of his previous defeat at **Amorha** (5 March). The rebels were utterly crushed in the final decisive action and fled, leaving Rowcroft to advance and secure the Gorakhpur District (18 June 1858).

Hard ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons marched against the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League and advanced to Hard, on the Upper Rhine at Lake Constance near Bregenz, where a reputed 10,000 Germans were put to flight. The Swiss were victorious again in a smaller engagement a month later at **Bruderholz** (20 February 1499).

Hardaumont ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Louvement**

Hardenberg Heath ❙ 1580 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Georges van Lalaing Count Rennenberg turned against William of Orange and declared for Spain. He was then besieged at Groningen by William's ally, Bartold Entens, and Viceroy Alexander Farnese sent a force of pro-Spanish Dutch under Martin Schenck van Neuenaar. To the south at Hardenberg Heath, Count Albert of Hohenloe was routed and Groningen was relieved (17 June 1580).

Harenc ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Albara**

Harenc ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

Just weeks after Duqaq of Damascus was defeated at **Albara** attempting to relieve besieged **Antioch, Syria**, his brother Ridwan of Aleppo (the titular ruler of Antioch) led a second relief army, which captured Harenc, just east of the city. In a bold offensive, Crusader heavy cavalry rode out to meet the Muslim force, which was badly defeated. Antioch fell five months later (9 February 1098).

Harer ❙ 1977–1978 ❙ Ogaden War

Somali forces sweeping into Ethiopa's northern Ogaden through **Jijiga** advanced on Harer and took part of the ancient walled city. But they were driven out in heavy fighting and defence of the besieged city was the turning point of the war. With a huge airlift of Soviet armour and Cuban troops, Ethiopia began its counter-offensive by relieving the siege at Harer (October 1977–February 1978).

Harfleur ❙ 1415 ❙ Hundred Years War

With France wracked by the Burgundian-Armagnac civil war, newly crowned King Henry V of England took an army to claim the French throne and landed near modern Le Havre to besiege Harfleur. Although the English suffered heavily from casualties and disease, the port surrendered after four weeks. Henry marched to victory a month later at **Agincourt** (19 August–22 September 1415).

Harfleur ❙ 1416 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following the English victory at **Agincourt** (October 1415), Bernard of Armagnac Constable of France took a large force to besiege English-occupied Harfleur. A decisive battle off the port saw the blockading French fleet of Count Jean of Dunois and Robinet de Braquemont destroyed by English ships under Sir Walter Hungerford. The siege was lifted a few days later (15 August 1416).

Hargeisa ❙ 1988 ❙ Somalian Civil War

After years of insurgency against the military government of President Siad Barre, Isaaq rebels in northern Somalia seized Burao (27 May), then attacked and captured Hargeisa, Somalia's second largest city. Massive bombing destroyed much of Hargeisa, after which the rebels withdrew. Barre then began a brutal campaign to displace and repress the northern clans (31 May–June 1988).

Harkany ❙ 1687 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Charles V of Lorraine inflicted a costly Turkish defeat at **Vienna** then, while campaigning in Hungary, captured **Buda** for the Holy League and used superior fire-arms to defeat a large Turkish army at Harkany, south of the famous battlefield of Mohacs. In the wake of the Turkish rout, Grand Vizier Suleiman Pasha was executed for failure and Sultan Mehmed IV was deposed (12 August 1687).

Harlaw ❙ 1411 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion

Rising against Regent Robert Stewart Duke of Albany, Donald MacDonald Lord of the Isles gathered a Highland army and was met in bloody battle at Harlaw, near Aberdeen, by Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar and Aberdeen militia under Provost Sir Robert Davidson. While both sides claimed victory, the Highlanders withdrew and Lowland dominance was established (24 July 1411).

Harlem Heights ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British forces landed on Manhattan Island at **Kip's Bay** to attack General George Washington in New York City and General Alexander Leslie faced an American defensive line next day at Harlem Heights, held by Colonels Thomas Knowlton and Archibald Crary. While Knowlton and Major Andrew Leitch were killed in a costly action, the British advance was successfully delayed (16 September 1776).

Harmar's Defeat ❙ 1790 ❙ Little Turtle's War

Advancing into the Ohio Valley from Fort Washington (Cincinnati), General Josiah Harmar and 1,500 regulars and militia suffered three humiliating defeats near modern Fort Wayne,

Indiana, at the hands of Miami Chief Little Turtle and the Shawnee Blue Jacket. Harmar was forced to retreat and later resigned. A fresh expedition next year was destroyed in **St Clair's Defeat** (18–22 October 1790).

Harpasus ❙ 229 BC ❙ Pergamum-Seleucid Wars

Attalus I of Pergamum was determined to expand his kingdom in western Anatolia and defeated the Seleucid Antiochus Hierax in Lydia at **Lake Koloe**. He then marched further south into Caria for a decisive victory against Hierax on the Harpasus. After being repulsed in Mesopotamia by his brother Seleucus II, Hierax fled into exile, while Attalus went on to secure much of Seleucid Asia Minor.

Harper's Ferry ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

After victory in Virginia at **Bull Run**, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee crossed the Potomac, leaving General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson to besiege Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Following a brief bombardment, Colonel Dixon S. Miles surrendered more than 12,000 men (before he was killed by a stray shell) and Jackson marched north towards **Antietam** (12–15 September 1862).

Harra ❙ 683 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

During instability following the death of Umayyad Caliph Mu'awiya, a revolt was raised in Arabia by Abdullah, son of Zubair, the conqueror of Egypt. New Caliph Yazid I sent an army under General Muslim, which captured **Medina**. When Muslim died, the Umayyad army, led by his successor Hosein ibn Numair, defeated Abdullah ibn Zubair in the Harra, then besieged **Mecca** (26 August 683).

Harran ❙ 610 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

Following destruction of **Nineveh** and the death of King Sin-shar-ishkun, Assyrian General Ashur-uballit took his army west to Harran (Carrhae) on the Balikh in southeast Turkey, where he assumed the throne. Attacked by Nabopolassar of Babylon and Cyaxares of Media, the Assyrians were eventually forced to abandon Harran. The survivors were finally beaten five years later at **Carchemish**.

Harran ❙ 53 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

See **Carrhae**

Harran ❙ 1104 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

In a fresh offensive on the Upper Euphrates, Bohemund I of Antioch, just released from captivity, joined with Baldwin of le Bourg and Joscelin of Edessa against the city of Harran. At nearby Carrhae, site of a Roman disaster in 53 BC, the Crusaders were routed by Soqman, ruler of Mardin and Jekermish, Atabeg of Mosul. Baldwin and his cousin Joscelin were captured (May 1104).

Harrison's Landing ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Ball's Bluff**

Hartebeestmund ❙ 1905 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Campaigning in German Southwest Africa, Nama leader Jakob Morenga, who had routed a German column at **Freyer's Farm**, ambushed Captain von Koppy's pursuing cavalry on the Orange River at Hartebeestmund. In their worst single action of the so-called Herero War, the Germans lost 43 casualties. The Nama were soon defeated at **Vaalgras** and **Van Rooisvlei** (24 October 1905).

Hartley Wood ❙ 1554 ❙ Wyatt's Rebellion

See **Wrotham Heath**

Hartsville, Tennessee ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John H. Morgan led a bold expedition northeast of Nashville, Tennessee, where he marched north through Lebanon against Colonel Absalom B. Moore guarding the Cumberland at Hartsville. Crossing the river before dawn, Morgan surprised the Union troops and forced their surrender, capturing Moore and

about 1,800 men, plus large quantities of supplies (7 December 1862).

Hartville, Missouri ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On his first expedition into southwestern Missouri, Confederate General John S. Marmaduke was repulsed at **Springfield**, **Missouri** and turned east towards Hartville, where he was met west of the town by approaching Union troops under Colonel Samuel Merrill. Bloody fighting forced Merrill back on Hartville, but Marmaduke suffered greater losses and retreated into Arkansas (11 January 1863).

Harvest Moon ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Phuoc Ha**

Hasankale ❙ 1048 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

As Seljuk Turks invaded Armenia, Ibrahim Inal, kinsman of Sultan Toghril Beg, met and defeated a largely foreign Byzantine army under Katakalon Kekaumenos and Liparit IV, Duke of Trialeti, near Pasinler, outside Hasankale. The Seljuks then marched west to plunder Erzurum. Duke Liparit was later released from captivity and Constantine IX agreed to peace (18 September 1048).

Hasanpur ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Following the murder of his brother Husain Ali Khan, the Mughal king-maker Abdullah Khan proclaimed Prince Ibrahim Emperor in Delhi, then faced the Imperial army under Mohammed Shah and General Amin Khan. Abdullah was crushed in battle at Hasanpur, on the Jumna south of Delhi, where he and the Prince Ibrahim were captured and died in prison (13 November 1720).

Hasbain ❙ 1408 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Othée**

Hasenbuhl ❙ 1298 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession

See **Gollheim**

Hashin ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

General Sir Gerald Graham was determined to open the road from the Red Sea to the Nile and marched west from Suakin to the village of Hashin, where a large Mahdist force, loyal to Osman Digna, was driven off in heavy fighting. While Graham lost 60 men killed and wounded, the Dervishes suffered perhaps 500 killed. They were defeated again two days later at **Tofrek** (20 March 1885).

Haslach ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

During Napoleon Bonaparte's advance on **Ulm**, General Pierre Dupont de L'Etang became isolated on the north bank of the Danube near Haslach. In a remarkable action on the nearby Michelberg Heights, Dupont attacked a massively superior Austrian force under Archduke Ferdinand then withdrew, taking almost as many prisoners as his entire command (11 October 1805).

Hastenbeck ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Advancing towards Prussia, French Marshal Louis Letellier (later Duke d'Estrées) invaded Hanover against William Augustus Duke of Cumberland. After an indecisive struggle at Hastenbeck, on the Weser near Hameln, the Anglo-Hanoverian army was beaten when Cumberland withdrew prematurely to the Elbe. He later disgracefully agreed to declare Hanover neutral (26 July 1757).

Hastings, England ❙ 1066 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

When William of Normandy landed near Pevensey, Sussex, with a well-armed force to claim the English throne, King Harold II hurried back from defeating a Norwegian invasion of Yorkshire at **Stamford Bridge**. In England's most celebrated battle, Harold was killed and his army was crushed on Senlac Hill near Hastings. William soon conquered the entire kingdom (14 October 1066).

Hastings, Vietnam ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Song Ngan**

Hatcher's Run ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Leading a Union advance to cut the Boydton Plank Road, southwest of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, General Winfield Scott Hancock was met at Hatcher's Run by Confederate General Henry Heth and cavalry under General Wade Hampton. The Union thrust was bloodily repulsed, though another attack a few months later was more successful (27–28 October 1864).

Hatcher's Run ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a fresh Union assault on the strategic Boydton Plank Road, southwest of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, Generals Andrew A. Humphreys and Gouvernor K. Warren attacked near Hatcher's Run in support of cavalry under General David M. Gregg. Confederate General John B. Gordon was initially repulsed before he eventually halted the Union advance (5–7 February 1865).

Hatchie Bridge ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General Earl Van Dorn attempting an offensive in northern Mississippi, was driven off from **Corinth** and escaped across the Tennessee border, pursued by Union General Edward O. C. Ord. Both sides lost about 500 men in a holding action at Hatchie Bridge, near Middleton, but Van Dorn was able to avoid destruction and returned to Holly Springs, Mississippi (5 October 1862).

Hat Creek ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

See **War Bonnet Creek**

Hateley Field ❙ 1403 ❙ Percy's Rebellion

See **Shrewsbury**

Hatfield Chase ❙ 633 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Heathfield**

Hat Mon ❙ 42 ❙ Wars of the Later Han

See **Lang Bac**

Hatra ❙ 199 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

See **Atra**

Hatteras ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Fort Hatteras**

Hattin ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Guy of Jerusalem faced an invasion of Palestine by Saladin of Egypt and rashly decided to advance east from well-watered area near Saffuriya, through arid country, to relieve Tiberius on the Sea of Galilee. Near the Horns of Hattin, the Crusaders were utterly annihilated. Saladin went on to retake most major cities of the Holy Land, including **Jerusalem**, triggering the Third Crusade (4 July 1187).

Hatvan ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Following defeat at **Kapolna**, new Hungarian commander General Artur Gorgey assumed the offensive and, east of Budapest at Hatvan, was attacked by Austrian forces under General Franz von Schlick. After costly losses on both sides, Schlick was driven west from Hatvan. Further Imperial defeats at **Isaszeg**, **Waitzen** and **Nagy Sallo** soon forced the Austrians out of Hungary (2 April 1849).

Hausen ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Encouraged by French reverses in Spain, Austria invaded Bavaria to attack Marshal Louis Davout on the Danube, where Prince Herman Hohenzollern found himself facing the French rearguard under Generals Louis Friant and Louis St Hillaire, south of Regensburg between Hausen and Teugen. Hohenzollern was repulsed and Archduke Charles lost next day at **Abensberg** (19 April 1809).

Havana ❙ 1555 ❙ Sack of Havana

When pirates sacked Havana in 1538, they accepted a ransom not to burn the city. But a few years later, in one of the largest pirate attacks in the Caribbean, the Huguenot pirate, Jacques de Sores, led four ships, which surprised and

plundered the city, then put it to the torch. As a result of this assault, and a further attack in 1558, the fortress of Castillo del Morro was built to protect the harbour.

Havana ❙ 1748 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

English Admiral Charles Knowles patrolling in the West Indies for a Spanish treasure ship was intercepted near Havana by an equal force under Admiral Don Andres Reggio. An indecisive action saw Knowles capture one Spanish ship and another was driven ashore and burned. However, he was court-martialled and reprimanded for slowness in bringing his squadron to action (1 October 1748).

Havana ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

When Spain entered the war, Admiral Sir George Pocock and General Sir George Keppel Earl Albemarle landed on Cuba and besieged Havana, where Castillo del Morro held out heroically until the death of fortress commander Don Luis de Velasco. General Juan de Prado soon surrendered the island and a massive booty. Spain later regained Cuba in return for Florida (6 June–14 August 1762).

Havelberg ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Werben**

Havré ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

With Louis of Nassau under siege in **Mons** by Don Fadrique Alvarez (son of the Duke of Alva), Huguenot commander Jean de Hangest Sieur de Genlis returned from France with 7,000 men to support William of Orange. However, just east of Mons at Havré, in modern Belgium, the relief force was routed by Spanish troops under Chiappin Vitelli. Genlis was executed and Mons fell two months later (19 July 1572).

Havrincourt ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Épéhy**

Haw River ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As General Nathanael Greene fell back through North Carolina before the advancing British army, he sent General Andrew Pickens and Colonel Henry Lee against Colonel John Pyle and about 300 Loyalist militia on the Haw River. Pyle's force was virtually destroyed in a brief action and, as a result, there was no Loyalist support in the coming battle at **Guildford Courthouse** (25 February 1781).

Haw's Shop ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union cavalry under General David M. Gregg advancing to cover General Ulysses S. Grant crossing the Pamunkey, northeast of Richmond, Virginia, were blocked at Haw's Shop, west of Hanovertown, by Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton. A large-scale cavalry action saw Gregg eventually halted, but Grant's army was already approaching **Totopotomoy Creek** (28 May 1864).

Hayfield Fight ❙ 1867 ❙ Red Cloud's War

Working in a hayfield outside Fort C. F. Smith, near modern Yellow Tail on the Big Horn River in Montana, 30 soldiers and civilians were attacked by 300 Sioux and Cheyenne under Crazy Horse. Armed with repeating rifles, the troopers drove the Indians off with heavy losses. A similar attack was repulsed next day 90 miles to the southeast in the **Wagon Box Fight** (1 August 1867).

Haynes' Bluff ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Snyder's Bluff**

Hazarasp ❙ 1017 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

When rebels killed Shah Abul Abbas Mamun of Khwarezm, his brother-in-law, Mahmud of Ghazni marched to the Oxus River and in a two-day battle at Hazarasp, northwest of Bokhara, defeated and captured the rebels Kumar-Tash Sharabi, Alptagin and Sayyadtagin. Mahmud had all three trampled to death by elephants and

appointed his General Altuntash as Khwarezm-shah (3 July 1017).

Heartbreak Ridge ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

Continuing their offensive in the east, overconfident South Korean and United Nations forces advanced from **Bloody Ridge** to attack North Korean and Chinese troops well dug in along Heartbreak Ridge, south of Mundung-ni. The area was finally cleared at the cost of 3,700 Allied and perhaps 25,000 Communist casualties and truce talks resumed (13 September–13 October 1951).

Heathfield ❙ 633 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Concerned by the growing power of Christian King Edwin of Northumbria, the Pagan Penda of Mercia and the Christian Caedwallan of Gwynned invaded southern Northumbria, where they defeated and killed Edwin at Heathfield (modern Hatfield Chase), near Doncaster. The defeat split Northumbria into Deira and Bernicia, until victory the following year at **Heavenfield** (14 October 633).

Heavenfield ❙ 634 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Caedwallan of Gwynned (North Wales) joined Mercia to kill Edwin of Northumbria at **Heathfield** (October 633), but was soon defeated and killed by Edwin's nephew and successor Oswald, son of Aethelfrith, at Heavenfield (Hefenfelth), near Hexham. Oswald's victory restored Northumbria and led to a period of renewed power. The battle site was subsequently named Oswald's Cross.

Hecatombaeum ❙ 226 BC ❙ Cleomenic War

After victory in Arcadia at **Ladoceia**, Cleomenes III of Sparta became dictator after a coup, then invaded Achaea against Aratus of Sicyon. At Hecatombaeum, near Dyme, Cleomenes secured a decisive victory. The Achaean League sued for peace and began to break up. However, Sparta's aggression provoked intervention by Antigonus III of Macedon, who later beat Cleomenes at **Sellasia**.

Hechuan ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

See **Diao Yu**

Hedgeley Moor ❙ 1464 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Despite the terrible Lancastrian defeat at **Towton**, their cause continued in northern England, where Yorkist John Neville Lord Montagu came under attack leading a force north from Newcastle. At Hedgeley Moor near Alnwick, Lancastrian Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset was driven off, with Sir Ralph Percy killed. Three weeks later, Montagu beat Somerset again at **Hexham** (25 April 1464).

Hefei ❙ 1853–1854 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Luzhou**

Heidelberg ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

When defeat at **Höchst** drove the Protestant army west across the Rhine, Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly of Bavaria besieged Heidelberg, defended by German-Dutch-English forces under Henry van de Merven and Sir Gerard Herbert. The city fell by assault after eleven weeks and the citadel capitulated three days later. Tilly then turned against **Mannheim** (June–19 September 1622).

Heigoutai ❙ 1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Sandepu**

Heijo ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Pyongyang**

Heiligerlee ❙ 1568 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

The first major action of the Netherlands War saw Count Louis of Nassau and his brother Adolphus lead a force against Count John of Aremberg, Stadtholder of Friesland, and Spanish troops under Gonzales de Braccamonte. Near Heiligerlee, east of Groningen, the Imperial forces were defeated, with Aremberg and Adolphus both killed, reputedly in single combat (23 May 1568).

Heilsberg ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

On a spring offensive in eastern Prussia following **Eylau** (8 February), Russian General Levin Bennigsen was blocked by Marshals Nicolas Soult and Jean Lannes south of Königsberg, at Heilsberg (modern Lidzbark Warminski). Despite Marshal Joachim Murat's cavalry, the Russians could not be dislodged. Both armies withdrew to meet again four days later at **Friedland** (10 June 1807).

Hejaz ❙ 1812–1813 ❙ Turko-Wahhabi War

When Wahhabi forces seized most of Arabia and ended the annual pilgrimage, new Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II authorised Viceroy Muhammad Ali of Egypt to send an expedition into the Hejaz. Led by Ali's brilliant son Ibrahim, the Egyptian-Turkish army captured Medina (1812) and Mecca (1813) and restored the Hashemite Dynasty. Turkey ruled the Hejaz until the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Hejaz ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

With support from Britain and France, Sharif Hussein, Emir of Mecca, proclaimed the Arab Revolt against Turkey and launched his campaign in the Hejaz. The Arabs captured **Jeddah** (17 June) and Mecca (4 July), as well as **Yanbu** (27 July) and **Taif** (22 September), but could not take the key city of **Medina**. When Hussein declared himself Caliph in 1924, he was defeated by the Saudis at **Taif**.

Hel ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

At the start of the war, German forces bombarded the Polish naval base at Hel, on a peninsula near Danzig, where garrison commander Wlodzimierz Steyer held out, despite the surrender of nearby **Westerplatte**. After the fall of **Warsaw**, amid renewed heavy hand to hand fighting, Admiral Józef Unger surrendered, ending the last Polish resistance in the north (1 September–2 October 1939).

Helena, Arkansas ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate forces under General Theophilus H. Holmes attempting to relieve pressure on besieged **Vicksburg**, Mississippi, attacked Helena, far up the river in Arkansas, courageously defended by Union General Benjamin Prentiss. Despite superior numbers, Holmes was driven off with the loss of about 400 casualties and 1,200 men captured and Helena remained in Union hands (4 July 1863).

Helena, France ❙ 431 ❙ Roman-Frankish Wars

When Clodion, King of the Franks, began to expand his territory south into Gaul, he was surprised at Helena (Helesme, northeast of Cambrai in modern France) by a large army under Flavius Aetius, Roman Military Governor of Gaul. Clodion (Chlodio) was heavily defeated, though he subsequently managed to capture Cambrai and advance his border to the River Somme.

Helgeaa ❙ 1026 ❙ Norwegian Wars of Succession

Olaf II Haraldsson of Norway and Anund Jakob of Sweden joined forces to threaten Denmark and, in response, the Danish Knut II returned from England to meet their combined fleets at the mouth of the Helge River, in southern Sweden. Knut secured a sharp victory and, after a subsequent battle at **Stangebjerg**, Olaf fled into exile. Knut then seized the throne of Norway.

Helgoland ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd Schleswig-Holstein War

In support of Prussia's invasion of Denmark, Austrian Captain Wilhelm von Tegetthof's small squadron and some Prussian gunboats attacked Danish Commodore Edouard Svenson, blockading Hamburg and the Elbe and Weser estuaries. Battle off Helgoland saw the Allies driven off and the Austrian flagship Schwarzenberg severely damaged, but the blockade was broken (8 May 1864).

Helgoland Bight ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

At the start of the war, Commodore Reginald Tyrwhitt led cruisers and destroyers against German shipping off Helgoland, which drew six German cruisers into action. Admiral Sir David Beatty arrived with a battle squadron and Germany lost three cruisers sunk and three damaged for few British casualties. In 1916, Beatty became commander of the Grand Fleet (27–28 August 1914).

Helicopter Valley ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Song Ngan**

Heliopolis ❙ 640 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt

As they advanced up the eastern branch of the Nile from Pelusium into Byzantine Egypt, the small Muslim force of Amr ibn al-As was reinforced by the powerful General Abdullah ibn Zubair for a decisive battle at Heliopolis, near modern Cairo. Byzantine General Augustalis Theodorus was defeated and the Muslims went on to besiege the nearby citadel of **Babylon, Egypt** (August 640).

Heliopolis ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

After Britain and Turkey repudiated a negotiated French withdrawal from Egypt, General Jean-Baptiste Kléber renewed the fighting and defeated a Turkish force under Ibrahim Bey at Heliopolis, then recaptured nearby Cairo. Although Kléber was assassinated by a Muslim fanatic three months later, the French held out in Egypt until a new Allied invasion in March 1801 (20 March 1800).

Helles ❙ 1915–1916 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Following the navy's failure to storm the **Dardanelles Narrows**, a hastily assembled British force under General Aylmer Hunter-Weston landed around Cape Helles at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, with another landing further north at **Anzac**. After a badly delayed advance, the Allies were repulsed trying to attack at **Krithia**. Helles was evacuated on 9 January 1916 (25 April 1915).

Hellespont ❙ 324 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Emperor Constantine renewed the war against Valerius Licinius, Emperor in the East, and defeated his rival at **Adrianople**, then immediately besieged him in Byzantium. Constantine's young son Crispus won a two-day naval battle in the Hellespont and Admiral Amandus retreated after heavy losses. Defeat at sea persuaded Licinius to withdraw across the Bosphorus to **Chrysopolis** (July 324).

Helmed ❙ 1501 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

Determined to avenge defeat by the Livonian Order in August at the **Seritsa**, Prince Ivan III of Moscow sent a massive army under Daniil Shchenya against the fortress of Helmed (near Dorpat in modern Latvia). The Order's army was annihilated and the Russians ravaged eastern Livonia. War dragged on and Russian forces met the knights again a year later at **Lake Smolino** (24 November 1501).

Helmstadt ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Prussia secured victory at **Aschaffenburg** and General Erwin von Manteuffel then proceeded southeast through **Werbach**. While General August von Goeben attacked **Gerchsheim**, General Gustav von Beyer set off through Helmstadt for Neubrunn. Bavarian commander Prince Luitpold was heavily defeated and the combined Prussian forces advanced on **Würzburg** (25 July 1866).

Helsingborg ❙ 1362 ❙ Wars of the Hanseatic League

The ambitious Waldemar IV Atterdag of Denmark captured **Visby** on the Baltic island of Gotland (July 1361) and found himself at war with the cities of the Hanseatic League, which were Allied with Sweden and Norway. The Allied fleet under John Wittenborg of Lubeck captured **Copenhagen**, but was destroyed off

nearby Helsingborg. In the ensuing peace, Waldemar retained Gotland (8 July 1362).

Helsingborg ❙ 1710 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

With the Swedish army destroyed at **Poltava** (July 1709), Frederick IV of Denmark sent a 15,000-strong force under Count Christian Reventlow into Swedish Scania in November 1709. Swedish General Magnus Stenbock raised a fresh army and at Helsingborg crushed the invasion, forcing the Danes to withdraw before he marched south to defend Swedish land in Germany (10 March 1710).

Helsingfors ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

See **Helsinki**

Helsinki ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

When pro-Bolshevik forces rose against the government and seized Helsinki (28 January) a bitter civil war ensued. A German division under General Rudiger von de Golz eventually landed and marched on the capital. Bombarded by artillery and Admiral Alexander Meurer's ships offshore, Helsinki was retaken and a Finnish offensive soon seized **Vyborg** (12–13 April).

Helsinki ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

The first day of Russia's undeclared war on Finland saw bombers raid 16 locations, most notably Helsinki, which suffered 91 killed and about 250 wounded. Despite further bombing later—particularly three very costly raids in February 1944—Helsinki remained one of three European combatant capitals (with London and Moscow), not occupied by an enemy (30 November 1939).

Helvetia ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On a new Boer offensive in the eastern Transvaal, Ben Viljoen and Chris Müller took 700 men in a night assault against Helvetia, north of Machadodorp, held by 250 under Major Edward Collen. The badly wounded Collen lost about 40 men and surrendered. Viljoen captured the 4.7-inch gun, "Lady Roberts," then burned the camp and marched south against **Belfast** (28–29 December 1900).

Hemmingstedt ❙ 1500 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

Resolved to expand his influence, John I of Denmark led a force of North German nobles and mercenaries against rebellious peasant farmers in Holstein. But, on flooded fields at Hemmingstedt in Ditmarschen (in modern Germany), the outnumbered farmers secured a decisive victory. The battle led the nobility of Sweden to overthrow John, who had seized the throne at **Rotebro** (17 February 1500).

Hengist's Down ❙ 837 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

See **Hingston Down**

Hengyang ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

As part of Japan's **Ichigo** offensive, General Isamu Yokoyama drove deep into Hunan, where he seized **Changsha**, then advanced south against Hengyang, held by General Fang Zianjue. Supported by American bombers, Hengyang held out under siege for 48 days before the Chinese were forced to withdraw. Yokoyama then continued south towards **Guilin** (23 June–8 August 1944).

Hennebont ❙ 1341–1342 ❙ Hundred Years War

In a disputed succession in Brittany, Charles of Blois captured his rival Jean de Montfort, then attacked Countess Jeanne de Montfort at Hennebont, northeast of Lorient. After repulsing a bloody assault and subsequent siege, she was relieved by Sir Walter Manny, sent by Edward III of England, and withdrew to **Brest**. Manny then defeated the Spanish at **Quimperlé** (December 1341–June 1342).

Hennersdorf ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Despite defeat at **Hohenfriedberg** and **Sohr**, Austrian Prince Charles of Lorraine gathered reinforcements and marched into Prussia to

threaten Berlin. Turning to face Frederick II of Prussia at Hennersdorf, 12 miles east of Gorlitz, the Austro-Saxon army suffered another terrible defeat. Following a further loss at **Kesseldorf**, Empress Maria Theresa sued for peace (24 November 1745).

Henni ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War
See **Sidi El Henni (1st)**

Heqiao ❙ 538 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars
After destroying an invasion by Eastern Wei at **Shayuan** (537), Yuwen Tai of the Western Wei launched a counter-offensive east, which captured Luoyang. In severe fighting at the Yellow River near Heqiao (Ho-ch'iao), Yuwen suffered a decisive defeat and withdrew. Five years later, Yuwen attempted a fresh advance on Luoyang and was defeated again at **Mangshan** (13 September 538).

Heraclea, Anatolia ❙ 806 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars
When Nicephorus deposed Empress Irene and resumed war against Caliph Harun al-Rashid, the Muslim leader again invaded Anatolia and, after defeating a Byzantine army at **Crasus**, led a reputed 135,000 men against Heraclea (modern Eregli). Following a decisive action, he took Heraclea by storm, then nearby Tyana. Threatened by Bulgaria in the west, Nicephorus sued for peace (September 806).

Heraclea, Anatolia ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade
Crusaders under Bohemund defeated the Seljuk Turk, Kilij Arslan, at **Dorylaeum** in July, then seized his capital at Iconium. However, they found their way through eastern Turkey to Syria blocked by the local Emirs of Cappadocia. At Heraclea (modern Eregli), a well-timed charge by heavy cavalry dispersed the Turks and the Crusaders continued towards the key city of **Antioch** (August 1097).

Heraclea, Anatolia (1st) ❙ 1101 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars
Sultan Kilij Arslan and Malik Ghazi, Danishmend Turkish Emir of Sebastea, moved south from their great victory at **Mersivan** in July and reached Heraclea in southern Anatolia to cut off the advance by Count William of Nevers. The French troops of the so-called Nivernais Crusade were surrounded and virtually annihilated, though Count William and a handful escaped to Antioch (August 1101).

Heraclea, Anatolia (2nd) ❙ 1101 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars
Within weeks of Crusader defeats at **Mersivan** and Heraclea, another Christian army set out for southern Anatolia under William IX of Aquitaine and Hugh of Vermandois. The so-called Aquitanian Crusade was also ambushed and routed at Heraclea by Sultan Kilij Arslan and Malik Ghazi of Sebastea. Duke William escaped but Vermandois was fatally wounded (September 1101).

Heraclea, Lucania ❙ 280 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War
Invited by the Greek city of Tarentum to help check Roman domination of Italy, King Pyrrhus of Epirus invaded with a large army, including war elephants never before seen in Italy. On the Plain of Heraclea, west of modern Taranto, Pyrrhus routed Valerius Laevinus. The victory induced more Greek cities to join Pyrrhus against the Romans and he soon won another costly victory at **Asculum**.

Heraclea, Propontis ❙ 313 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession
See **Tzirallum**

Herat ❙ 208 BC ❙ Early Syrian-Parthian War
See **Arius**

Herat ❙ 1221–1222 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan
After destroying the Khwarezmian cities of **Merv** and **Nishapur**, the Mongol Tolui (youngest son of Genghis Khan) captured Herat in Khorasan. He spared the population, but when the citizens rebelled after Mongol defeat at **Parwan Durrah**, Mongol General Eljigidei was sent to punish the city. Herat (in modern

Afghanistan) surrendered after a long siege and the citizenry were massacred.

Herat ❙ 1383 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

Early in his campaign of conquest, the Turko-Mongol Tamerlane marched southwest to put down rebellion in Khorasan, then including parts of Iran and Afghanistan. The city of Herat fell to his overwhelming force and he went on to capture Zaranj, Kandahar and Isfizar (where living captives were cemented into towers) as he consolidated his control before turning west against Persia and Azerbaijan.

Herat ❙ 1507 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

The Uzbek conqueror Muhammad Shaybani Khan drove the Mughal Babur from **Samarkand** in 1498 and later marched southwest into Khorasan to attack Herat, which was held by the Timurid Mughal Mirza Zunnin. When Mirza Zunnun was killed in a fierce battle outside the city, Shaybani captured Herat. The following year, he marched east against Babur himself at **Kandahar**.

Herat ❙ 1528 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

Having defeated the Persians and their Mongol allies at **Kul-i-Malik** and **Ghujduwan** in 1512, the Uzbek leader Ubaid Khan marched into Khorasan and besieged Persian commander Husein Khan Shamlu at Herat (in the west of modern Afghanistan). The starving garrison was on the verge of surrendering after seven months when the Uzbeks were defeated at **Damghan** and Ubaid withdrew.

Herat ❙ 1588–1589 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

The great Uzbek leader Abdullah Khan II expanded his power on the Oxus, where he captured Balkh (1568) Gissar and Samarkand (1575), then advanced into Khorasan to attack the Mughal city of Herat. Emperor Akbar made peace with the Uzbeks, conceding Balkh, but ten years later, Abdullah faced counter-attack by Persia at **Rabat-i-Pariyan** (June 1588–February 1589).

Herat ❙ 1598 ❙ Persian Reconquest of Khorasan

See **Rabat-i-Pariyan**

Herat ❙ 1719 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

When Asadullah Khan of Herat declared independence, he faced a huge Persian army under Safi Kuli Khan. Near Herat at Kariz, Asadullah's outnumbered Abdali Afghans won an unlikely victory, when the Persians were confused by friendly artillery fire. Safi was captured and Asadullah went on to seize much of Khorasan. Later that year, he was killed at **Farah** by Mahmud Ghilzai of Kandahar.

Herat ❙ 1729 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Shah Tahmasp II resolved to recover Persia from its Afghan conquerors and captured **Meshed** in 1726. He later advanced towards Herat, held by Abdali Afghans under Allah Yar Khan, who marched northwest to meet the invaders. After defeat at nearby Kafir Qala, Kusuya, Rabat-i-Paryan and Shakiban, Allah Yar Khan finally pledged allegiance to Tahmasp and retained Herat (May 1729).

Herat ❙ 1731–1732 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

While Shah Tahmasp II besieged **Erivan** in Turkish Armenia, Abdali Afghans in Herat under Dhul-Fiqar overthrew the Persian nominee Yar Allah Khan. General Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) marched over 1,500 miles east to Herat, which surrendered after a long siege. Yar Allah Khan was then restored. Meanwhile, Tahmasp was defeated at **Hamadan** (May 1731–27 February 1732).

Herat ❙ 1750 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Following the death of Nadir Shah of Persia, the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani took 70,000 men against Herat in western Afghanistan, held for Nadir's teenage son Shah Rukh, by General Emir Shah. The city fell after a long siege and Emir Shah was killed in a final stand in the citadel of Herat. A Persian attempt to retake the city the following year was defeated at **Torbat-i-Jam**.

Herat ❙ 1837–1838 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Encouraged by Russia, Shah Muhammad of Persia attacked Herat, in western Afghanistan, held by about 4,000 Afghans under Vizier Yar Muhammad, advised by British Major Eldred Pottinger. A heavy assault was repulsed (23 June) and after Britain failed to secure peace, a British landing at Karrack on the Persian Gulf forced a Persian withdrawal (23 November 1837–9 September 1838).

Herat ❙ 1856 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Although the Treaty of Peshawar established peace between Britain and Afghanistan, Shah Nasiruddin of Persia unexpectedly invaded and captured Herat, triggering war with Britain in the Persian Gulf. After defeat at **Bushire** in December the Persians withdrew, appointing Afghan Sultan Ahmad Khan (nephew of Dost Muhammad) their Governor of Herat (25 October 1856).

Herat ❙ 1863 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Amir Dost Muhammad of Afghanistan annexed Kandahar following the death of his disloyal brother Kohandil Khan, then marched against Herat, held by his nephew Ahmad Khan in the name of the Shah Nasir ad-Din of Persia. Ahmad Khan died during the siege, but a few days after capturing Herat, Dost Muhammad himself also died, triggering a bloody war of succession (June 1863).

Herat ❙ 1870 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession

In the final act of the struggle for Afghan succession, the brilliant General Yakub Khan and his younger brother Ayub Khan rebelled against their father, the restored Amir Sher Ali, who declined to recognise Yakub as his heir apparent. The brothers seized Herat in a surprise attack, but with British encouragement, Sher Ali pardoned his son and made him Governor of Herat (6 May 1870).

Herat ❙ 1978 ❙ Afghan Civil War

When the city of Herat rose against the Kabul government of President Muhammad Daoud, aided by massive army defection, Kandahar commander General Sayed Mukharam led a large-scale assault, supported by air-strikes. The revolt in Herat was brutally put down with about 5,000 killed, leading directly to a military uprising in **Kabul** and the overthrow of Daoud (March 1978).

Herbsthausen ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Mergentheim**

Herdonea ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

As he withdrew from **Capua**, the Carthaginian General Hannibal defeated a Roman blocking force at the **Silarus**, then a few days later advanced on Herdonea (modern Ordona), south of Foggia, besieged by the praetor, Gnaeus Fulvius Flaccus. With a larger and more experienced force, Hannibal inflicted a decisive defeat. Fulvius fled and his army of about 18,000 was largely destroyed.

Herdonea ❙ 210 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

One year after Roman capture of **Capua**, Gnaeus Fulvius Centumalus and 22,000 men camped near Herdonea (modern Ordona) were attacked by a larger force under the Carthaginian Hannibal. Taken in the rear by Numidian cavalry, Fulvius was killed and his army was crushed, with perhaps 10,000 killed. Herdonea was then destroyed and shortly afterwards, Hannibal won again at **Numistro**.

Héricourt ❙ 1474 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

Swiss forces financed by Louis XI of France marched into Lorraine against Charles the Bold of Burgundy and at Héricourt, near Belfort, the Burgundian army of Henry of Neufchatel was heavily defeated. The Swiss occupied Héricourt and many other towns before Charles responded by invading Switzerland itself, where he was defeated in 1476 at **Grandson** and **Morat** (13 November 1474).

Héricourt ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French General Charles-Denis Bourbaki attempting to relieve **Belfort**, won at **Villersexel**,

then led over 100,000 men against General Karl August von Werder's heavily outnumbered siege force on the Lisaine at nearby Héricourt. In extreme winter cold, the French were driven off with 6,000 casualties and retreated through **Pontarlier**. Belfort held out until war's end (15–17 January 1871).

Hermaeum ❙ 255 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

In order to relieve the Carthaginian siege of Clupea (modern Kelibia) in northeast Tunisia, a fresh Roman fleet under Consuls Marcus Aemilius and Servius Fulvius sailed from western Sicily and off Hermaeum, near Cape Bon, inflicted massive damage on the Carthaginian navy. The siege of Clupea was lifted, but the Roman fleet was later virtually destroyed in a storm off Camarina in Sicily.

Hermannstadt ❙ 1442 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Turkish commander Mezid Bey was sent by Ottoman Sultan Murad II into Transylvania, where he besieged Hermannstadt (modern Sibiu) defended by Hungarians under Janos Hunyadi. After the Turks lost a reported 20,000 men, including Mezid Bey and his son killed, they were forced to withdraw. Later that year another Ottoman force was defeated at **Vasaq** (18 March 1442).

Hermannstadt ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Encouraged by Russia's **Brusilov Offensive** in Galicia, Romania entered the war against the Central Powers and invaded Transylvania. However, German General Erich von Falkenhayn counter-attacked against the southern column at Hermannstadt (Sibiu). Romanian commander General Ioan Culcer was surprised and defeated and withdrew into the mountains (26–29 September 1916).

Hernani ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

In an attempt to relieve the Carlist siege of **San Sebastian**, Spanish forces and the British Legion under General Sir George de Lacy Evans, supported by naval gunfire, attacked the besieging army on nearby heights at Hernani. Bloody fighting drove the Carlists out of their defensive positions and raised the siege, though victory cost the Allies more than 600 men out of 5,000 (5 May 1836).

Hernani ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

See **Oriamendi**

Herrings ❙ 1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Rouvray**

Hertogenbosch ❙ 1629 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

To avenge the loss of **Breda** in 1625, Frederick Henry of Orange took more than 25,000 men against the fortress of Hertogenbosch held by Antonius Baron Schets van Grobbendonck. Having driven off a large relief army under the Count Henry de Berg, the Stadtholder stormed the outer fortresses of St Isabella and St Anthony and Grobbendonck was forced to capitulate (1 May–14 September 1629).

Hertogenbosch ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Bois-le-Duc**

Herzogenbuchsee ❙ 1653 ❙ Swiss Peasant War

Swiss peasant leader Nicolas Leuenberger rose against the city aristocracies and fought an inconclusive battle at **Wohlenschwyl**, then gathered a force of perhaps 8,000 Emmenthal peasants to oppose Sigismund von Erlach of Bern near Herzogenbuchsee, east of Solothurn. The peasants were defeated and the rising was cruelly crushed, with Leuenberger executed (8 June 1653).

Hesheng ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While Nationalist commander Chiang Kai-shek campaigned southwest of Wuchang through **Pingjiang** and **Tingsiqiao**, his General Zhang Fakui's "Ironsides" spearheaded fighting along the railway further east. Advancing through **Tingzu**, they defeated Wu Beifu trying

to hold the strategic Hesheng Bridge, then drove north for **Wuchang** (28–30 August 1926).

Hessich-Oldendorf ❙ 1633 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Duke George of Brunswick-Luneburg and Swedish Marshal Dodo von Knyphausen advanced to the Weser, where they besieged Hameln, then faced a large relief force under Field Marshal Jost Maximilian von Gronsfeld and Count Johann Merode. Northwest of Hameln at Hessich-Oldendorf, the approaching Imperial army suffered a decisive defeat and von Gronsfeld was captured (8 July 1633).

Hetsugigawa ❙ 1587 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

See **Toshimitsu**

Hexham ❙ 1464 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset rallied the Lancastrians after defeat at **Hedgeley Moor** (25 April) and marched towards Newcastle, accompanied by Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou. To the west at Hexham, he was met and routed by John Neville Lord Montagu. Somerset and many others were executed, while Margaret fled to France. Henry went into hiding and was later captured (15 May 1464).

Hibera ❙ 215 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ibera**

High Bridge ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As defeated Confederate forces withdrew west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, heavy fighting developed on the Appomattox around High Bridge, where Union General Theodore Read was surprised by Confederates under General Thomas L. Rosser. While Read was killed and lost many prisoners, Union General Andrew A. Humphreys continued the pursuit towards **Farmville** (6–7 April 1865).

Highnam ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

After taking Malmesbury by assault (21 March), Parliamentary commander Sir William Waller surprised Welsh troops under Edward Somerset Lord Herbert of Raglan, who had supported the unsuccessful Royalist siege of Gloucester. Two miles west of Gloucester at Highnam, Herbert's force was utterly destroyed, with over 600 killed and 1,000 captured (24 March 1643).

Higueruela ❙ 1431 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

When dissident Muslim nobleman Ridwan Venegas asked John II of Castile to support Ibn al-Maw as King of Granada, John sent his Constable Álvaro de Luna to impose their nominee. Close to Granada at Higueruela, the Castilians defeated the army of Mohammad IX and forced Granada to accept the ursurper as Yusuf IV. But within a year he lost favour and was killed (1 July 1431).

Hill 60, Flanders ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Just before the German offensive against **Ypres**, British forces exploded a massive mine to seize strategic Hill 60, southeast of the city and held off counter-attacks. Two weeks later the Germans launched a gas-led assault which was initially repulsed before the position fell to a second attempt. Hill 60 was not finally regained by the Allies until September 1918 (17–21 April & 1–5 May 1915).

Hill 60, Gallipoli ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Supporting the Allied offensive from **Suvla Bay** against **Scimitar Hill**, Australian, New Zealand and Indian forces under General Vaughan Cox attacked on the southern flank at Hill 60 (Kaiajik Aghala), commanding the road from Suvla Bay to Anzac Cove. Two costly assaults secured the lower slopes, but the Allies failed to drive the Turks from the summit (21–22 & 27 August 1915).

Hill 203 ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

General Maresuke Nogi launched one of the hardest fought actions of the Japanese siege of **Port Arthur** when he stormed 203-metre Hill, defended by Colonel Nikolai Tretyakov. After

capturing the strategic hill at a cost of about 10,000 Japanese and 3,000 Russian lives, Nogi immediately installed siege guns to destroy the remaining warships in the harbour (26 November–5 December 1904).

Hill 304 ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Le Mort-Homme**

Hillabee ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Amid revenge for the massacre at **Fort Mims**, Indians were slaughtered at **Tallaseehatchee** and **Talladega** in Alabama before General James White, with Tennessee Militia and some Cherokee, attacked Hillabee village, 20 miles further east. White's forces killed 68 Hillabee warriors without loss. A few days later more Indians died in the much larger massacre at **Autossee** (18 November 1813).

Hillah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

See **Rustumiyah**

Hillsman Farm ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Sayler's Creek**

Hill's Plantation ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On the offensive against Confederates west of the Mississippi in Arkansas, Union Colonel Charles Hovey attacked General Thomas C. Hindman and Colonel William Parsons at Hill's Plantation on the Cache, east of Augusta. After an initial repulse, Hovey was reinforced by General William P. Benton and the defeated Confederates withdrew southwest to Little Rock (7 July 1862).

Himera ❙ 480 BC ❙ Carthaginian Invasion of Sicily

As Carthage expanded her power in the central Mediterranean, the great Carthaginian leader Hamilcar landed on the north coast of Sicily at Panormus (modern Palermo) and marched east against Himera, held by Theron of Acragas. When a relief army under Gelo of Syracuse arrived, Hamilcar was defeated and killed and his ships were burned. The victory saved Sicily from Carthage for 70 years.

Himera ❙ 409 BC ❙ Carthaginian-Syracusan Wars

Determined to avenge his grandfather's death at Himera in 480 BC, Hannibal led a fresh Carthaginian invasion of Sicily to capture **Selinus**, then besieged Himera in the north. A naval force under Diocles of Syracuse managed to evacuate half the city's population before it was taken by storm. A claimed 3,000 were executed and Himera was burned. Hannibal died at **Acragas** in 406 BC.

Himera ❙ 383 BC ❙ 3rd Dionysian War

See **Cronium**

Himera River ❙ 311 BC ❙ Agathoclean War

In a fresh Carthaginian offensive in southern Sicily against the Tyrant Agathocles, Hamilcar (son of Gisco) and 45,000 men advanced to Ecnomus, near the mouth of the Himera, where Agathocles attacked their camp. In a fierce counter-attack, Hamilcar reportedly inflicted 7,000 casualties for just 500 men lost. The badly defeated Tyrant withdrew under siege to **Syracuse** (June 311 BC).

Hindan ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Ghazi-ud-din-Nagar**

Hindenburg Line ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following victory at the **Marne**, **Albert** and **Bapaume**, Allied forces attacked Germany's Hindenburg Line behind the Western Front. Widespread fighting included battles at **St Mihiel**, **Épéhy**, **Argonne**, **Canal du Nord**, **Cambrai-St Quentin**, **Flanders**, **Courtrai** and **Le Cateau**, as the Allies broke through towards the **Selle** and **Sambre** (12 September–11 November 1918).

Hingston Down ❙ 837 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

King Egbert of Wessex lost to Vikings in Dorset at **Carhampton**, but two years later he

took a big army into Cornwall to fight a large-scale Danish landing, which was supported by the West Welsh, who were taking the opportunity to resist West Saxon rule. Just west of the Tamar near Callington at Hingston Down (Hengestdune) Egbert won a great victory and secured control of Cornwall.

Hipponium ❙ 48 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

See **Vibo**

Hippo Regius ❙ 430–431 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

Two years after beating the Suevi at **Merida**, in southern Spain, the Vandal Gaiseric took 20,000 warriors plus their families to Africa, where Roman Governor John Bonifacius was defeated, then besieged at Hippo Regius (modern Bone, Algeria). The city fell after 14 months, when a relief attempt from Constantinople under Aspar failed. Gaiseric gradually secured most of North Africa, including **Carthage**.

Hira ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid advanced into Persian Mesopotamia along the west bank of the Euphrates from **Ullais** and besieged the walled city of Hira, southeast of modern Nadjak. Hira fell by assault, reportedly after Khalid filled in the moat with the bodies of his slain weak camels. Persia's attempt to recover this key city in 634 resulted in the brutal Battle of the **Bridge** (May 633).

Hirsov ❙ 1773 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

With the Turks destroyed at **Turtukai** in June, Russian General Alexander Suvorov was sent down the Danube between Matchin and Silistria, where he took a position near the Boriu River and the fortress of Hirsov. Supported by General Mikhail Miloradovich, he brilliantly defeated an attack by 10,000 Turkish cavalry and infantry, though the victory had little strategic value (4 September 1773).

Hittin ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

See **Hattin**

Hiuchi ❙ 1183 ❙ Gempei War

Determined to avenge humiliation at **Fujigawa**, Taira Koremori marched north from Kyoto against Minamoto Yoshinaka, who had resumed the war against Japan's ruling clan. Blocked by the mountain fortress at Hiuchi, Komemori took the position by siege, reputedly by destroying its drinking water, but the delay contributed to his disastrous defeat weeks later at **Kurikara** (17–20 May 1183).

Hjortensjon ❙ 1543 ❙ Dacke's Rebellion

Nils Dacke led a peasant revolt in southern Sweden against King Gustavus I and secured considerable success before he failed in a siege of Kalmar. He was later attacked and decisively defeated by the Royal army at Hjorten Lake, near Hogsby. The wounded rebel was then hunted down and executed, ending the last provincial resistance to the Lutheran Swedish state (20 March 1543).

Hjorungavag ❙ 985 ❙ Scandinavian National Wars

Amid the confused alliances of Scandinavian warfare, Jomsburg Vikings under Vagn Akason, supporting King Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark, sailed against Haakon Jarl of Norway. Lured into an ambush off Hjorungavag, near Alesund, Norway, the outnumbered Jomsburgs met Haakon's entire fleet and were utterly defeated. Fifteen years later, they helped the Norwegians defeat Sweyn at **Svolde**.

Hlobane ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

In order to destroy a Zulu position on the Hlobane plateau in northern Zululand, Major Redvers Buller attacked from the east, supported by Colonel John Russell advancing from the west. After bloody fighting on the steep rocky slopes, with 94 British soldiers and over 100 Natal African auxiliaries killed, a massive Zulu force appeared and Buller retreated west to **Khambula** (28 March 1879).

Hlophekhulu ❙ 1888 ❙ Zulu Rebellion

In support of uSuthu Chief Dinuzulu, Shingana gathered forces further south and raided "loyal" Zulus. When Colonel Henry Stabb marched north from Eshowe with 200 white Regulars and 1,500 African levies, a major attack at Hlophekhulu saw the rebels routed with about 300 killed. The rising collapsed and Dinuzulu and his uncles Shingana and Ndabuko were exiled on St Helena (2 July 1888).

Hoa Binh ❙ 1951–1952 ❙ French Indo-China War

Encouraged by success at **Nghia Lo**, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny sent paratroops to cut the Viet Minh supply route at Hoa Binh, on the Black River 40 miles west of Hanoi (14 November). When Viet Minh General Vo Nguyen Giap attacked, both sides poured men into a battle of attrition until new French commander Raoul Salan ordered a bloody retreat (9 December 1951–24 February 1952).

Hoa-Moc ❙ 1885 ❙ Sino-French War

See **Tuyen-Quang**

Hobkirk's Hill ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Rebel commander Nathanael Greene pursuing the British into South Carolina after battle at **Guildford Courthouse** in March, paused to await reinforcements just north of Camden at Hobkirk's Hill, where he was attacked and routed by Colonel Lord Francis Rawdon. However, Rawdon had no choice but to evacuate Camden (10 May) and retreated towards **Charleston** (25 April 1781).

Ho-ch'iao ❙ 538 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

See **Heqiao**

Hochkirch ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Returning to Saxony after victory at **Zorndorf** in August, Frederick II of Prussia advanced against a superior Austrian army under Marshal Leopold von Daun at Dresden. Frederick was surprised in a dawn attack further east at Hochkirch and only just managed to escape after massive losses in men and guns. Von Daun also suffered heavy losses and eventually withdrew (13 October 1758).

Hochkirchen ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Bautzen**

Ho-chou ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

See **Diao Yu**

Höchst, Frankfurt ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly of Bavaria and General Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba destroyed Baden's army at **Wimpfen** (6 May), then pursued Christian of Brunswick to prevent him joining with Count Ernst von Mansfeld. On the Main west of Franskfort at Höchst, the Imperials intercepted and defeated the Brunswickers and Christian joined Mansfeld retreating across the Rhine (20 June 1622).

Höchstädt ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Having beaten the Austrians on the Danube at **Munderkingen** (31 July), French Marshal Claude Villars in the service of Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria met a second Imperial army under Count Frederick of Styrum at Höchstädt and inflicted a terrible defeat. However, a dispute over the failure to advance on Vienna saw Villars replaced by Marshal Ferdinand Marsin (20 September 1703).

Höchstädt ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Blenheim**

Höchstädt ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Austrian General Paul Kray fell back across the Rhine after defeat at **Engen** and **Stockach** and failed to halt the French offensive at **Biberach** and **Erbach** and retired to Ulm, on the Danube. Crossing the river further east to cut off

the Austrian withdrawal, French General Jean Victor Moreau defeated Kray at Höchstädt. Kray then abandoned Ulm and Austria soon sought an armistice (19 June 1800).

Höchst im Odenwald ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan invaded Germany and was defeated near Höchst, 25 miles northeast of **Mannheim**, by Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt. Jourdan was then driven back across the Rhine. His loss is blamed on French commander Charles Pichegru, who failed to support Jourdan's force and later betrayed the Republic, defecting to the Austrians (11 October 1795).

Hochuan ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

In a large-scale assault on Sung southern China, the Mongol Khan Mongke, a grandson of Genghis Khan, captured Chengtu, then besieged Sung General Wang Chien at Hochuan (Hechuan) in central Szechwan. After four months, Mongke's last assault was repulsed and he died soon afterwards. The war was then suspended until resumed by his brother Kubilai (May–August 1258).

Hof ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Responding to the Russian mid-winter offensive in eastern Prussia, French Marshal Joachim Murat drove General Levin Bennigsen north and at Hof, near Landsberg, caught up with the Russian rearguard under General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly. Barclay suffered heavy casualties before joining the main Russian force for battle two days later, a few miles north at **Eylau** (6 February 1807).

Hofuf ❙ 1913 ❙ Saudi-Ottoman War

Despite acknowledging Ottoman overlordship as ruler of Nejd, Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) determined to drive Turkey from the eastern Arabian province of al-Hasa and attacked Hofuf. As at **Riyadh**, his men scaled the walls at night and the Governor and 1,200-strong garrison were forced to surrender. Nejd was finally conquered, although Aziz reaffirmed Ottoman authority (9 May 1913).

Hogfors ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

When a Swedish attempt to invade Finland was repulsed in August on land at **Fredrikshamn** and at sea on the **Svenskund**, Swedish Admiral Karl Ehrensward withdrew his flotilla towards Hogfors (modern Karkkila) in southern Finland, northwest of Helsinki. There he suffered a further defeat and both the navy and army were forced to withdraw to their own frontier (1 September 1789).

Hogland ❙ 1788 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

Gustav III of Sweden was determined to recover Finland from Russia and landed at Helsinki while his brother, Duke Charles of Sodermanland, sailed west against Fredrikshamn. Off Hogland Island (modern Sursaari), Charles met a Russian squadron under English Admiral Samuel Greig and each side lost one ship before the Swedes withdrew under blockade to Sveaborg, outside Helsinki (17 July 1788).

Hogsby ❙ 1543 ❙ Dacke's Rebellion

See **Hjortensjon**

Hohenfriedberg ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

While advancing to recover Silesia, the Austro-Saxon army of Prince Charles of Lorraine was surprised by Frederick II of Prussia at Hohenfriedberg, near Streigau. Frederick inflicted about 6,000 casualties and took over 7,000 prisoners in a brilliant attack. The defeated Austrians withdrew into Bohemia, but rallied and re-entered Silesia, where Frederick beat them at **Sohr** (4 June 1745).

Hohenlinden ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

After a failed truce following Austrian defeat at **Höchstädt** (19 June), Archduke John of Austria took over command and marched against the French occupying Bavaria. During a snowstorm, General Jean Victor Moreau destroyed the Austrian army piece-meal at Hohenlinden, east of

Munich, and began his advance towards Vienna. Austria then once again sued for peace (3 December 1800).

Hojuji ❙ 1184 ❙ Gempei War

Minamoto Yoshinaka seized Kyoto after victory at **Shinowara**, then turned against former Emperor Go-Shirakawa, who was plotting with his cousin Minamoto Yoritomo in Kamakura. In a brutal attack on the Hojuji Palace in Kyoto, Yoshinaka destroyed Go-Shirakawa's troops, burned his palace and seized his Imperial person, provoking intervention by Yoritomo next month at **Uji** (January 1184).

Hoke's Run ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate forces assembled in the Shenandoah, Union General Robert Patterson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and met part of General Thomas J. Jackson's brigade near Martinsburg at Hoke's Run, West Virginia. The outnumbered Confederates fell back, losing about 100 men. Patterson eventually withdrew, enabling the Confederates to concentrate at **Bull Run** (2 July 1861).

Hollandia ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

To cut off the Japanese in northern New Guinea, American General Robert Eichelberger landed with 80,000 men at Hollandia, bypassing the main Japanese army at **Wewak**. With Japanese aircraft previously destroyed by bombardment, General Masazumi Inada was routed with perhaps 9,000 killed. Another landing took place the same day further east at **Aitape** (22–27 April 1944).

Hollarbrunn ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte captured Vienna, then found his way north blocked by a small Russian rearguard under General Prince Pyotr Bagration at Hollabrunn (sometimes Oberhollarbrunn), northwest of Vienna. Despite heavy casualties, Bagration's delaying action allowed General Mikhail Kutuzov's Russian army to retire, though it was defeated a month later at **Austerlitz** (16 November 1805).

Holme ❙ 905 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

During a fresh invasion of Wessex and Mercia, Danes from East Anglia marched west, aiding Aethelwald of Mercia claiming the crown of Wessex from his cousin Edward the Elder. Aethelwald had previously been repulsed at **Wimborne** and, at Holme (modern Holmesdale, Surrey), he was defeated and killed. Edward restored peace with Danish East Anglia until his victory at **Tempsford** in 918.

Holowczyn ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

As Charles XII of Sweden advanced into Russia across the Berezina, he met Prince Alexander Menshikov at Holowczyn on the Babich. Boldly attacking across the shallow river, Charles defeated and dispersed the Russians, who withdrew to the Dneiper. However, Charles was running short of supplies and ammunition and unwisely turned south towards the Ukraine (4 July 1708).

Holy Ground ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Following American victory at **Talladega** and **Autossee**, General Ferdinand Claiborne took 800 infantry and militia and 150 Choctaw allies under Pushmataha against the Creek Indian camp at Holy Ground Creek, near Econochaca on the Alabama. The Creeks lost over 30 killed and the booty seized reportedly included 300 white scalps from the massacre at **Fort Mims** (23 December 1813).

Holy River ❙ 1026 ❙ Norwegian Wars of Succession

See **Helgeaa**

Homildon Hill ❙ 1402 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

Following Scottish defeat at **Nesbit**, Archibald Earl of Douglas led a 10,000-strong raid into Northumberland, supported by Murdoch Stewart Earl of Fife. At Homildon Hill near Wooler, the returning Scots were destroyed by

Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, his son Henry (Hotspur), and George Dunbar Earl of March. The Earls Douglas and Fife were both captured (14 September 1402).

Homs ❙ 1281 ❙ Mongol Invasion of the Middle East

Taking advantage of a fresh Mongol invasion of Syria, Crusaders of the Military Orders and King Leo of Armenia supported the Christian Mongols against the Mamluk Sultan Qalawun. The two large armies met near Homs on the upper Orontes. After a confused battle with heavy losses on both sides, the Mongols withdrew across the Euphrates (30 October 1281).

Homs ❙ 1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

Ibrahim Pasha took **Acre** (27 May), then completed the Egyptian conquest of Syria by taking Damascus (18 June), aided by Emir Bashir II of Lebanon. When Muhammad Pasha of Aleppo tried to stop him on the Orontes at Homs, Ibrahim won a decisive victory, capturing the enemy guns, 3,000 men and eight Pashas. Days later, he turned against the main Ottoman army at **Belen** (8–9 July 1832).

Honain ❙ 630 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

See **Hunain**

Hondschoote ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

General Jean Nicolas Houchard led a revitalised French Army of the North, advancing on the British-Hanoverian siege of **Dunkirk**. During a three-day battle ten miles east at Hondschoote, a bayonet attack routed the outnumbered Marshal Count Johann von Walmoden. When Houchard did not follow up, Frederick Augustus Duke of York disengaged and withdrew to Belgium (6–8 September 1793).

Honey Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of the Union march through Georgia towards Savannah, General John Hatch sailed up the Broad River to attack the Confederate railway, northeast of **Savannah**. At Honey Hill, near Grahamville, he was heavily defeated and repulsed by Colonel Charles Colcock (under General Gustavus W. Smith) and the line to Charleston remained open (30 November 1864).

Honey Springs ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

While on campaign in Indian Territory, Union General James B. Blunt attacked the Confederate depot at Honey Springs, Oklahoma, defended at the nearby Elk Creek by General Douglas H. Cooper and a force comprising mainly American Indians. Cooper was driven off with about 500 casualties and Blunt crossed the Arkansas border to occupy **Fort Smith** (17 July 1863).

Hong ❙ 638 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

In the shifting alliances among rival states around the Yellow River, Duke Xiang of Song joined with Wei, Deng, Xu and Chen, and marched on Zheng to try and force it to rejoin his union. After a fruitless campaign, troops from Chu arrived to reinforce Zheng. At the Hong River, Xiang and his allies were decisively defeated. The Duke died the following year from a wound received.

Hong Kong ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (China)

When the Japanese swept into **Kowloon**, British forces withdrew to Hong Kong Island and, a week later, the invaders stormed across Lei Yu Mun Strait. Bloody fighting cost about 4,500 British and 2,750 Japanese killed before General Christopher Maltby surrendered to General Takashi Sakai. More than 6,500 British, Indian and Canadian troops were taken prisoner (18–25 December 1941).

Honigfelde ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Sztum**

Hooglede ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt advancing to relieve the French siege of the Netherlands

city of Ypres was repulsed by General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan at Hooglede. A second attack was partially successful at the nearby village of **Roulers**, but Clerfayt was again heavily defeated at Hooglede and had to withdraw. Ypres capitulated the following day (10–16 June 1794).

Hooglhy ❙ 1632 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

At war with the Portuguese in Bengal, Mughal Emperor Shahjahan sent Governor Qasim Khan and a reported 150,000 men to besiege the small trading settlement at Hooghly, defended by only about 300 European troops and 700 Indian Christians. The starving inhabitants fled downriver after three months, followed by years of persecution of Christians (24 June–24 September 1632).

Hook (1st) ❙ 1952 ❙ Korean War

At the western end of the defensive line across Korea, Chinese forces followed a massive artillery assault with a brutal hand-to-hand attack on the strategic crescent-shaped ridge known as The Hook. American marines under Colonel Mike Delaney were driven off before a huge aerial and artillery bombardment enabled them to regain the ridge in bloody fighting next day (26–27 October 1952).

Hook (2nd) ❙ 1952 ❙ Korean War

After relieving American marines who had defended the ridge northwest of Seoul known as The Hook, the Black Watch under Colonel David Rose faced a massive Chinese assault, which overran forward positions. Very heavy fighting saw the ridge regained at the cost of 12 British killed and 93 missing or wounded. The Chinese lost over 100 dead (18–19 November 1952).

Hook ❙ 1953 ❙ Korean War

Determined to seize the strategic ridge known as The Hook, Chinese forces followed two weeks of bombardment with a bloody infantry assault. The last major British action of the war saw the Duke of Wellington's Regiment under Colonel Ramsay Bunbury repulse the attack at the cost of 149 casualties (28 killed). The Chinese lost perhaps 250 killed and 800 wounded (28–29 May 1953).

Hoover's Gap ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As he marched south from Nashville against General Braxton Bragg at Shelbyville, Union General William S. Rosecrans sent a flank advance further east under General George H. Thomas. At Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, northeast of Wartrace, Confederate General Alexander P. Stewart fought a brilliant holding action, but had to withdraw and Bragg fell back through Tullahoma (24–26 June 1863).

Hopton Heath ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Compton Spencer Earl of Northampton advanced from Banbury to relieve the Royalist town of Stafford, then a few days later marched out against Parliamentary forces under Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton. On nearby Hopton Heath, Northampton inflicted a sharp defeat, capturing eight guns, but he was killed during an over-enthusiastic pursuit (19 March 1643).

Horaniu ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As Allied troops landed elsewhere on **Vella Lavella**, west of **New Georgia**, Japanese Admiral Matsuji Ijuin escorted a force to land on the northeast tip of the island. In a night-time destroyer action against Captain Thomas Ryan off Horaniu, the Japanese lost two patrol boats and several troop-carrying barges. However, Ijuin successfully landed most of his force (17–18 August 1943).

Horice ❙ 1423 ❙ Hussite Wars

In continuing war in Bohemia after Imperial defeat at **Nemecky Brod**, former Hussite General Cenek of Wartenberg led well-armed Royalist cavalry against Taborite Hussites under Jan Zizka, who took a defensive position on a steep hill near Horice, north of Hradec Králové. Forced to fight dismounted, the Royalists were

routed and the Taborites soon won again at **Strachuv** (20 April 1423).

Hormizdagan ❙ 224 ❙ Persian-Parthian War

With the Sassanian leader Ardashir (Artaxerxes) of Persia expanding his power, Artabanus V of Parthia took an army against his dangerous neighbour. But on the Plain of Hormizdagan (location unknown), he was defeated and killed. Ardashir crushed Parthia and took the title Shah of Shahs. He and his son and successor Shapur then led a campaign of conquest to build the 420-year Sassanian Empire.

Hormuz ❙ 1507–1508 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

The great Portuguese commander Afonso de Albuquerque captured **Muscat** in Oman, then took seven ships and 500 men against the vital port of Hormuz, guarding the Persian Gulf. The ruler of Hormuz surrendered when Portuguese bombardment destroyed his fleet, but a mutiny and counter-offensive four months later forced Albuquerque to withdraw (September 1507–January 1508).

Hormuz ❙ 1515 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

Repulsed in southern Arabia at **Aden**, the great Portuguese commander Afonso de Albuquerque gathered 27 ships and over 2,000 men for a second offensive against the port of Hormuz. Overwhelmed by the massive assault, the King of Hormuz surrendered and Portugal gained the vital stronghold commanding the Persian Gulf and the trade route between Arabia and Asia (March 1515).

Hormuz ❙ 1622 ❙ Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Following English victory in the Persian Gulf at **Jask**, East India ships, under Captain John Weddell, defeated Portuguese Admiral Rui Freire de Andrade to capture Kishm (30 January), then besieged nearby Hormuz to support Persian forces attacking on land. Governor Simon de Mello finally surrendered and the 2,000 Portuguese residents were sent to **Muscat** (9 February–22 May 1622).

Horncastle ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Winceby**

***Hornet* vs *Peacock* ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Guyana**

***Hornet* vs *Penguin* ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Tristan de Cunha**

Hornkranz ❙ 1893 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

When Nama tribesman in German Southwest Africa refused a treaty, Colonel Curt von Francois led a surprise attack on the Khoi camp at Hornkranz, west of Reheboth. Although about 50 women and children were killed, Nama leader Hendrik Witbooi and most his warriors escaped to fight a guerrilla war until defeat at **Naukluf**. Von Francois was recalled the next month (12 April 1893).

Horns of Hattin ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

See **Hattin**

Horokiri ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

After the raid on **Boulcott's Farm**, outside Wellington, British forces arrested the great Te Rauparaha. Major Edward Last, supported by Ngatiawa allies under Te Rangitake, then pursued his nephew Te Rangihaeata to the nearby Horokiri Valley. Last withdrew after a stubborn action, but Te Rangihaeata soon retreated into remote hills, ending fighting around Wellington (5–7 August 1846).

Horreum Margi ❙ 505 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

Eastern Emperor Anastasius was concerned by Theodoric the Ostrogoth campaigning north from Italy towards the Danube and sent General Sabinian, supported by Bulgarian auxiliaries, to Dacia against Mundo, a descendant of Attila the Hun. At Horreum Margi, near the Margus (modern Morava in Serbia), the Roman-Bulgarian army was

totally destroyed by the outnumbered Goth and Hun allies.

Horseshoe Bend ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War

When Creek Indians renewed their offensive in Alabama after defeat at **Econochaca**, Generals Andrew Jackson and John Coffee led over 2,000 men against 900 Creek and Cherokee under Chief Menawa on the Tallapoosa north of Dadeville. In decisive action at Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) about 700 Indians were killed and 500 women and children captured, ending the war (27 March 1814).

Ho-sheng ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Hesheng**

Hostalrich ❙ 1809–1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Pierre Augereau faced continued resistance in Catalonia following the capture of **Gerona** and despatched General Alois Mazzuchelli's Italian brigade southwest against Hostalrich. While the mountain town fell (7 November 1809), the Spanish garrison held the local fortress against a four-month siege by General Joseph Souham before fighting their way out (16 January–12 May 1810).

Hoton Nor ❙ 1731 ❙ Chinese-Mongol Wars

Three decades after the Kangxi Emperor routed the Zunghar Mongols at **Jaomodo** (1696), his son Yongzhen determined to attack new Zunghar ruler Galdan Tseren. Qing General Furdan took an army deep into Mongolia and built a fortress at Khobdo. Lured further into the mountains, his army was ambushed and besieged at Hoton Nor and virtually destroyed. Peace was later agreed (23–27 July 1731).

Hotva ❙ 1638 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Zhovnyne**

Hoxne ❙ 870 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Danish Vikings under Ivar and Ubba—sons of Ragnar Lodbrok—consolidated their position in southeast England, where they met King Edmund "the Martyr" of East Anglia, at Hoxne (Heglisdune), north of Ipswich in Suffolk. When his force was overwhelmed, Edmund was executed and interred at Beadricesworth, which became known as Bury St Edmund (20 November 870).

Hoyerswerda ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Advancing across the Spree after victory at **Bautzen**, Napoleon Bonaparte sent Marshal Nicolas Oudinot's division towards Berlin. Marching south in defence, Prussian General Friedrich von Bulow underestimated the French strength and, at Hoyerswerda, northeast of Dresden, was sharply repulsed. Within three months, he had his revenge at **Luckau** and again at **Grossbeeren** (28 May 1813).

Hsiang ❙ 1934 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Xiang**

Hsiang-chi ❙ 757 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

See **Xiangji**

Hsiang-chou ❙ 758 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

See **Xiangzhou**

Hsiang-yang ❙ 1206–1207 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

See **Xiangyang**

Hsiang-yang ❙ 1268–1273 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Xiangyang**

Hsien-yang ❙ 207 BC ❙ Fall of the Qin Dynasty

See **Xianyang**

Hsing-an ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

See **Xing-an**

Hsinmintun ❙ 1925 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

See **Xinmintun**

Hsuchow ❙ 1927 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Xuzhou**

Hsuchow ❙ 1937–1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Xuzhou**

Hsu-I ❙ 451 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties
See **Xuyi**

Hsü-ko ❙ 707 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era
See **Xuge**

Huachi ❙ 1820 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

In a renewed rising in Ecuador, Patriots led by Luis Urdaneta and José Garcia were met just south of Ambato, at Huachi, by Royalist forces under Colonel Francisco González, who won a bloody victory, with about 800 Patriots killed. When Garcia soon lost again at **Tanizahua**, General Antonio José de Sucre took command and defeated González in August 1821 at **Yaguachi** (22 November 1820).

Huachi ❙ 1821 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

Patriot General Antonio José de Sucre followed up victory at **Yaguachi** (19 August), pursuing Spanish commander Melchior Aymerich to Huachi, just south of Ambato, where the Royalists turned and inflicted a bloody defeat. Sucre lost over half his army, including General José Mires captured, but by May 1822 he recovered with victory at **Ríobambo** and **Pichincha** (12 September 1821).

Huaihai ❙ 1948–1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

The largest battle in modern China saw perhaps 600,000 Communist troops under Chen Yi and Lin Biao attack an equal Nationalist force around Xuzhou under Liu Zhih and Bai Chongxi. The massive Huaihai offensive sealed the fate of Nationalist rule with perhaps 500,000 men lost at **Nianzhuang**, **Chenguanzhuang** and **Shuangduiji** (7 November 1948–January 1949).

Huaiqing ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Having captured **Nanjing**, the Taiping sent Li Kaifang and Lin Fengxiang across the Yellow to besiege Huaiqing (modern Qinyang), northeast of Luoyang, held by Yu Bingdao and Qiu Baoyang. Determined to hold the city, Beijing sent reinforcements under Imperial Commissioner Ne'er Jing'e and the Taiping Northern Expedition had to withdraw west into Shanxi (8 July–1 September 1853).

Hualqui ❙ 1819 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

In bitter action near the war's end, 50 Royalist irregulars led by Vicente Benavides attacked Hualqui (modern Gualqui) on the Bio Bio, 13 miles southeast of Concepción, defended by just 25 Patriots under José Tomás Huerta. Benavides was driven off, losing half his men, and three prisoners later executed. A subsequent loss further south at **Valdivia** soon ended hostilities (20 November 1819).

Huamachuco ❙ 1883 ❙ War of the Pacific

Despite defeat at **Miraflores** in 1881 and the fall of Lima, Peruvian forces continued a guerrilla war against the Chilean army of occupation. The last action of the war saw 3,000 Peruvian irregulars, led by General Andrés Avelino Cáceres, attack 1,600 Chileans under Colonel Alejandro Gorostiaga in the Andes at Huamachuco. Peru suffered a decisive defeat and peace was quickly signed (10 July 1883).

Huamantla ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Joseph Lane advancing from Veracruz to relieve the siege of **Puebla**, met a Mexican blocking force 25 miles to the northeast at Huamantla under General Antonio de Santa Anna. The Mexicans were driven off with over 150 killed and, when Major Samuel Walker was killed by a sniper, Lane permitted

his men to rape and sack the town (9 October 1847).

Huanta ❙ 1814 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Leading an Indian rising in Cuzco, Mateo Pumacahua sent José Gabriel Bejar, Mariano Angulo and Manuel Hurtado de Mendoza west, to Huamanga, where they raised a large Indian force. But they were defeated at Huanta, 15 miles northwest of Ayacucho, by a Royalist force from Lima under Colonel Vicente Gonzalez. Within four months the Indians lost again at **Matará** (2–3 October 1814).

Huaqui ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

After defeat at **Suipacha** in Upper Peru (modern western Bolivia), Spanish Royalist General José Manuel de Goyeneche regrouped and broke an armistice by attacking Patriot commander Juan José Castelli in Bolivia at Huaqui (Guaqui), on Lake Titicaca. The Spanish regulars routed the Patriot army, though in September 1812, the Argentines were avenged at **Río Piedras** and **Tucumán** (20 June 1811).

Huara ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

During civil war between Chile's Congress and President José Manuel Balmaceda, Loyalist Colonel Eulogio Robles Pinochet recovered from defeat at **San Francisco** to take a position two days later at Huara between Iquique and Pasagua against Congressist Colonel Estanislao del Canto Arteaga. The advancing rebels were repulsed with 240 dead, but soon won at **Pozo Almonte** (17 February 1891).

Huarina ❙ 1547 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

When Gonzalo Pizarro killed the Viceroy of Peru at **Anaquito** (January 1546), King Charles of Spain appointed Pedro de la Gasca, who sent over 1,000 men under Diego Centeno against the usurper. One of Peru's bloodiest battles, at Huarina on Lake Titicaca, saw 350 Royalists and over 100 Pizarrists killed before Pizarro secured victory. He was defeated a year later at **Xaquixaguana** (26 October 1547).

Huatai ❙ 450 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties

As Wei forces from northern China encroached beyond the Yellow River, Song Emperor Wen lost Huatai (near modern Jixian, Shandong) in 431, but in 450 he sent Wang Xuanmo to retake the town. After three months of siege, Wang withdrew in the face of a massive Wei army, which caught and routed him. Emperor Tuwai of Wei then continued his southern offensive and besieged **Xuyi**.

Huayin ❙ 211 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

Checked on the Yangzi at **Red Cliffs** (208), the northern warlord Cao Cao (Ts'ao Ts'ao) turned against the warlords of the northwest and advanced on a large combined force under Ma Chao and Hun Sui. Using a bold oblique approach, he attacked and destroyed the Allied army at Huayin, at the junction of the Wei and Yellow Rivers. Victory secured the strategic Wei Valley as far as Chang'an.

Huayna Pucará ❙ 1572 ❙ Tupac Amaru Revolt

Thirty-five years after Manco Capac's failed siege of **Cuzco**, his son Tupac Amaru renewed the revolt and Viceroy Francisco de Toledo launched a large-scale offensive on the Inca mountain stronghold at Vilcabamba. At nearby Huayna Pucará, the Inca army was routed and Vilcabamba fell next day. Tupac Amarau, the last Inca, was pursued and captured and was beheaded at Cuzco (23 June 1572).

Huazhou ❙ 1850 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

At the start of the Taiping rebellion in Guangxi, Chinese Imperial commander Zhou Fengqi sent General Li Dianyuan against rebel leaders Hong Xiuquan and Feng Yunshan at the village of Huazhou in the Penghua Range, northeast of Jintian. Ambushed by Taiping under Meng De-en, General Li was heavily

defeated and fled and the victorious Taiping returned to **Jintian** (4 November 1850).

Hubbardton ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American General Arthur St Clair withdrew across Lake Champlain from the fall of **Fort Ticonderoga**, leaving his rearguard under Colonel Seth Warner at Hubbardton, Vermont. Both sides suffered heavy losses in a dawn attack by British forces under Generals Simon Fraser and Friedrich Riedesel. However, Warner was defeated and dispersed towards **Bennington** (7 July 1777).

Hudayda ❙ 1934 ❙ Saudi-Yemeni War

Amid border war with Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Saudi Arabia, Imam Yahya ibn, Muhammad of Yemen sent forces into disputed territory and Ibn Saud responded with two invading armies under his sons Faisal and Crown Prince Saud. A bold campaign saw Faisal capture the city of al-Hudayda within three weeks. The ensuing peace treaty secured the disputed Asir region for Saudi Arabia.

Hue ❙ 1883 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

With France defeated in the north near **Hanoi** in May, Admiral Amedée Courbet took seven ships and over 1,000 troops against the Imperial capital at Hue in central Vietnam (Annam). Following a massive naval bombardment, the forts on the nearby Perfume River at Thuan-An were destroyed and captured. Emperor Hiep Hoa was forced to accept French overlordship (20 August 1883).

Hue ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

In the **Tet Offensive**, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong surprised and took the former Imperial capital Hue. A counter-attack by American and South Vietnamese saw half the city destroyed by air-strikes, artillery and naval bombardment. Hue was finally retaken at a cost of over 5,000 Communists and about 500 Allied troops killed and thousands of civilians executed (31 January–24 February 1968).

Hue ❙ 1975 ❙ Vietnam War

As North Vietnam's final offensive began in the central highlands at **Ban Me Thuot**, large forces attacking in the north took Quang Tri (19 March), then advanced on Hue, which the government ordered held at all cost. Facing Communist shelling and likely encirclement, South Vietnamese General Ngo Quang Truong abandoned Hue and thousands fled towards **Danang** (23–25 March 1975).

Huebra ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Anglo-Portuguese troops under Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington retreating from their failed siege of **Burgos**, finally reached the Huebra. At San Munoz, the rearguard was attacked by French Marshals Nicolas Soult and Jean-Baptiste Jourdan. However, the artillery bombardment proved ineffective and the Allies crossed the river to reach **Ciudad Rodrigo** (17 November 1812).

Huesca ❙ 1096 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Alcoraz**

Huesca ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Ayerbe**

Huesca ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

As Spanish pretender Don Carlos V led his army through Aragon, he was unwisely attacked at Huesca by pursuing government forces under General Iribarren and French Foreign Legion Colonel Joseph Conrad. Taking advantage of a superior position and failing light, the Carlists inflicted heavy losses (including Iribarren killed), then continued east through **Barbastro** (24 May 1837).

Huhnerwasser ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

As Prussian Prince Friedrich Karl invaded Austrian Bohemia through **Liebenau** and **Podol**, Austrian forces were sent to defend the Iser, while General Leopold Gondrecourt met Prussian advance units under General Herwath

von Bittenfeld at Huhnerwasser. Gondrecourt had to withdraw east after a costly brief action and joined Count Edouard von Clam-Gallas at **Münchengratz** (27 June 1866).

Huilquipamba ❙ 1840 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Almost ten years after victory at **Palmira**, General José María Obando renewed rebellion in the south, but Pasto was occupied by government forces under General Pedro Alcántara Herrán. At nearby Huilquipamba, Obando fled after he was routed by Herrán, supported by Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera and Ecuadorian forces under General Juan José Flores (30 September 1840).

Huirangi ❙ 1861 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Te Arei**

Huj ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

British forces under General John Shea advanced from victory at **Beersheba** and attacked a Turkish rearguard—supported by German and Austrian regulars—at Huj, northeast of **Gaza**. A bold cavalry charge secured the German Headquarters, though at the cost of unexpectedly heavy British casualties. Most of the Turkish force escaped north towards **Jerusalem** (8 November 1917).

Hukawng ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Stalled in the Hukawng Valley in northern Burma in late 1943, General Joseph Stilwell's Chinese Divisions were joined by Merrill's Marauders and renewed the offensive against determined resistance under General Shinichi Tanaka. Severe fighting secured Maingkwan-Walawbum (3–7 March) and Shaduzup (29 March), as Stilwell advanced on **Myitkyina** (January–April 1944).

Hulao ❙ 621 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

With northwest China secured at **Qianshuiyuan** (618), the Tang Dynasty turned against its last rivals. The Emperor's son, Li Shimin, besieged Wang Shichong at **Luoyang**, then continued east against a Xia relief army under Dou Jiande, encamped at Sishui. Lured out to defeat at nearby Hulao, the Xia lost 3,000 killed and perhaps 50,000 captured, including Dou. Wang quickly surrendered (28 May 621).

Huleiqat ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Following the Second Truce, Jewish forces under Ygal Allon renewed the offensive against the Egyptians in the south. Despite initial failure around Gaza, the Israelis attacked the fortified position to the northeast at Huleiqat, which fell by storm after heavy fighting. This opened the way into the Negev towards **Beersheba**, though further east **Faluja** held out under siege (18–20 October 1948).

Hulst ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Kempen**

Hulst ❙ 1645 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Frederick Henry of Orange determined to secure southern Netherlands, where he captured **Sas van Gent**, then a year later besieged nearby Hulst, about 15 miles northwest of Antwerp. Driving off a Spanish relief army under Baron Johann von Beck and Duke Charles IV of Lorraine, he captured the town's outer defences and forced it to capitulate (October–4 November 1645).

Humaitá ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

When President Francisco Solano López of Paraguay was defeated in the southwest at **Tuyutí**, he withdrew from besieged Humaitá, leaving Colonel Paulino Alen and a garrison of about 3,000. An assault by 12,000 men under Brazilian General Manuel Osório was driven off with unexpected losses, but Alen later killed himself and Colonel Francisco Martinez surrendered Humaitá (24 July 1868).

Humblebeck ❙ 1700 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Copenhagen**

Hummelshof ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Russian Marshal Boris Sheremetev beat Swedish General Anton von Schlippenbach in Livonia at **Erestfer** in January, then inflicted an even greater defeat north of Valga at Hummelshof, where his 30,000 men overwhelmed Schlippenbach's 8,000. With more than 5,000 casualties and their artillery lost, the defeat ended Swedish mobile force in Livonia, leaving only fixed garrisons (18 July 1702).

Hunain ❙ 630 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

Immediately after capturing the strategic city of **Mecca**, the Prophet Mohammed took the Muslim army of Medina against other infidel allies of the defeated Koreish of Mecca. In the Hunain Valley to the southeast, Mohammed heavily defeated the Hawazin tribes, who withdrew to siege at Taif. They eventually negotiated acceptance of Islamic authority and the war ended (31 January 630).

Hundred Slain ❙ 1866 ❙ Red Cloud's War

See **Fetterman Massacre**

Hundsfeld ❙ 1109 ❙ Polish-German Wars

See **Psie Pole**

Hungahungatoroa ❙ 1865 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Pursuing the religio-military Hauhau on New Zealand's east coast, Major James Fraser, with Captain Charles Westrupp's Forest Rangers and Maori allies, attacked Kereopa and Patara in a major fortified position at Hungahungatoroa, near the Kawakawa. Scaling precipitous cliffs, Fraser secured a decisive victory with over 500 Hauhau captured. He soon won again at **Waerenga** (October 1865).

Hungnam ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

See **Koto-ri**

Hungry Hill ❙ 1855 ❙ Rogue River War

With settlers and Indians warring on the Rogue River in southern Oregon, Captain Andrew Jackson Smith led about 250 regulars and volunteers against 100 warriors under Tecumtum at Hungry Hill, between Grave and Cow Creeks. Both sides withdrew after two days of indecisive attack and counter-attack and the war continued until Smith won at **Big Meadow** (31 October–1 November 1855).

Huningue ❙ 1796–1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following repeated defeat east of Rhine at the hands of Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, French General Jean Victor Moreau withdrew across the river at Huningue, leaving General Pierre-Marie Ferino to hold the strategic crossing. Ferino capitulated after a remarkable three-month siege and was permitted to march out with all his arms and baggage (26 October 1796–19 February 1797).

Huningue ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

Among French commanders who refused to surrender after **Waterloo** was Baron Joseph Barbanege at Huningue, on the Rhine near Basel. His massively outnumbered force withstood two months' siege before surrendering with full honours to an estimated 25,000 Austrians under Archduke John and Swiss under General Nikolaus Bachmann. The town was razed (26 June– 26 August 1815).

Hunt's Gap ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

German tanks under Colonel Rudolph Lang advancing on the important communication centre at Beja, in northern Tunisia, were delayed at **Sidi Nsir**, which allowed reinforcement of a powerful anti-tank defence 12 miles further west at Hunt's Gap. By the time Lang's armour arrived two days later, he was driven off with very heavy losses and the northern offensive failed (28 February 1943).

Huon Peninsula ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With **Salamaua** secured, Australians under General Edmund Herring, with American sup-

port, attacked the strategic Huon Peninsula in northeast New Guinea, inland through the Markham Valley and from the sea against Finschhafen. The Japanese counter-attacked at nearby Sattelberg, but General Hotazo Adachi finally had to withdraw west to **Wewak** (22 September–20 December 1943).

Huoyi ❙ 617 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

With the Sui Dynasty in decline, Li Yuan rebelled in Taiyuan and led a large force down the Fen, where he was blocked at Huoyi by a strong Sui force under Song Laosheng. Lured into taking his troops outside the walls, Song was badly defeated and Huoyi fell. Li marched on to take the capital Chang'an (9 November) and in 618 he proclaimed himself Gaozu, first Emperor of the new Tang Dynasty (8 September 617).

Hürtgen Forest ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After breaching the **Siegfried Line** at **Aachen**, American General Courtney Hodges entered the Hürtgen Forest, where some of the hardest fighting in the west saw over 30,000 American casualties in a battle of attrition. The delay helped Germany prepare the **Ardennes** offensive and the forest was not cleared until a fresh attack finally captured Schmidt (6 October 1944–9 February 1945).

Husainpur ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

See **Ratanpur**

Hydaspes ❙ 326 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

As Alexander the Great marched into India past the stronghold at **Aornos**, Indian Prince Porus attempted to defend the Hydaspes (modern Jhelum) River. Near modern Jalalpur, Alexander secured a brilliant victory over Porus, who used elephants to make up for inferior numbers. Although the victor then occupied the Punjab, his troops mutinied to force a return west and he died en route (May 326 BC).

Hyderabad, India ❙ 1709 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

In the decline of the Mughal Empire following the death of Aurangzeb, his eldest son Muazim returned from Afghanistan to defeat Prince Azam at **Jajau**. Muazim (now as Emperor Bahadur Shah) then marched against his other brother, Kambakhsh. In battle outside Hyderabad against General Munim Khan and Prince Jahinshah, Kambakhsh was defeated and died of wounds (3 January 1709).

Hyderabad, Pakistan ❙ 1843 ❙ British Conquest of Sind

When the Baluchi Amirs of Sind (modern Pakistan) besieged the Residency at Hyderabad, Britain launched an opportunistic invasion and sent General Sir Charles Napier to relieve Major James Outram. After a stunning victory at **Miani**, Napier routed Sher Muhammad's siege just outside Hyderabad at Dubba and Britain annexed the Sind (15 February–24 March 1843).

Hyères ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Four months after an unsatisfactory action off **Genoa** against Admiral Pierre Martin, Admiral Sir William Hotham met Martin again near the Hyères Islands off Provence. When the outnumbered French tried to run, a disorganised pursuit saw one French ship burned, before the wind changed and the over-cautious Hotham broke off the chase. Soon after, he was relieved of command (13 July 1795).

Hyrcanian Rock ❙ 588 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

While war continued in Mesopotamia between Byzantines and Sassanids, a huge Turkish army invaded Persia. Sassanid King Hormizd IV sent General Bahram Chobin to confront the threat and, after marching east with a small force, he ambushed the Turks at Hyrcanian Rock, a narrow pass leading onto the Iranian Plateau. Attacking from the heights above Bahram secured victory and repulsed the invasion.

Hysiae ▌ 669 BC ▌ Rise of Argos

The city-state of Argos in northeastern Peloponnese reached its peak under the Tyrant Pheidon, who greatly expanded Argive power. In a decisive clash at Hysiae, at the foot of Mount Parthenium, Pheidon routed a Spartan army, perhaps by using newly developed hoplite tactics. While victory gave Argos control over much of Peloponnese, Sparta was avenged in 547 in the Battle of the **Champions**.

I

Ia Drang ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

After a North Vietnamese attack was beaten at **Plei Me**, US airborne troops launched a large-scale offensive in the nearby Ia Drang Valley, southwest of Pleiku. In their first major battle against North Vietnamese regulars, the Americans suffered almost 300 killed, including 150 lost in a deadly ambush. However, the Communists had up to 2,000 killed and withdrew (14–18 November 1965).

Ialomitsa ❙ 1446 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Hungarian Regent Janos Hunyadi intervened in a dispute in Wallachia, taking an army to support Prince Dan III against Vlad the Devil, who had returned with Ottoman forces to regain his Princedom. Hunyadi surprised and destroyed the Turks at the Ialomitsa River and captured Vlad, who was taken to Tirgoviste and executed, along with his eldest son (August 1446).

Iao Valley ❙ 1790 ❙ Hawaiian Wars

See **Kepaniwai**

Ibarra ❙ 1823 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

Soon after liberation of Ecuador at **Pichincha** (May 1822), Pasto city rebelled against President Simón Bolívar and defeated local Governor Juan José Flores. Bolívar took 2,000 men and, northeast of Quito, at Ibarra, utterly routed Royalist leader Agustín Agualongo, killing 600 out of 1,500. General Bartolomé Salom soon won again at **Catambuco** and brutally crushed the rising (17 July 1823).

Ibeka ❙ 1877 ❙ 9th Cape Frontier War

In a final attempt to regain lost Xhosa land, Galekas under veteran chief Kreili resumed war and 8,000 men attacked a force of Frontier Armed Police at Ibeka, in southeast Transkei but were heavily repulsed. The following day Regulars led by Commandant Charles Griffith arrived and burned Krieli's kraal. The Galeka were beaten again four months later at **N'Axama** (29 September 1877).

Ibera ❙ 217 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ebro**

Ibera ❙ 215 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Carthaginian General Hasdrubal faced renewed Roman success in northeast Spain and attacked Ibera, opposite Dertosa near the mouth of the **Ebro**, scene of a naval defeat two years earlier. Hasdrubal's Spanish levies faltered in an attempted encirclement and his African troops were routed, giving strategic victory to Scipio the Elder and his brother Gnaeus, who later recaptured **Saguntum**.

Ibiza ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

See **Majorca**

Icamole ❙ 1876 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Mexico

Continuing the insurrection against President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada, General Porfirio Diaz captured Matamaros, then was intercepted

to the northwest at Icamole by government troops from Monterrey under General Carlos Fuero. Despite a courageous attack by Francisco Naranjo, Diaz was defeated and fled. His forces lost again a week later at **San Juan Epatlán** (20 May 1876).

Ice, Battle on the ❙ 1242 ❙ Rise of Russia
See **Lake Peipus**

Ichigo ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)
Reinforced to 25 divisions, Japanese commander Shunroku Hata (later Yasuji Okamura) led the massive Ichigo offensive to seize Allied airfields in eastern China and open a land route to French Indo-China. The brilliant offensive started with Kogo, to clear **Central Henan**, then entered the Togo phase south to secure **Changsha**, **Hengyang** and **Guilin-Liuzhou** (April–December 1944).

Ichinotani ❙ 1184 ❙ Gempei War
The Minamoto brothers, Yoshitsune and Noriyori, destroyed their rebellious cousin Yoshinaka at the **Awazu** and two weeks later marched west against the Taira, who had fled Kyoto with the boy-Emperor Antoku after defeat at **Shinowara**. A brilliant pincer action at Ichinotani, west of Kobe, routed Taira Munemori, who fled with Antoku to the Taira stronghold at **Yashima** (18 March 1184).

Iconium ❙ 1147 ❙ 2nd Crusade
See **Dorylaeum**

Idistaviso ❙ 16 ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars
See **Weser**

Idle ❙ 617 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars
Two years after defeating the Welsh Kingdom of Powys at **Chester**, King Aethelfrith of Northumbria was attacked in the east by the Saxon King Raedwald of East Anglia. Raedwald defeated and killed Aethelfrith on the east bank of the Idle in Nottinghamshire and established Edwin, son of Aella of Deira, as the first Christian King of Northumbria.

Idstedt ❙ 1850 ❙ 1st Schleswig-Holstein War
Abandoned by Prussia after the failed siege of **Fredericia**, Schleswig and Holstein fought on alone against Danish reoccupation. Decisive battle at Idstedt, a village just north of Schleswig, saw troops from the rebel Duchies under General Karl Wilhelm von Willisen heavily defeated. After rebel failure to capture **Friedrichstadt**, the war ended with Danish rule reimposed (25 July 1850).

Ifni ❙ 1957 ❙ Ifni War
While campaigning in Spanish Sahara, newly independent Morocco also sent forces against the Spanish enclave of Ifni in the southwest. Heaviest fighting was in the south of Ifni, where an airdrop of Spanish paratroops failed to secure the area. When the Spanish withdrew into Sidi Ifni town, fighting died down. Twelve years later, Ifni was retroceded to Morocco (25 November–4 December 1957).

Iganie ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion
See **Siedlce**

Igualada ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
Generals Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr and Louis-Francois Chabot manoeuvring north of Tarragona attacked the Spanish left, under General Mariano Alvarez de Castro at Igualada, 30 miles northwest of Barcelona. Chabot was initially repulsed before St-Cyr arrived with his main force and Castro was beaten. The Spanish fled southwest towards further defeat days later at **Valls** (17 February 1809).

Iguará ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence
Revolutionaries under General Máximo Gómez and Antonio Maceo marched into western Cuba where they met and defeated a Spanish force near Iguará. The Spanish fell back, losing 18 men killed, along with large quantity of rifles and cartridges. However, Gómez could ill-afford his handful of casualties and was pursued by

General Fernando Oliver west towards **Manacal** (3 December 1895).

Ihantala ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Soviet forces invaded Finland to capture **Vyborg**, then attacked Finnish defensive lines to the northeast at Tali and Ihantala. Supported by German anti-tank guns and aircraft, the Finns won a decisive defensive victory in one of history's major armoured battles. The Russian advance was stopped, but the invaders meanwhile attempted to attack again around **Vuosalmi** (25 June–7 July 1944).

Ile d'Aix ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

While assembling in the Bay of Biscay off the port of Rochefort to escort a large merchant convoy to North America, a French naval squadron was attacked by English Admiral Sir Edward Hawke. Although heavily outnumbered, Hawke's ships drove many of the French vessels ashore on the nearby Ile d'Aix, helping ensure Allied victory weeks later in Nova Scotia at **Louisbourg** (4 April 1758).

Ile de France ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Mauritius**

Ile de Groix ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

British Admiral Alexander Hood Lord Bridport, assisting the ill-fated émigré landing at **Quiberon**, met a French squadron off L'Orient near Ile de Groix. Pursuing the outnumbered Admiral Louis-Thomas Villaret de Joyeuse as he attempted to retreat, Bridport captured three French ships and inflicted heavy loss of life. He was however accused of excessive caution (23 June 1795).

Ile de Ré ❙ 1627 ❙ 3rd Huguenot Rebellion

In support of French Huguenots, England sent George Villiers Duke of Buckingham against the Ile de Ré, guarding the Protestant port at **La Rochelle**. With insufficient forces, Buckingham failed to capture the island's two fortresses, commanded by Jean de Toiras. And when more French troops landed, the English sailed away a total failure (12 July–29 October 1627).

Ilerda ❙ 78 BC ❙ Sertorian War

With rebel General Quintus Sertorius controlling much of Spain after victory at the **Baetis** and **Anas**, Lucius Manilius, Roman Consul in Narbonnese Gaul, invaded with three Legions and 1,500 cavalry to support Quintus Metellus Pius, Governor of Further Spain. A disastrous defeat near Ilerda saw Manilius routed by the Sertorian Lieutenant Lucius Hirtuleius and he retreated to Gaul.

Ilerda ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar marched into Spain with 40,000 men against supporters of his rival Pompey and met their army of about 70,000 under Lucius Afranius and Marcus Petreius at Ilerda (modern Lérida), northwest of Tarragona. Caesar drove his enemy into siege with a great campaign of manoeuvre, then forced their surrender. He returned to Italy after capturing **Massilia** in Gaul (2 May–2 July 49 BC).

Ilescas ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

As the Nationalist army advanced towards **Madrid**, a diversionary force under General Fernando Barrón captured Ilescas, south of the capital on the road to Toledo. Republican General José Asenio was drawn into the battle, but he was eventually driven back by Nationalist reinforcements. Meantime, the main force advanced west of Madrid through **Navalcarnero** (18–23 October 1936).

Ilha de Redencão ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Crossing the upper Parana into Paraguay, 900 Brazilians under Colonel João Carlos Vilagran Cabrita landed and dug in on a low bank, then known as Ilha de Redencão, near Itapirú. Five days later, Paraguayan Colonel José Eduvigis Díaz attacked with 1,300 men. He was driven off in bloody hand-to-hand fighting with over 600

killed and fell back on **Estero Bellaco** (10 April 1866).

Ilipa ❙ 206 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

The Carthaginians Mago and Hasdrubal Gisco, attempting to recover territory lost in Spain, gathered a large army at Ilipa (modern Alcalá del Río) near Seville, where they faced Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger. Scipio routed the Carthaginians in a brilliant tactical victory, although a sudden rainstorm prevented pursuit. This decisive action effectively drove Carthage out of Spain.

Illig ❙ 1904 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

Soon after British troops beat Muhammad Abdullah Hassan inland at **Jidballi** (10 January), two ships attacked Illig on Somaliland's east coast. A Naval brigade and troops under Captain Horace Hood from the cruiser *Hyacinth* took Fort Illig at bayonet point and killed about 60 Dervishes for only three British dead. The Mullah fled to Italian territory and signed a peace, which lasted until 1908 (21 April 1904).

Illyricum ❙ 261 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

A year after the capture of Emperor Valerian at **Edessa**, his former General Macrianus rebelled against his successor Gallienus and invaded the west with his son Fulvius Junius Macrianus, as usurper. Reaching the Danube, father and son were defeated and killed in Illyricum, near the border with Thrace, by Gallienus' General Aureolus. The second son, Quietus, was killed in the east by the Palmyreans.

Iloilo ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Soon after war started at **Manila**, American General Marcus P. Miller delivered an ultimatum to General Martin Delgado at Iloilo, further south on Panay. Delgado, who had seized the town from Spain, refused to surrender and Miller bombarded the town with naval guns. The American then landed and secured Iloilo (which had been looted and burned) and also took nearby Jaro (10 February 1899).

Ilomantsi ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Soviet forces invading Finland suffered terrible losses at **Ihantala** and **Vuosalmi**, but attempted a new offensive north of Lake Ladoga around Ilomantsi. Despite superiority in men and material, two Russian Divisions were encircled and virtually destroyed. Russia then granted Finland an armistice (5 September), which preserved independence and ended the Continuation War (2–9 August 1944).

Ilorin ❙ 1897 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

Sir Charles Goldie of the Royal Niger Company determined to secure northern Nigeria and destroyed the Nupe at **Bida**, then turned west against Emir Sulaymanu at Ilorin. Once again, ill-armed warriors were destroyed by Maxim guns and artillery and the Emirate was brought under British protectorate. In 1903, British forces attacked further north at **Kano** and **Sokoto** (16 February 1897).

Ilu ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Tenaru**

Ilurci ❙ 211 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With Roman forces campaigning against the Carthaginian Hasdrubal in Andalusia, Publius Scipio was killed on the **Baetis** after being forced to split his forces. Shortly afterwards his brother Gnaeus Scipio was defeated and killed by another Carthaginian army at Ilurci (modern Lorca), west of Cartagena. Rome then withdrew north of the Ebro, effectively conceding southern Spain.

Imbembesi ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War

See **Bembesi**

Imjin ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

With the fall of Seoul after victory at **Chongju** in June, Japanese Generals Konishi Yukinaga and Kato Kiyomasa advanced to the Imjin, where Korean General Kim Myung attempted a defence. When the Japanese feigned withdrawal, some Koreans were lured across the river and destroyed. King Songju withdrew and Kato

marched northeast, while Konishi advanced on **Pyongyang** (15 July 1592).

Imjin ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

Despite being driven out of **Seoul** (14 March), Communist Chinese troops launched a fresh offensive to retake the South Korean capital and found their way blocked to the north by Commonwealth forces at the Imjin River. Both sides suffered heavy loses, including the famous stand by the Gloucestershire Regiment, but the line held, as it did further east around **Kapyong** (22–25 April 1951).

Immae ❙ 218 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

Marcus Macrinus became Roman Emperor by conspiring in the murder of his predecessor Caracalla, then faced a conspiracy by Varius Avitus Bassianus, claiming to be the illegtimate son of his cousin Caracalla. Macrinus was in turn overthrown and killed after defeat at Immae, north of Antioch. Bassianus became Emperor as Elagabalus, but proved equally ineffectual (8 June 218).

Immae ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Palmyrean War

Determined to reassert Roman authority in the east after defeat of Valerian at **Edessa** in 260, Emperor Aurelian led a major force against Zenobia, warrior Queen of Palmyra, whose empire extended beyond Syria to include Egypt and northern Mesopotamia. Palmyrean General Zabdas marched north from Antioch to the Orontes at Immae and was heavily defeated. He lost again a year later at **Emessa**.

Imola ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With the Austrians and Piedmontese defeated in northern Italy, French General Claude Victor took a force against Rome. Advancing south from Imola, southeast of Bologna, supported by General Jean Lannes, Victor smashed into a Papal force under Austrian General Michael Colli. The Papal troops were driven back with heavy losses and Rome was occupied (3 February 1797).

Imphal ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Japanese commander Renya Mutaguchi's huge offensive into India was stopped at **Kohima**, while further south Generals Masafumi Yamauchi and Genzo Yanagida converged to cut off General William Slim's army at Imphal (29 March). The campaign's decisive action saw the siege of Imphal broken and Mutaguchi had to withdraw with over 50,000 casualties (22 March–26 June 1944).

Imus ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Spanish General Ernesto Aguirre defeated Emilio Aguinaldo in Cavite at **Zapote Bridge**, then returned with a larger force and attacked the Revolutionary leader in a strongly entrenched position at Imus, 12 miles southwest of Manila. Aguinaldo defeated the 500 Spanish in a bold flanking movement as they crossed the river. Two months later he won again at **Binakayan** (5 September 1896).

Imus ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Having captured **Dasmariñas**, south of Manila, Spanish General José Lachambre was heavily reinforced and took 15,000 men against Revolutionary leader Emilio Aguinaldo at the Imus. In brutal fighting—with 250 Spanish and 400 rebels killed, including Aguinaldo's brother Crispulo—the entrenched positions were taken at bayonet point. Aguinaldo fell back on **Naic** (25 March 1879).

Inab ❙ 1149 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

The great Muslim leader Nur-ed-Din led a massive offensive against the Crusader Principality of Antioch, where he besieged the Christian fortress of Inab, east of the River Orontes. Raymond of Antioch approached with a small relief army, supported by the Assassin leader Ali ibn Wafa, but they were ambushed near Inab with both Raymond and Ali killed (29 July 1149).

Inchon ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Chemulpo**

Inchon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

On a bold offensive behind enemy lines, General Edward Almond landed almost 70,000 men on the west coast at Inchon, where the surprised garrison was overwhelmed with just 20 Marines and perhaps 300 North Koreans killed. The Americans then seized Kimpo Airfield and raced east towards **Seoul**, supported by the army advancing north from the **Pusan Perimeter** (15–18 September 1950).

Inda Silase ❙ 1989 ❙ Ethiopian Civil War

Encouraged by Eritrean success at **Afabet** in March 1988, Tigrayan rebels in northern Ethiopia abandoned guerrilla tactics and launched a large-scale conventional attack on the town of Inda Silase. Aided by Eritrean forces, they destroyed an Ethiopian army of perhaps 20,000 men and the government effectively abandoned Tigray. In May the rebels advanced on **Addis Ababa** (19 February 1989).

Indaw ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Behind Japanese lines in northern Burma, British Chindits led by General Orde Wingate (later General Walter Lentaigne) attacked forces under General Yoshihide Hayashi (later General Kaoru Takeda) north of Indaw around the fiercely held fortified positions Aberdeen, White City and Broadway. With Indaw secured, the Allies advanced northeast on **Mogaung** (5 March–27 April 1944).

Independence ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

A small Confederate force under Colonels John T. Hughes and Gideon W. Thompson renewed the offensive in western Missouri, where they attacked Independence, just east of Kansas City. The garrison under Colonel James Buel surrendered after a brief action in which Hughes was killed. A few days later Thompson supported another victory to the southeast at **Lone Jack** (11 August 1862).

Independence ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On his march across Missouri, Confederate General Sterling Price advanced across the **Little Blue River** to reach Independence, just outside Kansas City, where he was attacked by pursuing Union forces led by General Alfred Pleasonton. His rearguard under General James Fagan fought a bold holding action, then marched southwest to join Price at the **Big Blue River** (22 October 1864).

Indi ❙ 1676 ❙ Mughal Conquest of the Deccan Sultanates

With Bijapur weak under the infant Sultan Sikander Adil Shah, Mughal Viceroy Bahadur Khan led an invasion against the Regent Buhlul. The Sultanate was forced to cede some fortresses, but at Indi, northeast of Bijapur city, the Mughals suffered a terrible defeat, with Governor Islam Khan Rum of Malwa among many killed. A fresh invasion in 1679 stalled at the fortress of **Bijapur** (23 June 1676).

India Muerta ❙ 1845 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

While Argentine forces intervened in Uruguay against President Fructuso Rivera and besieged **Montevideo**, General Justo José Urquiza (who had defeated Rivera at **Arroyo del Sauce** in January 1844) attacked him again at India Muerta, northeast of Montevideo near Lazcano in Rocha. Rivera was decisively defeated and withdrew into Brazilian territory (27 March 1845).

Indian Key ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

After looting **Caloosahatchee** (July 1839), a group of so-called "Spanish" Seminole under Chakaika took the war to the offshore islands and attacked unsuspecting Indian Key, midway along the Florida Keys near Marathon. Thirteen white settlers were killed, including the noted botanist Dr Henry Perrine. Chakaika then burned the little settlement and escaped with his plunder (7 August 1840).

Indore ❙ 1801 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

In a bloody war between rival Maratha Princes, Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior launched a major assault on Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore to avenge his defeat at **Ujjain** (2 July). Outside Indore, Daulat Rao inflicted a crushing defeat and seized and sacked Holkar's capital. However, he failed to follow up his victory and a year later was utterly defeated near **Poona** (14 October 1801).

Indus ❙ 458 ❙ Hun Invasion of India

As Huns from Central Asia attempted to enter India, a huge army was met at the Indus by Skandagupta, last ruler of the once-great Gupta Empire. A decisive battle along the river inflicted heavy losses and checked the advance of the "White Huns." But within a few years, they attacked again, penetrating deep into the dying Gupta Empire. By 500 AD they were well established in Malwa.

Indus ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Deserted by his Afghan allies after victory at **Parwan Durrah**, Prince Jalal-ud-din of Khwarezm faced a huge offensive by the Mongol Genghis Khan, who pursued him to the banks of the Indus. Near modern Kalabagh, Jalal-ud-din was heavily defeated and his General Amin Malik was killed. The Prince and his survivors reputedly escaped by swimming their horses across the River (24 November 1221).

Ingavi ❙ 1841 ❙ Bolivian-Peruvian War

President Agustín Gamarra of Peru was overconfident after Bolivian defeat in Peru at **Yungay** (January 1839) and rashly took an army into Bolivia, where he met a smaller Bolivian force under General José Ballivián at Ingavi, near Viachi. A complete rout saw Gamarra defeated and killed, ending the war and ensuring Bolivian Independence with Ballivián as the new President (18 November 1841).

Ingavi ❙ 1935 ❙ Chaco War

After advancing north into the Chaco Boreal through victory at **Yrendagüe** and **Ybibobo** in December 1934, Paraguayan forces were checked by a Bolivian counter-offensive at **Boyuibé**. But, in a final action further east at Ingavi, Bolivian Colonel Julio Bretel was defeated and surrendered. Peace was signed a week later and three years of negotiation won Paraguay most of the Chaco (7 June 1935).

Ingogo ❙ 1881 ❙ 1st Anglo-Boer War

Despite defeat at **Laing's Nek**, British General Sir George Colley quickly advanced from Newcastle, Natal, with about 400 men to attack Boer General Nicolaas Smit at Ingogo (Schuinshoogte). Colley lost 64 killed and 77 wounded in heavy fighting for just 18 Boer casualties, but managed to withdraw to nearby Mount Prospect. He was soon defeated again at **Majuba Hill** (8 February 1881).

Ingolstadt ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Following victory over a peasant army at **Königshofen** , forces representing German nobility ravaged the countryside in pursuit of rebels and Ludwig IV, Elector Palatine, attacked Florian Geyer and 600 of his Black Troop at the town of Ingolstadt, southeast of Würzburg. The castle was stormed and burned with all but a handful slain. Geyer escaped and was later killed in the pursuit (June 1525).

Ingosten ❙ 1899 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

A French "scientific expedition" into central Algeria under geologist Georges Flamand was escorted by Captain Theodore Pein and shadowed by Captain Marcel Germain. Ambushed by about 300 Arabs at Ingosten, Pein repulsed the Tidikelt, killing more than 50 before Germain arrived. Next day, the French occupied **In Salah** and imposed a fine on the town (28 December 1899).

Ingur ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

When Turks under Omar Pasha (Michael Lattas) landed on the Black Sea coast of Georgia at Sukhumi, they advanced to the Ingur River, where they attacked a 12,000-strong Russian force under Prince Knyaz Bagration-Muhranski. While the Russians were defeated and forced

back with 400 men lost, the Turkish counter-offensive was too late to relieve Russia's siege of **Kars** (6 November 1855).

Inhlobane ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War
See **Hlobane**

Inkerman ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War
Ten days after action near **Balaklava**, Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov made another attempt to cut off the Allied siege of **Sevastopol** and attacked at Inkerman. Following a desperate struggle in fog by outnumbered British infantry under General Fitzroy Somerset Lord Raglan, French General Pierre Bosquet arrived to seal victory and Menshikov withdrew (5 November 1854).

Inkovo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
As Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia advanced along the Dnieper, cavalry on his left wing under General Francois Sébastiani were attacked by Cossacks led by General Matvei Platov at Inkovo, northwest of Smolensk. While the French suffered an unexpected check, this action failed to slow Bonaparte's continued advance to victory at **Smolensk** (8 August 1812).

Inönü (1st) ❙ 1921 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War
A campaign to secure Anatolia for Greece saw General Anastasios Papoulas advance on **Eskisehir**, 150 miles west of Ankara. He was blocked just further west at Inönü, by Turkish forces under Ismet Pasha and the Greeks were checked in heavy fighting. Papoulas withdrew to regroup and reinforce his army before launching a second, much larger assault (10 January 1921).

Inönü (2nd) ❙ 1921 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War
Greek General Anastasios Papoulas renewed his offensive in Turkish Anatolia with 150,000 men and drove Turkish General Refet Pasha out of Afyon. Once again, he was bravely blocked further north at Inönü by Ismet Pasha. Ismet was promoted to replace Refet (and later took the name Inönü), but he was unable to resist a subsequent Greek attack on nearby **Eskisehir** (28–30 March 1921).

In Rhar ❙ 1900 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa
Sent to reinforce **In Salah**, in central Algeria, Colonel Clement d'Eu then marched west against In Rhar, where Captain Maurice Baumgarten had earlier failed for lack of artillery (24–26 January). With a large force and two guns, d'Eu inflicted heavy damage before storming the town. Tidikelt resistance was largely crushed and the French soon also took **Timimoun** (19 March 1900).

In Salah ❙ 1900 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa
A week after securing the central Algerian town of In Salah after action at nearby **Ingosten**, French Captain Theodore Pein was attacked by a claimed 1,000 Arabs. Caught in heavy crossfire, the Tidikelt were driven off with over 150 dead for just one French spahi killed. Pein was soon reinforced by Captain Maurice Baumgarten, who led an abortive raid west against **In Rhar** (5 January 1900).

Intabanka-ka-Ndoda ❙ 1818 ❙ Xhosa Civil War
See **Amalinda**

Intibucá ❙ 1876 ❙ Central American National Wars
See **La Esperanza**

Inveraray ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars
James Graham Marquis of Montrose gathered his Royalist forces in the Highlands after sacking **Aberdeen** (13 September) and led a midwinter raid on Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyll at Inveraray. Montrose's largely MacDonald force caused massive damage to their traditional Campbell enemies and Montrose defeated Argyll again two months later at **Inverlochy** (13 December 1644).

Invercarron ❙ 1650 ❙ British Civil Wars
See **Carbiesdale**

Invercullen ❙ 961 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

The Scottish King Indulph, son of Constantine II, waged a constant war against Norse raids on the coast of Buchan and Banff. It is claimed Scottish King finally defeated the invaders on Moray Firth near Invercullen and was reputedly killed in the moment of victory (although this is still debated by historians). His son Cullen was defeated four years later at **Duncrub**.

Inverdovat ❙ 877 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

During a reign of continuous warfare against Norwegian and Danish Vikings, Constantine I of Scotland marched to defend the coast of Fife against a fresh Viking landing, possibly by Olaf of Dublin and the Dane Ivar. At Inverdovat, in the Parish of Forgan on the Firth of Tay, Constantine is claimed to have repulsed the raiders, though he reputedly died at the moment of victory.

Inverkeithing ❙ 1651 ❙ British Civil Wars

Oliver Cromwell advanced into Scotland after his devastating victory at **Dunbar** (September 1650) and despatched General John Lambert along the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, where he routed a Royalist force under Sir John Browne at Inverkeithing. Although victory allowed Cromwell to occupy Perth, Charles II invaded England, leading to the decisive battle at **Worcester** (20 July 1651).

Inverlochy ❙ 1431 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion

With Alexander MacDonald Lord of the Isles defeated at **Lochaber** (June 1429) and imprisoned by James I, his cousin Donald Balloch of Ranald ravaged Lochaber before facing a Royal army at Inverlochy, near modern Fort William. Royalist commander Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar was defeated and fled. The King himself soon took command to restore peace in the Highlands.

Inverlochy ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Gathering Royalist forces in the Highlands after sacking **Aberdeen** (September 1644), James Graham Marquis of Montrose and General Alasdair MacDonald raided Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyll at **Inveraray** in December, then attacked his large force of Campbell's and lowland Covenanters at Inverlochy. Argyll watched from a ship while his clan army was utterly destroyed (2 February 1645).

Invernahavon ❙ 1370 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

After invading the Badenoch, 400 Camerons were met on the Spey at Invernahavon by a strong force of Mackintoshes, supported by MacPhersons and Davidsons. In a dispute over leadership, the MacPhersons allowed the Davidsons to be virtually destroyed before they rejoined the battle to help defeat the Camerons. The resulting MacPherson-Davidson feud was fought out at **North Inch** in 1396.

Inverness ❙ 1646 ❙ British Civil Wars

James Graham Marquis of Montrose withdrew to the Highlands following Royalist defeat at **Philiphaugh** (September 1645) and gathered fresh MacDonald and MacKenzie forces to besiege Inverness. However, Montrose was driven off by a large Parliamentary army under General John Middleton and he fled abroad when King Charles I surrendered three days later (26 April–5 May 1646).

Inverurie ❙ 1308 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce defeated the English at **Loudon Hill** in May 1307, then secured his position in Scotland by marching against John Comyn Earl of Buchan, cousin of John Comyn the Younger who Bruce had murdered for the Scottish throne. At Inverurie, on the Don northwest of Aberdeen, Bruce routed Buchan and his English allies, then ravaged the whole of the Earldom (probably 22 May 1308).

Inverurie ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

Sent to recover Aberdeen from Jacobite rebels, loyal Highlanders under MacLeod of MacLeod and Captain George Munro of Culcain occupied Inverurie, then faced a rebel offensive

from Aberdeen under Lord Lewis Gordon. The government force was routed and driven out. Inverurie was later retaken by the Duke of Cumberland marching towards brutal victory at **Culloden** (23 December 1745).

Ionian Islands ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In June 1797 France gained from Venice the Ionian Islands, off the coast of Greece, which came under attack in September 1798 by a combined Turkish-Russian fleet under Admirals Kadir Bey and Fedor Ushakov. The islands of Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia and St Maure all fell quickly, though **Corfu** held out for four months. The islands were returned to France in 1807 (October 1798).

Ionian Islands ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

With the Ionian Islands off Greece returned to France by Tsar Alexander of Russia in 1807, British General Sir John Oswald recaptured Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca and Cerrigo with little resistance in September 1809. However, there was heavy fighting at the fortress of Amaxichi on St Maura before General Louis Camus surrendered. Corfu was never retaken (22 March–16 April 1810).

Ioannina ❙ 1912–1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Jannina**

Ionkovo ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Bergfriede**

Ipsus ❙ 301 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

In a decisive battle between the successors of Alexander the Great, Antigonus and his son Demetrius, who controlled Asia, were attacked by Lysimachus of Thrace and Seleucus of Babylon. The "Battle of the Kings" at Ipsus, in western Turkey northwest of modern Afyon, saw Antigonus defeated and killed. Demetrius fled, though he later secured Macedonia and his new dynasty ruled until **Pydna**.

Iquique ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

While blockading Iquique, the obsolete Chilean ships *Esmerelda* and *Covadonga* were attacked by the Peruvian ironclads *Huascar* and *Independencia* under Captain Miguel Grau. Despite heroic defence, *Esmerelda* was sunk with heavy losses, including Captain Arturo Prat killed. *Independencia* was lured onto a reef and destroyed and *Huascar* was lost at **Angamos** in October (21 May 1879).

Iran ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

When German forces advancing into Russia threatened the oilfields of Iran, British Generals Charles Harvey and William Slim launched a preemptive invasion from the south, while Russians attacked in the north. After a brief resistance, the Shah ordered a ceasefire and abdicated to his son, ensuring Iranian neutrality and securing the vital Allied supply route to Russia (25–28 August 1941).

Iraq ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

After a pro-Axis coup under Rashi Ali seized power in Iraq, a British brigade landed at Basra and the Iraqi army attacked the British base at **Habbaniyah**. The siege was driven off and, following a further Iraqi defeat at **Fallujah**, Rashid Ali fled from Baghdad. The pro-British Regent Abd al-Ilah resumed government and the Allies turned against Vichy **Syria** and **Lebanon** (1 April–31 May 1941).

Iriba ❙ 1990 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

President Hissen Habré crushed an attempted coup in April 1989, but faced heavy attack in Biltine, when Libyan-backed coup leader Idriss Déby invaded from the Sudan and overwhelmed the border town of Iriba. After heavy losses on both sides, government forces retook Iriba and Déby was pursued into the Sudan. In November, he regrouped and attacked in **Ouaddai** (25 March–6 April 1990).

Iringa ❙ 1894 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

With German East African forces massacred by Hehe rebels at **Lugalo**, new Commissioner

Friedrich von Schele slowly regrouped, then led a large force against Chief Mkwawa's massive fortress at Iringa (in modern Tanzania), which was taken by storm. While most of the Hehe soon surrendered, Mkwawa fought on until 1898 when he was cornered and took his own life (30 October 1894).

Iringa ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

General Kurt Wahle withdrawing south from **Tabora** in German East Africa sent Major Georg Kraut and 2,000 men against Iringa, which had been seized by General Edward Northey advancing from Rhodesia. While the Germans cut off the town and defeated a relief column, a direct attack was repulsed. The British eventually secured the north of the colony (23–30 October 1916).

Irish Bend ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

On the offensive in western Louisiana, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks sent General Cuvier Grover to intercept the Confederates withdrawing upstream from **Fort Bisland,** on the Bayou Teche. The Union force was initially repulsed with costly losses in fierce fighting at Irish Bend, near Franklin, before reinforcements arrived and the Confederates abandoned the field (14 April 1863).

Iron Gates ❙ 86 ❙ Domitian's Dacian War

See **Tapae**

Iron Mountain, China ❙ 630 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

Taking advantage of war between Turkish tribes on the northern border, Tang general Li Jing led an expedition against Xieli of the Eastern Turks, who had previously raided deep into China. Driven out of his base at Danxiang, Xieli withdrew to Iron Mountain (Tieshan), where a one-sided slaughter cost perhaps 10,000 Turks killed. The Tang soon controlled the steppe north of the Gobi (27 March 630).

Iron Mountain, South Africa ❙ 1852 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

As war in Kaffraria drew to a close, British forces prevented reoccupation of the **Waterkloof** in the Amatolas, then Colonel John Michel led a bold assault on a strongly defended position at Iron Mountain. Despite costly initial British losses, the place was taken by storm and the Xhosa dispersed to the north. The great Chiefs Sandile and Macomo surrendered in March 1853 (15 March 1852).

Iron Triangle ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

Following success northwest of Saigon around **Dau Tieng**, 30,000 Americans and South Vietnamese attacked Viet Cong bases in the Iron Triangle, even closer to the capital (Operation Cedar Falls). While most Viet Cong escaped into Cambodia, the Allies bombed and bulldozed the bases, killing up to 700. The Viet Cong later reoccupied the area to launch the **Tet Offensive** (8–26 January 1967).

Irriwaddy ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

With the Japanese "March to Delhi" stopped at **Imphal**, commander Hoyotaro Kimura fell back into Burma to hold the Irriwaddy. While he expected the main British advance north of Mandalay, General Sir William Slim atacked in the south and seized the key city of **Meiktila**. Soon afterwards **Mandalay** also fell, virtually ending the campaign in Burma (January–March 1945).

Irtysh ❙ 1208 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

In his final decisive battle for supremacy over the tribes of Mongolia, Genghis Khan attacked Khan Toqtoa Beki of the Merkit, supported by Kuchlug of the Naiman, who had escaped the defeat at **Khangai**. Toqtoa was defeated and killed in battle on the upper Irtysh, east of Lake Zaysan, while Kuchlug fled to the Kara Khitai. He was finally defeated 12 years later at **Kashgar**.

Irun ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

General Sir George de Lacy Evans recovered from defeat outside San Sebastian at **Oriamendi** (16 March) and led the British Legion east through **Hernani** (14 May) to storm the Carlist position at Irun. **Fuentarrabia**, where he had been bloodily repulsed in July 1836, quickly fell the next day. The British Legion was later disbanded and Evans was knighted for his services in Spain (17 May 1837).

Irurzun ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Bilbao**

Irurzun ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Withdrawing after French defeat at **Vitoria**, General Jean Baptiste d'Erlon's rearguard under General Jean Darmagnac was caught three days later by Lord Wellington's German Hussars as the French tried to cross the Araquil, northwest of Pamplona near Irurzun. During a sharp attack, Darmagnac lost about 100 men and one of only two guns reportedly brought off the battlefield at Vitoria (24 June 1813).

Isandhlwana ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

The British who invaded Zululand against King Cetshwayo set up camp at Isandhlwana then marched on, leaving the unprotected encampment under Colonel Anthony Durnford. Attacked by up to 20,000 warriors led by Matyana, over 600 European soldiers and 500 African irregulars were killed in one of Britain's worst military disasters. Zulus then attacked nearby **Rorke's Drift** (22 January 1879).

Isandula ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

See **Isandhlwana**

Isara ❙ 121 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

When Rome beat the Allobroges near **Avignon**, King Bituitus of the Arverni joined his Gallic allies in a powerful coalition. Later that year, Rome sent a fresh army under Consul Fabius Maximus, who crushed the Gauls at the Isara, possibly the Isère near its junction with the Rhone. Bituitis was later captured and the Allobroges made peace, effectively securing Southern Gaul (August 121 BC).

Isaszeg ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Assuming the offensive at **Hatvan**, new commander General Artur Gorgey led 42,000 Hungarians against 27,000 Croats under Count Joseph Jellacic at Isaszeg, just east of Budapest. While Gyorgy Klapka's Hungarian Corps was driven from the field, General Gorgey secured victory and occupied Godollo next day. The Habsburgs soon lost again at **Waitzen** and **Nagy Sallo** (6 April 1849).

Isfahan ❙ 1050–1051 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

With Khorasan secured at **Dandanaqan** (1040), the Seljuk Toghril Beg determined to secure Isfahan in central Iran. In 1043 and 1046 he made Isfahan submit, but in face of renewed resistance laid siege to the city. After almost a year, Abu Mansur Framarz surrendered, ending the Kakuyid Dynasty, and was rewarded with Yadz. Toghril razed the walls of Isfahan and made it his capital (1050–May 1051).

Isfahan ❙ 1387 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane marched south into Persia against the rebellious Shah Zayn al-Abidin, where he entered the Shah's capital at Isfahan in triumph. However, when some of Tamerlane's troops were killed, he stormed and sacked Isfahan, then ordered the entire population killed. It is claimed that 70,000 skulls were collected and cemented into towers as a warning to future rebels.

Isfahan ❙ 1722 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

After invading Persia, Mahmud Ghilzai of Kandahar routed a Persian army at **Gulnabad**, near Isfahan, then advanced to blockade the capital itself. Crown Prince Tahmasp fled to try and raise a relief army, but after eight months the

starving city surrendered. Shah Sultan Hussein abdicated in favour of Mahmud, who ruled as Shah before he eventually went insane (February–12 October 1722).

Isfahan ❙ 1726 ❙ Turko-Persian War
See **Kiemereh**

Ishibashiyama ❙ 1180 ❙ Gempei War

Despite Minamoto disaster at **Ujigawa** in June, Minamoto Yoritomo gathered a force against Japan's ruling Taira clan, but was attacked west of Yokohama at Ishibashiyama, near Odawara, by troops of Taira Kiyomori under Oba Kagechika. Yoritomo was outnumbered and routed, escaping into the Hakone Mountains. He soon raised a fresh force to fight again at **Fujigawa** (15 September 1180).

Ishiyama Honganji ❙ 1570 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

After defeating his brother-in-law Asai Nagamasa at the **Anegawa** (30 July), Oda Nobunaga came under attack by 3,000 of the Ikko sect from Ishiyama Honganji (now Osaka Castle) and monks from Enryakuji. Nobunaga was beaten, but soon besieged Ishiyama Honganji. In 1571 he destroyed the Enryakuji monastery at Mount Heie and Ishiyama Honganji finally fell in 1580 (November 1570).

Island Number Ten ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union General John Pope and Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote advanced down the Mississippi past Columbus, attacking the fortified Island Number Ten and nearby New Madrid, Missouri, held by Generals John P. McCown and William W. Mackall. New Madrid was abandoned (13 March) and Island Number Ten soon surrendered, leading to the fall of **Memphis** (28 February–8 April 1862).

Islas Formigues ❙ 1285 ❙ French-Aragonese War
See **Las Hormigas**

Isly ❙ 1844 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

Determined to complete the conquest of Algeria after victory at **Smala** in May 1843, France forced Abd-el-Kader to withdraw into Morocco, where he linked up with the Sultan Abd-el-Rahman. In the war's decisive battle, Marshal Thomas Bugeaud routed a superior combined Arab force at the Isly and was created Duke of Isly. Kader escaped and fought on until November 1847 (14 August 1844).

Ismail ❙ 1790 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War
See **Izmail**

Ismailia ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
See **Suez Canal**

Isola del Giglio ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

In support of the French-Savoyard siege of **Orbetello**, on Italy's west coast, Admiral Jean-Armande de Maillé-Brézé attacked a Spanish relief force under Admiral Francisco Diaz Pimienta off Isola del Giglio. With the 27-year-old French leader killed by a cannon ball his deputy, General Louis Foucault Comte de Daugnon, prematurely broke off the attack and the siege was lifted (14 June 1646).

Isola di Ponza ❙ 1435 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Naples
See **Gaeta**

Isonzo ❙ 489 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy
See **Sontius**

Isonzo ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

When Italy entered the war against Austro-Hungary, General Luigi Cadorna attacked Austrian Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf along the Isonzo, north of Trieste. Four successive attacks were repulsed for little gain at the cost of about 280,000 Italian and 160,000 Austrian casualties (23 June–7 July, 18 July–3 August, 18 October–3 November & 10 November–2 December 1915).

Isonzo (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Following four failed attacks along the Isonzo in 1915, Italian commander Luigi Cadorna launched a fifth attack in heavy snow, rain and fog against General Svetozar Boroevic. As before, Cadorna's forces were repulsed by the Austrians, notably around Tolmino and the action had to be called off to meet the Austrian offensive further north around **Asiago** (9–17 March 1916).

Isonzo (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Italian commander Luigi Cadorna repulsed an Austrian offensive around **Asiago** (25 June), then returned to the Isonzo front and launched four more attacks against General Svetozar Boroevic. After early success to seize Gorizio (9 August) the so-called Sixth to Ninth battles achieved little and each side lost about 100,000 men (4–17 August, 14–17 September, 10–12 October & 1–4 November 1916).

Isonzo (1st) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

In the so-called Tenth Battle of Isonzo, reinforced Italian forces under General Luigi Cadorna launched a fresh offensive, which secured some early gains. However, Austrian General Svetozar Boroevic led a powerful counter-offensive and drove the Italians back to their starting point at the cost of perhaps 160,000 Italian and 75,000 Austrian casualties (12 May–8 June 1917).

Isonzo (2nd) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Determined on a fresh offensive on the Isonzo, Italian commander Luigi Cadorna sent General Luigi Capello north from Gorizio, while Emanuele Filibert Duke of Aosta attacked south towards Trieste. The so-called Eleventh Battle of Isonzo saw Capello seize the strategic Bainsizza plateau and Austria had to seek German aid, leading to Italian disaster at **Caporetto** (19 August–12 September 1917).

Issus ❙ 333 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great secured Asia Minor at **Granicus** and **Halicarnassus,** then soon marched east across Turkey to meet a much larger Persian army at Issus, on the Gulf of Iskenderun in Cilicia. Persian King Darius III lost perhaps 50,000 men in a terrible and decisive rout and fled, abandoning his family. Alexander then marched south through Syria to **Tyre** and **Gaza** (November 333 BC).

Issus ❙ 194 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

Emperor Septimius Severus beat his rival Pescennius Niger at **Cyzicus** and **Nicaea** in Asia Minor, then pursued him into Syria later that year for the final, decisive battle. On the Plain of Issus, on the Gulf of Iskenderun, Niger had assembled a much larger army, but his local levies broke and fled in the face of overwhelming casualties. Niger escaped, but was pursued and killed outside Antioch.

Istabulat ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Driving north from **Baghdad**, Anglo-Indian commander Sir Frederick Maude secured **Mushahida**, then sent General Sir William Marshall against more than 7,000 Turks around Istabulat. Severe fighting cost over 2,000 casualties on either side before the Turks withdrew. Nearby Samarra fell next day and the northern front stabilised until the final advance on **Sharqat** (21–22 March 1917).

Itagüí ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Amid continued campaigning in Antioquia, government forces under General Eusebio Borrero fought an inconclusive action at Itagüí, just southwest of Medellín, against rebel Colonel Salvador Córdoba. Soon afterwards, Borrera was defeated and captured at **Garcia**. Later the same year (8 July), Córdoba was executed by General Tomás de Mosquera at Cartago (2 February 1841).

Itala ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Fort Itala**

Italeni ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War
See **Ethaleni**

Italica ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War
A year after disaster in Spain at **Lauron**, Roman Quintus Metellus Pius attacked Lucius Hirtuleius, a lieutenant of the rebel commander Quintus Sertorius, at Italica, just northwest of Seville. Unwisely accepting a pitched battle, Hirtuleius was heavily defeated and was subsequently beaten again and killed near Segovia. Later that year, Metellus joined Gnaeus Pompey advancing towards the **Turia**.

Itamaraca ❙ 1640 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars
Another attempt to recover Pernambuco in Portuguese Brazil saw a large Spanish-Portuguese fleet assembled in Bahia under Fernando Mascarenhas Conde de la Torre. In a four-day running battle north of Recife off Itamaraca, an outnumbered Dutch fleet under Admirals Willem Loos and Jacob Huygens defeated the Spaniards and the Dutch retained **Recife** until 1654 (12–15 January 1640).

Itapirú ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
See **Redencão, Ilha de**

Ita Ybate ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
In a fresh offensive in central Paraguay against President Francisco Solano López, Marshal Luíz Aldes Marquis of Caxias led Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan forces through **Avaí** against Ita Ybate, southeast of Asunción. Despite heavy Allied losses, the Paraguayans were massively defeated. President López fled the battlefield and died in March 1870 at **Cerro Corá** (21–27 December 1868).

Itororó ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance
See **Ytororó**

Itsukushima ❙ 1555 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States
See **Miyajima**

Ituzaingó ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War
After Juan Antonio Lavalleja of Uruguay repudiated annexation by Brazil and secured victory at **Sarandi** in 1825, he sought aid from Argentina, which declared war and sent a force led by General Carlos de Alvear. They routed the Brazilians under Feliberto Marques de Barbacena in a decisive action at Ituzaingó in northeast Argentina and Uruguay soon secured independence (20 February 1827).

Iuka ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
While General Braxton Bragg's Confederate army invaded Kentucky through **Munfordville**, he sent General Sterling Price west to capture Iuka, Mississippi. Attacked by a Union force under General William S. Rosecrans, Price had to withdraw. However the hesitant Rosecrans failed to secure a decisive victory and Price was able to fight again a few weeks later at **Corinth, Mississippi** (19 September 1862).

Ivangorod ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
Russian commander Nikolai Ivanov opened his invasion of Silesia by sending Generals Pavel Plehve and Aleksei Evert to storm the Vistula near Ivangorod. Checked by Count Franz Conrad and Victor Dankl, the Russians were reinforced and attacked again. The Austro-German army was forced back through **Radom** but checked the Russians in December at **Limanowa** (11–26 October 1914).

Ivanovatz ❙ 1805 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising
When Serbs led by Kara George seized **Belgrade**, a Turkish relief force advancing from Nish under Hafiz Pasha was blocked by a tiny Serb force at the village of Ivanovatz, near Cuprija. When Kara George arrived with guns and reinforcements, the Turks were driven back to Nish, where the Pasha died of wounds. Twelve

months later they suffered a more serious defeat at **Misar** (18 August 1805).

Ivantelly ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Echalar**

Ivrea ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

As he crossed the Alps into northern Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte was delayed by the stubborn little fortress of **Bard**, guarding the St Bernard Pass. While some of his force drove forward to attack the town of Ivrea on the Dora, General Jean Lannes took the fortress by bayonet charge, seizing massive Austrian supplies, as the main French army prepared to advance into the Piedmont (23 May 1800).

Ivry ❙ 1590 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

Henry of Navarre claimed the French throne as Henry IV and mounted a final decisive campaign against the Catholic Holy League, led by Charles, Duke of Mayenne. The two large armies met at Ivry (modern Ivry-La-Battaille) near Evreux, where Huguenot artillery destroyed the Catholics with massive losses, except for Swiss mercenaries who negotiated surrender (14 March 1590).

Ivuna ❙ 1888 ❙ Zulu Rebellion

Facing rebellion by uSuthu Chief Dinuzulu, British under Colonel Henry Stabb moved forward to garrison Ivuna, with Mandlazaki ally Zibhebhu in camp at nearby Nduna. Advancing with perhaps 3,000 men, Dinuzulu routed Zibhebhu (who he had beaten in 1884 at **Tshaneni**). Following a previous government loss at **Ceza**, the troops abandoned Ivuna and withdrew to Nkonjeni (23 June 1888).

Ivy Mountain ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John S. Williams was withdrawing towards Virginia after campaigning in eastern Kentucky, when he was met at Ivy Mountain, northeast of Pikeville, by Union forces under General William Nelson and Colonel Joshua W. Sill. Williams lost over 200 casualties in a confused action, though he was able to continue southeast into Virginia (8–9 November 1861).

Iwo Jima ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Advancing north from the **Mariana Islands**, General Harry Schmidt landed over 100,000 men on Iwo Jima, just 650 miles from Tokyo. Brutal action saw the garrison of 23,000 under General Tadamichi Kuribayashi annihilated at a cost of almost 7,000 Americans killed and 18,000 wounded. The island provided vital airfields to support the bombing of Japan (19 February–10 March 1945).

Izmail ❙ 1790 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Driving deep into Turkish territory after **Focsani** and **Rimnik**, Russian General Paul Potemkin besieged the fortress of Izmail at the mouth of the Danube. After months of inaction, General Alexander Suvorov arrived and took the city by storm. The bloody fall of Izmail and the massacre which followed are said to have cost over 50,000 Turkish dead (March–22 December 1790).

Izmir ❙ 1344 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Smyrna**

Izmir ❙ 1402 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Smyrna**

Izmir ❙ 1922 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

See **Smyrna**

Izúcar de Matamoros ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Joseph Lane relieved the siege of **Puebla**, then beat General Joaquin Rea at **Atlixco** (19 October) and pursued his guerrillas through defeat at Tlaxcala to Izúcar de Matamoros, 35 miles southwest of Puebla. Rea was defeated again, with heavy losses in supplies and ammunition and, by early the next year, the Mexican guerrilla campaign was effectively over (23 November 1847).

J

Jabani ❙ 1500 ❙ Persian-Turkoman Wars

Leading a fresh campaign against Shirvan (modern Azerbaijan), Sheikh Ismail of Ardabil in northern Iran attacked Shah Farrukh Yasar, who had killed Ismail's father in battle at **Dartanat** 12 years earlier. At Jabani, near Shemakha, 70 miles west of Baku, Ismail defeated and killed Farrukh Yasar, then defeated the Shirvan-Shah's Turkoman allies at **Sharur** and **Hamadan** (December 1500).

Jackson, Mississippi ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of the siege of **Vicksburg**, on the Mississippi, Union commander Ulysses S. Grant, with Generals William T. Sherman and James B. McPherson, attacked to the east at Jackson, defended by Generals Josiah E. Johnston and John Gregg. Fighting a rearguard action, the Confederates were forced to evacuate. Sherman soon won again further west at **Champion Hill** (14 May 1863).

Jackson, Tennessee ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On campaign in western Tennessee, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest defeated Union cavalry Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Lexington, then next day met Colonel Adolph Englemann further west at Jackson. Although Englemann drove off the Confederates, Forrest continued operating to the north before withdrawing through **Parker's Cross Roads** (19 December 1862).

Jacobovo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte advanced into Russia, his left wing led by Marshal Nicolas Oudinot was unexpectedly attacked by Russians under Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein close to Jacobovo, on the Nischtscha near Polotsk. Oudinot made a fighting withdrawal to **Polotsk**, where he was reinforced for a renewed action against Wittgenstein three weeks later (30 July–1 August 1812).

Jacob's Ford ❙ 1157 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Mallaha**

Jadar ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Cer**

Jaen ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

King Joseph Napoleon won at **Ocaña** in late 1809, then invaded Andalusia and defeated Spanish General Carlos Areizaga in the mountains north of the Guadalquivir around **La Carolina**. Pursuing the survivors across the river, General Francois Sébastiani finally dispersed them in a sharp action at Jaen in northern Granada, then marched west to take Cordova next day (23 February 1810).

Jaffa ❙ 1192 ❙ 3rd Crusade

See **Joppa**

Jaffa ❙ 1772–1773 ❙ Mamluk-Ottoman Wars

Driven out of **Cairo** by his former lieutenant Abu'l-Dhahab, the Great Mamluk Ali Bey fled to his ally Shayk Zahir al-Umar of Acre and supported his siege of Ottoman Jaffa, which held out despite a Russian naval bombardment (6 August). While Abu'l Dhahab sent four ships with supplies, the city was finally starved into surrender. It was retaken two years later (July 1772–17 February 1773).

Jaffa ❙ 1775 ❙ Mamluk Wars

Having defeated his former commander Ali Bey in Egypt at **Salihiyya** (1 May 1773), the Mamluk Abu'l-Dhahab, with Ottoman support, marched against one-time ally Shayk Zahir al-Umar in Palestine. Abu'l Dhahab besieged and captured Jaffa, followed by a terrible massacre. He then died while besieging Acre (8 June) and his lieutenant Murad Bey led the army home (29 May 1775).

Jaffa ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Napoleon Bonaparte marched from Egypt into Syria, where he defeated Mamluks and Albanians at **El Arish** in February before besieging Jaffa. Bonaparte took the coastal city by storm, though a subsequent massacre of about 3,000 prisoners was a notorious stain on his record. He then went north to besiege **Acre** but was repulsed by disease and heavy battle losses (4–7 March 1799).

Jaffa ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

With **Haifa** secured, Zionist forces moved against Jaffa, the port for Tel Aviv, the largest city in Palestine at that time. British General Sir Gordon MacMillan attempted to position troops to halt the advance, but the Arab population fled. After some sharp fighting and a tense confrontation, Jaffa surrendered the day before the creation of the State of Israel (25 April–13 May 1948).

Jaffna ❙ 1619 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars

Following the death of Portuguese puppet King Ethirimanna Cinkam of Jaffna in northern Ceylon—established after victory at **Mannar** in 1591—his nephew Cankili Kumara seized power and secured aid from Calicut. A Portuguese expedition from Colombo under Filipe de Oliveira drove off a fleet from Calicut, then defeated and captured Cankili, ending the Kingdom of Jaffna.

Jagaraga ❙ 1848 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

Facing renewed resistance in northern Bali, previously put down in 1846 at **Singaraja**, a fresh Dutch expedition was launched against the young Prince Gusti Ketut Jelantik of Belelung. Lured into pursuing the Balinese to an inland fort at Jagaraga, the over-confident Dutch lost more than 200 men killed and withdrew. They returned to **Jagaraga** a year later with a much larger force (June 1848).

Jagaraga ❙ 1849 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

To avenge a humiliating defeat by Balinese troops at **Jagaraga**, Dutch administrators in Java gathered a force of over 8,000 men and returned to the Kingdom of Buleleng, where Prince Gusti Ketut Jelantik was killed in the defeat of his army at Jagaraga, southeast of **Singaraja**. The Raja of Buleleng again sued for peace, giving the Netherlands control of the northern coast of Bali (16 August 1849).

Jagdalak (1st) ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

With Amir Dost Muhammad of Afghanistan deposed following defeat at **Ghazni** in 1839, his son Akbar Khan later besieged the British in **Kabul**, forcing their surrender in return for free passage. Passing through the Khurd-Kabul Pass to Jagdalak and Gandamak, General William Elphinstone's commander and its followers were massacred. Only one survivor reached **Jalalabad** (12–13 January 1842).

Jagdalak (2nd) ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Marching back into Afghanistan to punish Akbar Khan for his massacre of British soldiers and civilians from **Kabul**, General Sir George Pollock's Army of Retribution captured Gandamak, then advanced against about 4,000 Ghilzais above Jagdalak, east of the Khyber Pass. A disciplined attack defeated and scattered the Afghans and Pollock marched towards **Tezin** (8 September 1842).

Jagdispur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Rebel leader Kunwar Singh withdrew southwest from defeat at **Arrah** (3 August) to his hereditary stronghold at Jagdispur, west of Patna, where he attempted to block the pursuing forces of Major Vincent Eyre. Taking a defensive position with 3,000 men just outside Jagdispur near the village of Dullaur, Kunwar Singh was defeated and fled and Eyre took the town (12 August 1857).

Jagdispur (1st) ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Defeated at **Azamgarh** and **Maniar**, rebel leader Kunwar Singh reached Jagdispur, east of Patna, to join his brother Amar. A British force which advanced from Arrah under Captain Arthur Le Grand to intercept the rebel was defeated in a confused jungle action, with 130 killed, including Le Grand. Kunwar died three days later of wounds, apparently suffered at Maniar (23 April 1858).

Jagdispur (2nd) ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

When rebel leader Kunwar Singh died of wounds after the victory at Jagdispur, his brother Amar Singh advancing towards Arrah was intercepted near Jagdispur by General Sir Edward Lugard. Amar Singh was defeated and driven off and Lugard occupied Jagdispur next day. He then drove the defeated rebels from the jungle to the west and south with victory at **Dalippur** (9 May 1858).

Jahazi ❙ 1889 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

See **Bagamoyo**

Jahrah ❙ 1920 ❙ Saudi-Kuwait War

During border war between Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh and Salim ibn Mubarak of Kuwait, Faisal al-Dawish and his Ikhwan warriors won at **Hamad**, then advanced north on Jahrah, 20 miles west of Kuwait town. In a famous defence, Salim held the town despite heavy losses. After British intervention, Aziz made peace and turned on his old Rashidi foes at **Hail** (October 1920).

Jaitak ❙ 1814–1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

British forces north of Chandigarh were repulsed by Gurkha General Amar Singh Thapa at **Mangu**, while further east near Nahan his son Ranjor Singh held the fortress of Jaitak against General Gabriel Martindell. After costly assaults and failing to secure the blockade, Martindell was dismissed. However, defeat at **Malaon** finally led Ranjor Singh to surrender (26 December 1814–21 May 1815).

Jaitpur ❙ 1729 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

While Maratha forces were seizing Malwa after **Amjhera** (November 1728), Peshwa Baji Rao I marched to aid King Chhatrasal of Bundelkhand against Mughal General Muhammad Khan Bangash of Allahabad. Near Jaitpur, east of Jhansi, Muhammad Khan was defeated, along with his son Qaim Khan arriving with reinforcements, which secured Bundelkhand against the empire (18 April 1729).

Jajau ❙ 1707 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

As the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb, his eldest son Muazim (known as Shah Alam) returned from Afghanistan to claim the throne. At Jajau near Agra, he defeated and killed the second son, Prince Azam and took the throne as Emperor Bahadur Shah. Eighteen months later he defeated and killed his other brother Kambakhsh at **Hyderabad** (12 June 1707).

Jajce ❙ 1464 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

On a fresh offensive into Bosnia, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II took 30,000 men and a huge

siege train against Emrich of Zapolya defending the strategic fortress of Jajce (Yaytse), south of Banyaluka. Despite massive mining and bombardment, the final Turkish assault was heavily repulsed. With King Mathias of Hungary approaching, Mehmed then abandoned the siege (10 July–24 August 1464).

Jakarta ❙ 1619 ❙ Early Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Driven off by the British at **Bantam** in western Java, Dutch Governor Jan Pieterszoon Coen withdrew to the Moluccas, then returned with 16 ships and 1,200 men to attack the Prince of Jakarta, who was besieging the Dutch fortress east of Bantam, near Jakarta. Following a bloody assault and massacre, Jakarta was destroyed and the Dutch built the new city of **Batavia** (28–30 May 1619).

Jalalabad ❙ 1710 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Banda Singh Bahadur resolved to recover a large number of Sikh prisoners and marched against Jalalabad, south of Sarahanpur, held by local Mughal ruler Jalal Khan and a Pathan army. After a terrible four-day battle, the Pathans withdrew into the city. Facing strong walls and the onset of the rains, Banda raised his siege. Soon afterwards the Sikh prisoners were all killed (July 1710).

Jalalabad ❙ 1841–1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

After capturing Jalalabad, east of the Khyber, General Sir Robert Sale held off up to 6,000 Afghans under Akbar Khan, son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad. A brilliant counter-attack against Akbar Khan's camp finally defeated and repulsed the Afghans, though Brigadier William Dennie was killed. General Sir George Pollock's force arrived a week later (13 November 1841–7 April 1842).

Jalalabad ❙ 1989 ❙ Afghan Civil War

Soon after the withdrawal of Soviet ground troops from Afghanistan, Mujahaden forces under Gulbuddin Hekmatyar attacked Jalalabad, held for the Russian-backed Kabul government by Chief of Staff General Assef Delawar. After a ten-week siege, Russian air attack forced the Mujahaden to withdraw. Jalalabad was not captured until **Kabul** fell in April 1992 (March–April 1989).

Jalandhar ❙ 1298 ❙ Mongol Invasions of India

A claimed 100,000 Mongols under the leader Kadar invaded northern India, where they marched against Ala-ud-dun, Sultan of Dehli. Southeast of Lahore at Jalandhar (modern Jullundur), the Mongols were heavily defeated by the Sultan's Generals Ulugh Khan and Zafar Khan and withdrew. An even larger Mongol invasion was defeated a year later at **Kili** (5 February 1298).

Jalna ❙ 1679 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

See **Samgamner**

Jalula ❙ 637 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

After Persian disaster at **Qadisiyya** and **Madain**, Khurrazad and Mihran determined to hold Jalula, near modern Baghdad, against a large Muslim siege by Hashim ibn Utbah. With Persia routed in terrible defeat, conquest of Mesopotamian Iraq was virtually complete. Caliph Omar then regrouped before advancing into the Persian highlands for victory at **Nehavend** in 641(April–October 637).

Jamaica ❙ 1655 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

English Admiral Sir William Penn failed in an assault on Spain's West Indian colony of **Santo Domingo** in April, then took his fleet and troops under Colonel Robert Venables against Jamaica, where they landed after a brief bombardment. The main fortress surrendered next day and the island was soon conquered, remaining a British possession until independence in 1962 (10–17 May 1655).

James Island ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Secessionville**

Jameson Raid ❙ 1896 ❙ Jameson's Raid
See **Krugersdorp**

Jamestown ❙ 1622 ❙ Powhatan Indian Wars
When white settlers in Virginia executed an Indian accused of murder, Opechancanough, leader of the Algonquin confederation founded by his later brother Powhatan, led a surprise attack on Jamestown. The raid killed 347, including 68 women and children, representing almost one in ten of the population of the young colony. The settlers struck back in 1625 at **Pamunkey** (22 March 1622).

Jamestown ❙ 1676 ❙ Bacon's Rebellion
Amid virtual civil war in colonial Virginia, Nathaniel Bacon was declared a rebel after an unauthorised attack on Indians at **Occaneechee Island**. Marching with 500 men against Jamestown, Bacon defeated the forces of Governor Sir William Berkeley, then burned the Virginian capital. He died soon afterwards and Berkeley was later recalled after hanging many rebels (18 September 1676).

Jamestown Ford ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution
Withdrawing through Virginia, British commander General Charles Earl Cornwallis ambushed part of Marquis Marie de Lafayette's army under General Anthony Wayne at Jamestown Ford on the James near Green Spring. Very hard fighting cost heavy casualties before Wayne eventually counter-attacked and withdrew. Earl Cornwallis marched on to New York and later **Yorktown** (6 July 1781).

Jamkhed ❙ 1560 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates
When Husain Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar invaded Bijapur, Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur fled to Hindu Vijayanagar, where King Rama Raya joined forces with Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda. The allies advanced on Ahmadnagar and to the southeast at Jamkhed, Nizam Shah was defeated and sued for peace. Ibrahim later supported a fresh offensive by Husain and was defeated at **Kondavidu**.

Jammu ❙ 1712 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars
After Banda Singh Bahadur ambushed and killed the Mughal leader Shams Khan (June 1711), he was defeated at Parsur near Sialkot by Mughal General Muhammad Amin Khan who pursued the Sikh north to Jammu. Banda was heavily defeated in a large-scale attack (with a reported 500 Sikh heads sent to Lahore), though he later counter-attacked to besiege Sadhaura (22 January 1712).

Jamrud ❙ 1738 ❙ Persian Invasion of India
At the peak of Persian expansion, Emperor Nadir Shah captured Afghanistan and took 50,000 men into India via the Tsatsobi Pass, bypassing a Mughal Governor of **Kabul** at the Khyber Pass. Taking the Indians in the rear near Jamrud, the Persians inflicted a costly defeat, then took Peshawar and Lahore before advancing on Delhi for decisive battle at **Karnal** in February (26 November 1738).

Jamrud ❙ 1837 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars
Following Sikh annexation of **Peshawar** in 1834, General Hari Singh built a strong fortress at the mouth of the Khyber Pass at Jamrud. Attempting to recover Peshawar, Dost Muhammad of Kabul sent his son Muhammad Akbar Khan, who was defeated outside Jamrud. Though Hari Singh was killed, the Sikh garrison held out and Akbar raised the siege and withdrew (30 April 1837).

Jand ❙ 1218 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan
As the Mongol Genghis Khan prepared his offensive against the Khwarezmian Empire, his son Juchi and General Subetai pursued their old rivals the Merkit into Kazakhstan. East of the Aral Sea, they met Sultan Muhammad II of Khwarezm advancing from Jand (near modern Kzyl-Ordu) on the Syr Darya. Following a bloody but indecisive action, Muhammad withdrew to **Samarkand**.

Jankau ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Swedish Marshal Lennart Torstensson advancing from the Elbe was intercepted southwest of Prague at Jankau, near Tabor, by a Bavarian-Austrian army under Generals Melchior Hatzfeld and Johann van Werth. In a brilliant Swedish victory—with Hatzfeld captured and Count Johann von Gotz killed—the Bavarian army was routed and Torstensson briefly threatened Vienna itself (5 March 1645).

Jannina ❙ 1912–1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

With Thessalonica in Turkish Macedonia secured, Greek General Constantine Sapountzakis advanced to besiege Jannina, where he lost many men in costly assaults on surrounding forts, including **Bizani**. Prince Constantine then arrived to rebuild his force. A massive bombardment and assault finally forced Essad Pasha to surrender the city (12 December 1912–5 March 1913).

Jannitsa ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Turkish forces withdrawing from defeat at **Sarandáporon** made a stand at Jannista (modern Yenitsá) to block Prince Constantine of **Greece**, northwest of Thessalonica. His advance units were checked, but a major assault next day threw the Turks back. A week later, Hassan Taksin Pasha surrendered Thessalonica, along with 25,000 men, 70 guns and munitions (1–2 November 1912).

Janos Massacre ❙ 1851 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Mexican Colonel José Maria Carrasco and 400 soldiers crossed from Sonora into Chihuahua in northern Mexico, where they attacked the Chiricahua Apache camp of Mangas Coloradas at Janos on the Rio de Casas, while the warriors were away hunting. About 30 Indians were killed with others kidnapped and enslaved. The Apache were avenged a year later in an attack further west at **Arizpe** (5 March 1851).

Janowiec ❙ 1606 ❙ Zebrzydowski's Rebellion

When Sigismund III of Poland tried to increase Royal power, he was opposed by nobles led by Mikolaj Zebrzydowski, Palatine of Cracow. Facing civil war, the King sent his army against the rebels and after a confrontation at Janowiec, on the Vistula west of Lublin, the insurrectionists were pardoned on condition of allegiance. They renewed rebellion next year and were routed at **Guzów** (October 1606).

Janvilliers ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Vauchamps**

Jaomodo ❙ 1696 ❙ Chinese-Mongol Wars

Following action against the Qing at **Ulan Butong** (1690), Galdan of the Zunghar Mongols again moved east and the Kangxi Emperor led a massive converging offensive across the Gobi. North of the Kerulen at Jaomodo, Galdan suffered a terrible defeat and died the following year. Victory stabilised China's northern border until a fresh Chinese offensive ended in 1731 at **Hoton Nor** (12 June 1696).

Japan Sea ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Ulsan**

Jarama ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Stalemated north of Madrid at **Corunna Road**, Nationalist Generals Luis Orgaz and José Varela tried a fresh attack southeast of the capital in the Jarama Valley. Republicans under General Sebastián Pozas and later General José Miaja fell back after heavy losses on both sides, but finally held the line. In March they checked the Nationalists again at **Guadalajara** (6–27 February 1937).

Jarbuiyah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

Smarting from defeat at **Rustumiyah** (24 July), British General Frank Coningham was ordered to evacuate Diwaniyah and withdraw north to **Hillah**, south of Baghdad. Repairing the railway as he went, Coningham met a strong Arab force attempting to hold the bridge at Jarbuiyah. They were driven off with heavy losses and his large rail convoy reached Hillah two days later (5 August 1920).

Jargeau ❙ 1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk was defeated and driven off from the long English siege of **Orleans** and withdrew east to nearby Jargeau, captured the previous October by his brother Sir John de la Pole. However, Suffolk was forced to surrender the city to besieging French forces under Jeanne d'Arc and Jean Duke of Alencon. He and his brother were taken prisoner (12 June 1429).

Jarnac ❙ 1569 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion

When Catherine de Medici attempted to arrest Huguenot leaders Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé and Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, the flimsy peace failed and Henry of Anjou led a large Catholic army into the field. At Jarnac, near the Charente, Henry and Marshal Gaspard de Tavannes surprised and defeated the Protestants. Condé was taken prisoner and murdered (13 March 1569).

Jarrab ❙ 1915 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

See **Jirab**

Jarville ❙ 1477 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss War

See **Nancy**

Jasini ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

Following British disaster at **Tanga**, General Michael Tighe in Mombasa sent a force, which occupied Jasini, just inside German East Africa (25 December 1914). The Anglo-Indian garrison later repulsed German Colonel Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, but had to surrender after a second determined German assault. A relief column arrived just hours too late and was driven off (12–19 January 1915).

Jask ❙ 1620 ❙ Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars

To help protect trade in the Persian Gulf, four British ships met Portuguese Admiral Rui Freire de Andrade near Jask, east of Hormuz. The Portuguese withdrew after an indecisive first action, but in a second battle Andrade was badly defeated (though British commander Andrew Shilling was fatally wounded). Two years later, British and Persian forces attacked **Hormuz** (17 & 28 December 1620).

Jasmund ❙ 1676 ❙ Scania War

When Christian V of Denmark sided with the Netherlands against France and her ally Sweden, the brilliant Danish Admiral Niels Juel sailed against a 30-strong Swedish fleet off Jasmund, near Rügen, where the inexperienced Swedish Admiral Lorenz Creutz was defeated. Despite Danish defeats on land, within a year Juel achieved further naval victories at **Oland** and **Koge** (25 May 1676).

Jasna Gora ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

After Charles X of Sweden captured **Warsaw** and **Cracow**, General Burkhardt Müller was blocked further west at the Pauline monastery of Jasna Gora at Czestochowa, held by Prior Augustin Kordecki, with Stefan Zamoiski and Pyotr Czarniecki. Charles withdrew after a brave defence, which rallied Polish resistance, but in 1657 he returned to retake Warsaw (18 November–24 December 1655).

Jassy ❙ 1620 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

Intervening to support a revolt by Gaspar Graziani of Moldavia, Poland sent veteran Hetman Stanislas Zolkiewski and Polish regulars to join Cossacks and Moldavians to defeat a Turk-Tatar force on the Pruth at Jassy (modern Iasi, Romania). Zolkiewski's allies abandoned him after the victory and an Ottoman army under Osman II pursued the Poles north to defeat at **Cecora** (20 September 1620).

Jassy-Kishinev ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Russian Generals Rodion Malinovksy and Fedor Tolbukhin cleared the southern Ukraine, then advanced on Romania, attacking Germans and Romanians under General Johannes Freissner along the Dniester between Jassy and Kishinev. When the Russians broke through, Romania changed sides and German forces began to withdraw from the **Balkans** (20–30 August 1944).

Játiva ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Franco-Spanish commander Marshal James Duke of Berwick advanced from victory at **Almanza** and sent Claude-Francois Bidal Chevalier d'Asfeld to besiege Játiva, southwest of Valencia. When the town fell by storm, the English garrison held out in the citadel before capitulating. Játiva was sacked and razed, its destruction symbolising suppression of rebellion in Valencia (5–24 May 1707).

Jaunpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Marching southeast from Lucknow to relieve besieged **Azamgarh**, General Sir Edward Lugard was blocked just northwest of Jaunpur at the village of Tigra by 3,000 rebels under Ghulaum Husain. Despite exhaustion from marching in intense heat, the British attacked at once. The rebels were routed and fled, leaving 80 dead, while Lugard continued on to relieve **Azamgarh** (10 April 1858).

Java ❙ 1293 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Singhasari**

Java ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **East Indies**

Java Sea ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

After the Japanese victory in **Lombok Strait** in the **East Indies**, a large invasion force for Java under Admiral Takeo Takagi was met in the Java Sea by an Australian, British, Dutch and American force under Admiral Karel Doorman. Two Allied cruisers and four destroyers were sunk, with Doorman lost. Just days later, the surviving cruisers were sunk in the **Sunda Strait** (27 February 1942).

Jawra Alipur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

The same day as the capture of **Gwalior** by General Sir Hugh Rose, General Robert Napier and 600 men marched west to nearby Jawra Alipur, where he intercepted Tantia Topi, with the remains of his army defeated at **Morar** and survivors from Gwalior. Enfiladed by artillery, the rebels broke and fled before Napier's cavalry charge, abandoning 25 guns and massive military stores (20 June 1858).

Jaxartes ❙ 329 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great defeated Persia at **Gaugamela** (331 BC), then invaded Turkestan and advanced east to the Jaxartes (Sir Darya), where he founded Alexandria/Khojent (modern Leninabad). Threatened by Turkoman Scythians, Alexander stormed over the river and inflicted a heavy defeat. He then returned to Samarkand to repulse Spitamenes of Sogdia and in 327 BC captured the **Sogdian Rock**.

Jazmin ❙ 1876 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Mexico

Early in a new rising against President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada, 4,000 rebels in **Oaxaca** led by General Fidencio Hernandez attacked 1,000 Federal troops under General Ignacio Alatorre at Cerro del Jazmin, south of Puebla. Alatorre withdrew to nearby Yanhuitlan, where the rebels were routed with losses for the day of about 900. He won again in May at **San Juan Epatlán** (18 February 1876).

Jebel Akhdar ❙ 1958 ❙ Imam Revolt

Omani rebel Talib ibn Ali recovered from defeat at **Rustaq** in 1955 and returned from exile to help his brother Imam Ghalib renew rebellion against Sultan Said ibn Taymur. Responding to an appeal for military aid, a British SAS battalion arrived to attack the rebels cornered on the Jebel Akhdar plateau, southwest of Muscat. After fierce fighting, the stronghold fell and the rebels fled (January 1959).

Jebel Akhdar ❙ 1971 ❙ Dhofar War

After prolonged leftist rebellion in southern Oman's Dhofar, new Sultan Qabus ibn Said sought additional British aid and an SAS battalion and local forces under Colonel Johnny Watts advanced onto the precipitous Jebel Akhdar plateau. Attacking against very well-

armed guerrillas, the Allies finally took the Jebel after costly losses on both sides and the rebels withdrew (October 1971).

Jebel Libni ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

As Israelis on the coast attacked **Rafa**, further inland, General Avraham Yoffe led his tanks through supposedly impassable soft sand dunes to surprise and defeat Egypt at Bir Lahfan, then advanced on one of the main forward bases in the Sinai at Jebel Libni. A bold night attack routed General Osman Nasser's Egyptians and Yoffe raced southwest to **Mitla Pass** (6 June 1967).

Jeddah ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Soon after Sharif Hussein, Emir of Mecca, proclaimed the Arab Revolt against Turkey in the **Hejaz**, he attacked the key Red Sea port of Jeddah. Following a six-day bombardment by British warships offshore, a land assault forced the Turkish garrison to surrender. Jeddah was the first major centre in the Hejaz to fall to Sharifi forces and the port became a major Arab supply base (17 June 1916).

Jeddah ❙ 1925 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

See **Medina**

Jehol ❙ 1933 ❙ Manchuria Incident

See **Great Wall**

Jemappes ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When Archduke Charles of Austria failed at the siege of **Lille** (6 October) he withdrew to winter quarters at Jemappes, west of Mons in the Austrian Netherlands. Defending entrenched positions, his outnumbered Austrians were soon routed by French General Charles-Francois Dumouriez, who marched into Brussels a week later to gain Belgium for the Republic (6 November 1792).

Jemmingen ❙ 1568 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Soon after Spanish defeat at **Heiligerlee** at the start of the Netherlands War, Don Fernando Alvarez, Duke of Alva marched into the northern Netherlands and drew Louis of Nassau, brother of William of Orange, into combat at Jemmingen (modern Jemgum) near Emden. The Dutch were utterly routed in a one-sided disaster and Spain crushed the rebellion in Friesland (21 July 1568).

Jena ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army converged on Prussia, King Frederick William III divided his force and the greater part was defeated by Marshal Louis Davout at **Auerstadt**. The same day, Bonaparte heavily defeated the smaller Prussian force under Prince Friedrich-Ludwig of Hohenloe, 15 miles south at Jena. The twin defeats virtually knocked Prussia out of the war (14 October 1806).

Jenar ❙ 1751 ❙ Later Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Intervening in a Javanese war of succession, Dutch commander Johan von Hohendorff sent Major Hendrik de Clerq against rebel leader Mangkubumi. Attacked at the Bogowonto River near Jenar, de Clerq's Javanese allies fled and he was killed, with his column virtually destroyed. The Dutch eventually recognised Mangkubumi and gained territory in northern Java (12 December 1751).

Jenin ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

After failing near **Gesher** (22 May), Iraqi forces regrouped and advanced strongly further south across the Jordan towards Jenin. Met by Israeli Colonel Moshe Carmel, victor of **Haifa**, a major battle developed and the Iraqis brought up reinforcements and aircraft. They were eventually forced to withdraw, though they held positions outside Jenin until the First Truce (28 May–9 June 1948).

Jenin ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

On the offensive in the north, Israeli General Elad Peled and tank commander Colonel Moshe Bar-Kochva attacked Jenin, defended by Jordanian Colonel Awad el Khalid and armour led by General Runkun al-Ghazi. Some of the heaviest fighting of the war took place in the southwest around Kabatiya before Jenin fell. The Jews then turned south towards **Nablus** (5–7 June 1967).

Jenipapo ❙ 1823 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

Facing insurgents in northern Brazil in Piauí, Portuguese Governor, Major João José de Cunha Fidié, marched against rebels at Jenipapo, near Campo Maior, and secured a hard-fought victory. However, Fidié suffered losses he could not replace and had to withdraw west across the Parnaiba to siege at Caixas. He later capitulated (31 July 1823) after the fall of **Salvador** (March 1823).

Jenkins' Ferry ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union General Frederick Steele marched across Arkansas to capture Camden, then lost men and supplies at **Poison Spring** and **Marks' Mills** and began retreating north through Princeton. On the Saline at Jenkins' Ferry, he drove off repeated Confederate attacks under General E. Kirby Smith, then crossed the River and took his failed expedition back to Little Rock (30 April 1864).

Jerba ❙ 1560 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Djerba**

Jericho ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

With **Jerusalem** secured (December 1917), Sir Edmund Allenby sent Australian and New Zealand cavalry under General Charles Cox northeast against Jericho. After storming advanced positions, the horsemen outflanked the entrenchments and attacked from the rear. Jericho quickly fell and a major Turkish counter-offensive in July was repulsed at **Abu Tellul** (19–21 February 1918).

Jericho Mills ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **North Anna**

Jerusalem ❙ 597 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

After driving Egypt from Judah at **Carchemish**, King Nebuchadrezzar of Babylon faced revolt by King Jehoiakim and attacked Jerusalem. When the king died during the siege, his son Jehoiachin surrendered and was deported to Babylon. Nebuchadrezzar appointed Zedekiah as King, but when Zedekiah revolted ten years later, Nebuchadrezzar returned and destroyed Jerusalem (16 March 597 BC).

Jerusalem ❙ 587–586 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

King Zedekiah of Judah revolted against his overlord, Nebuchadrezzar of Babylon who returned to finally settle with Jerusalem. During a long siege Zedekiah escaped, but was captured and blinded. A month later Babylonian General Nebuzaradan stormed the city, which was sacked and burned. The citizens were then deported to Babylon, ending the Kingdom of Judah.

Jerusalem ❙ 70 ❙ Jewish Rising against Rome

As Rome moved to crush rebellion in Judea, General Vespasian was proclaimed Emperor and he left his son, Titus Flavius Vespasianus to lay siege to Jerusalem, which suffered extreme losses through assault and starvation. Titus finally stormed Jersualem, destroying much of the city and massacring its population. Two years later Roman forces besieged **Masada** (May–September 70).

Jerusalem ❙ 614 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Three years after capturing **Antioch**, Persians under General Shahbaraz advanced along the coast from Ceasarea and besieged Jerusalem. After failed negotiations the city was taken by storm and sacked, with claims of up to 50,000 killed. Patriarch Zacharias and thousands of prisoners were taken to Persia, along with

Rome's most precious relic, a supposed fragment of the True Cross (April–May 614).

Jerusalem ❙ 638 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

With **Damascus** recaptured after his second great victory at the **Yarmuk** in 636, Muslim conqueror Khalid ibn al-Walid, supported by veteran General Abu Obaidah, turned against Jerusalem, the remaining key city. A severe four-month siege, with continuous attacks and counter-attacks, made the Patriarch Sophonius finally surrender the city. Khalid then marched north against **Aleppo**.

Jerusalem ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

Fatimid Egyptian Vizier al-Afdal took advantage of a Turkish loss to Crusaders at **Antioch** (December 1097) to move against Suqman ibn Artuq, Amir of Jerusalem, who held out for six weeks against a large-scale siege before yielding the city. Despite defeating the Turks, the Egyptians held Jerusalem for less than a year before losing it to the forces of the First Crusade (July–August 1098).

Jerusalem ❙ 1099 ❙ 1st Crusade

The Crusader army under Godfrey of Bouillon and Raymond of Toulouse advanced from the capture of **Antioch** through Syria to attack Jerusalem, which was defended by a Fatimid garrison under Ala-al-adin. When Jerusalem was taken by storm after a bloody month-long siege, the city's Muslims and Jews were butchered and Godfrey was elected Guardian (7 June–15 July 1099).

Jerusalem ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Two months after Crusader disaster at **Hattin**, Kurdish-Muslim conqueror Saladin besieged Jerusalem, held by a scratch garrison under Balian of Ibelin. The city surrendered after a two-week siege, but unlike the massacre which followed the Crusader victory in 1099, Saladin accepted ransom for the Christian populace and permitted them to leave (20 September–2 October 1187).

Jerusalem ❙ 1244 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

When Emperor Frederick II and his Sixth Crusade returned to Europe, the Kingdom of Jerusalem was weakened by years of civil war and the city was attacked by the Khwarezmian army, previously driven out of Persia by the Mongols. The garrison surrendered after a violent assault and it was not until 1917 that Jerusalem was again captured by a Christian army (11 July–23 August 1244).

Jerusalem ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

British commander Sir Edmund Allenby drove north along the coast from **Gaza** to seize Jaffa after victory at **Junction Station**, then wheeled northeast to outflank Jerusalem. General Philip Chetwode secured a bloody victory just west of the city on the heights of Nebi-Samweil and Jersualem fell after two days. A Turkish counter-attack two weeks later failed at **Tel el Ful** (9 December 1917).

Jerusalem (1st) ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

As the British left Jerusalem, Jews under Colonel David Shaltiel seized most of the new city, then attempted to take the old walled city, now reinforced by the Arab Legion under Sir John Glubb. With Jerusalem itself effectively under Arab siege, Jewish troops in the Old Quarter were driven back in fierce house-to-house fighting and were finally forced to surrender (16–28 May 1948).

Jerusalem (2nd) ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

During the so-called Ten Days Offensive, Jews under Colonel David Shaltiel launched a fresh offensive to regain the Old City on the supposed 2,500th anniversary of the breaching of the walls of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar's Babylonians. Very heavy fighting saw the Jews repulsed by the Arab Legion and Jerusalem remained divided until the Six Day War of 1967 (9–18 July 1948).

Jerusalem ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

Opening Jordan's attack on Israel, Brigadier Sherif Zeid Ben Shaker advanced on Jerusalem, where the old city was held by Jordanian Brigadier Ata Ali. Intense fighting developed as Israeli General Uzi Narkiss and Colonel Mordechai Gurr counter-attacked in force. With approaching Arab tanks destroyed by Israeli jets, the Jews stormed and reoccupied the city (5–7 June 1967).

Jerusalem Plank Road ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On an offensive against the Weldon Railroad, south of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, Union Generals Horatio G. Wright and David B. Birney were met in a counter-attack on the Jerusalem Plank Road by Confederate Generals Ambrose P. Hill and William Mahone. The Union advance was driven off, but fighting on the railroad resumed at **Sappony Church** and **Reams Station** (21–24 June 1864).

Jetersville ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Amelia Springs**

Jhansi ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose marched north from **Sagar** through **Madanpur** to besiege and bombard the mountain fortress city of Jhansi, held by 12,000 rebels under the Rani of Jhansi. Two days after turning to defeat a relief force at the **Betwa**, Rose took the fortress by assault, followed by deadly retribution for an earlier massacre. The Rani escaped to **Kalpi** (21 March–3 April).

Jhelum ❙ 326 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

See **Hydaspes**

Jiangkou ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

On the offensive in Guangxi after losing at **Jintian** (1 January), new Imperial Commissioner Li Xingyuan sent Generals Xiang Rong and Zhou Fengqi against rebel Taiping headquarters at Jiangkou (Chiang-kou), west of Pingnan. The Imperial attack was repulsed with over 1,000 killed. When the rebels later withdrew west, the enraged Xiang Rong sacked and burned the town (February 1851).

Jiangling ❙ 1236 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

Following the Mongol conquest of northern China, their former Song allies began seizing territory and the Mongol brothers Koten and Kochu, grandsons of Genghis Khan, took a large army into Hubei. On the Yangzi near Jiangling (modern Jingzhou), they were defeated by Song General Meng Hong (who helped capture **Kaifeng** in 1233). The Southern Song were later destroyed by Kubilai.

Jiangsu ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Nationalist commander Chiang Kai-shek ended an American-brokered truce by launching the massive Jiangsu (Kiangsu) offensive in northern China against Communist General Chen Yi. With huge superiority in men and equipment, Chiang took major cities including Chengde and Zhangjiakou plus parts of Manchuria, then announced a unilateral ceasefire (10 July–8 November 1946).

Jiankang ❙ 548–549 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties

Following the death of Gao Huan of Eastern Wei, General Hou Jing rebelled and handed **Yingchuan** to Western Wei, then turned south across the Yangzi to besiege Jiankang (Chien-k'ang, modern Nanjing), capital of Emperor Wudi of Southern Liang. Despite a brave, prolonged defence by Yang Kan, the city finally fell. Hou Jing later made himself Emperor, but was soon driven out and killed.

Jiankang ❙ 589 ❙ Wars of the Six Dynasties

With northern China reunited after the fall of **Taiyuan** (577), the throne was taken by Yangjiang who established the Sui Dynasty, then turned against the ailing Chen Dynasty in the

south. A bold land and river offensive converged on the Chen capital Jiankang (Chien-k'ang, modern Nanjing), which fell after heavy fighting. The Sui then reunited north and south after almost four centuries of fragmentation.

Jicaral ❙ 1839 ❙ Central American National Wars

In the break-up of the Central American Federation, Conservative forces from Honduras under Francisco Ferrera, aided by Nicaragua, invaded eastern El Salvador against Liberal President Francisco Morazán. The Allies defeated Morazán at Jicaral, just east of San Miguel. However, the following month to the northwest at **Espiritu Santo** they were defeated and driven out (19 March 1839).

Jicin ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Gitschin**

Jidballi ❙ 1904 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

Capping victory at **Daratoleh** (April 1903), Britain sent a fourth expedition under General Charles Egerton to Somaliland, the largest so far against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan. Decisive action east of Olesan at Jidballi saw the Dervishes driven off then pursued and killed by Somali levies. After a small force stormed his fortress at **Illig** (21 April) the absent Mullah sued for peace (10 January 1904).

Jidda ❙ 1925 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

See **Medina**

Jieqiao ❙ 191 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

Amid civil war which led to the fall of the Han, the northern warlord Gongsun Zan advanced to meet his rival Yuan Shao south of the Jie Bridge (Jieqiao) on the Qing River in modern Hebei. Yuan's disciplined vanguard under Qu Yi repulsed Gongsun's cavalry and Yuan won a decisive victory. Gongsun was eventually defeated and committed suicide (199) and in 200 Yuan Shao was stopped at **Guandu**.

Jijelli ❙ 1664 ❙ North African War of Louis XIV

In the war against Barbary pirates, a French squadron led by Francois de Vendome Duke of Beaufort landed and captured the small Algerian port of Jijelli (modern Jijel), on the Gulf of Bougie. Turkish and Arab forces in Algiers made Beaufort beat a hasty withdrawal, though defeats at sea the following year persuaded the Dey of Algiers to make peace with France (22 July 1664).

Jijiga ❙ 1977 ❙ Ogaden War

Somali forces supporting separatist rebels in southeast Ethiopia, crossed into the Ogaden from Hargeisa and advanced on Jijiga, where their initial assault was driven off with heavy losses in men and tanks. Reinforced from **Dire Dawa** they attacked again and the Ethiopian army mutinied and withdrew. The Somalis then advanced west through **Marda** towards **Harer** (August–10 September 1977).

Jijiga ❙ 1978 ❙ Ogaden War

With Somali forces advancing deep into the northern Ogaden, Ethiopia secured a massive airlift of Soviet armour and Cuban troops then relieved **Harer** and **Dire Dawa**, before converging on Jijiga. Attacked on all sides, the Somalis lost perhaps 3,000 killed in severe fighting. Within days President Siad Barre ordered his army withdrawn from Ethiopia, effectively ending the war (3–5 March 1978).

Jilin ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

Having stormed **Qiqihar** on the Eastern Railway in Manchuria, Russian General Pavel K. Rennenkamp advanced south from Harbin towards Jilin. With just a small force of Cossacks, Rennenkampf took the city, capturing 69 guns and large quantities of arms and ammunition. Resistance in Jilin Province effectively ended and General Chang Shun sued for peace (23 September 1900).

Jiliste ❙ 1574 ❙ Moldavian Rebellion

John the Brave, Prince of Moldavia, refused to pay tribute to Ottoman Constantinople and soon

faced an invasion by a local Turkish-Wallachian army. Supported by Cossack troops he surprised and defeated the invaders near Focsani at Jiliste. However, Sultan Selim II then sent a large army which crushed the Moldavian rebellion in June near the mouth of the Danube at **Kagul Lagoon** (April 1574).

Jiluo Mountain ❙ 90 ❙ Wars of the Later Han

With the Northern Xiongnu threatening China's border, Han General Dou Xian took a large Imperial army into Mongolia, supported by his allies, the Southern Xiongnu. In a decisive battle at Jiluo Mountain, southwest of modern Ulaanbaatar, the Northern Xiongnu were routed, with the survivors fleeing west across the Altai Mountains. As a result they virtually ceased to exist as a military power.

Jimo ❙ 279 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

Eastern states led by Yen defeated Qi (Ch'i) to curb its expansion (285 BC) and Yen occupied most of the country except two cities, including Jimo, which held out under virtual siege for six years. Garrison commander Tian Dan led a brilliant counter-attack, using stampeding cattle bearing flames and spears, and the army of Yen was routed and withdrew. The Kingdom of Qi was restored but weakened.

Jinan ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As Nationalist forces overcame the warlords of northern China, Japan occupied Jinan (Tsinan) to protect national interests just as the Northerners withdrew. Following Japanese clashes with Chinese troops, Chiang Kai-shek secured order. However, when Chiang withdrew, General Hikouke Fukuda destroyed the remaining garrison and killed many civilians. Japan held Jinan for a year (3–11 May 1928).

Jinan ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

General Chen Yi continued the Communist offensive in northern China, converging with aid from Liu Bocheng, Chen Geng and Li Xiannian on Jinan (Tsinan) in Shandong, held by General Wang Yaowu. After key Nationalist forces changed sides, the city was taken by bloody assault with 80,000 men captured or defected, leading to the Communist offensive at **Huaihai** (14–24 September 1948).

Jing Luzhen ❙ 1410 ❙ Ming Imperial Wars

A month after destroying Mongol Prince Bunyashiri at the **Onon**, Ming Emperor Yongle pursued the Eastern Mongol Chancellor Arughtai east into the Khingan mountains between Mongolia and Manchuria. Arughtai was defeated in battle near the Chaor River at Jing Luzhen, but he later became a Ming ally. The Emperor returned to Beijing claiming victory over the Mongols (July 1410).

Jingxing ❙ 205 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

Recovering from defeat at **Pengcheng**, Han warlord Liu Bang sent Han Xin against Zhao, where General Chen Yu assembled a large force to defend the strategic gorge at Jingxing (Ching-Hsing). Lured out of their fortified position by a feigned Han withdrawal, the Zhao army suffered a devastating defeat, with King Zhao Xie captured and Chen Yu executed. Liu Bang was later defeated at **Chenggao**.

Jinji ❙ 1648 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

See **Gingee**

Jinji ❙ 1689–1698 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

See **Gingee**

Jinji ❙ 1750 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

See **Gingee**

Jintian ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Following defeat at Guangxi Province at **Huazhou** (November 1850), Imperial commander Zhou Fengqi sent General Yikebudan against massive Taiping forces gathered at Jintian, near Giuping, where he was killed in the war's first major action. When General Zhou arrived the Taiping withdrew with little loss.

Their leader Hong Xuiquan was then created Heavenly King (1 January 1851).

Jinzhou ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Communist General Lin Biao opened the **Liaoshen** offensive in Manchuria by unexpectedly launching his main attack in the south against Jinzhou. A belated relief attempt west from **Mukden** (modern Shenyang) was destroyed and, after weeks of terrible artillery bombardment, General Fan Hanjie surrendered the city and its massive store of supplies (12 September–17 October 1948).

Jirab ❙ 1915 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

During the struggle for central Arabia, Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh led a claimed 6,000 men against the pro-Turkish Rashid at Jirab, near al-Artawiyah. When their Ajman allies defected, the Saudis suffered a terrible defeat with massive losses, including British observer Captain William Shakespear killed. Later that year Aziz met the Rashid again at **Kinzan** (24 January 1915).

Jiran ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Marching south from Nimach against Mandasur rebels under Firoz Shah, 400 native troops of Captain Nathaniel B. Tucker's Bombay Light Cavalry attacked Jiran. While Tucker was killed in an early assault, Jiran fell after heavy fighting, although the British were too few to hold it and withdrew. Within a month Firoz Shah failed besieging **Nimach** and was defeated at **Goraria** (23 October 1857).

Jiron ❙ 1829 ❙ Peruvian-Colombian War

See **Tarqui**

Jisr Benat Yakub ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

As part of the broad Allied offensive after **Megiddo**, the Australian Mounted Division under General Sir Henry Hodgson advanced north around the Sea of Galilee to cross the Upper Jordan near Jisr Benat Yakub. After some bloody resistance, the Turks were driven back. Engineers repaired the partly demolished bridge and, within days, the Australians were in **Damascus** (28 September 1918).

Jitgargh ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

While British forces attempting to invade southern Nepal were crushed at **Parsa** and Samanpur, further west beyond Kathmandu General John Sullivan Wood advanced towards Palpa. But he was blocked at the mountain pass at Jitgargh, near Butwal, by General Vazir Singh. Although very heavy fighting saw the Gurkhas suffer greater losses, Wood was forced to withdraw (14 January 1815).

Jitra ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While Japanese invaders secured **Kota Bharu** in northeast Malaya, General Takuro Matsui advanced in the west towards the key airfields at Alor Star and Sangei Patania. General David Murray-Lyon was ordered to hold a defensive line at Jitra, but after two days of heavy Japanese attacks the British withdrew across the Perak towards **Kampar** (11–13 December 1941).

Jiujiang ❙ 1855 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Zeng Guofan's Xiang army advanced down the Yangzi through Wuchang to attack Taiping Jiujiang (Kiukiang) held by Lin Qirong, later reinforced by Shi Dakai. Part of Zeng's navy was isolated and destroyed on nearby Lake Poyang and, after Zeng himself was routed in another naval defeat on the river, much of his force withdrew towards **Wuchang** (29 January & 11 February 1855).

Jobito ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Cuban insurgent José Maceo and his brother Antonio continued fighting northwest of Guantánamo, attacking a Spanish column at Jobito. Desperately short of ammunition, José waited until the Spanish had expended their cartridges, then attacked with machetes, killing commander Colonel Joaquin Bosch and many of his men. Antonio Maceo won again in July at **Peralejo** (13 May 1895).

Jodoigne ❙ 1568 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Three months after disastrous Dutch defeat at **Jemmingen**, William of Orange withdrew southeast pursued by Spanish forces under Don Fernando Alvarez Duke of Alva. Crossing the Geete near Jodoigne, east of Brussels, William's rearguard suffered a sharp defeat, with Antonius de Lalaing Count Hoogstraaten killed. The Dutch Prince then continued south into France (20 October 1568).

Jogjakarta ❙ 1948 ❙ Indonesian War of Independence

Dutch administrators established a provisional government for Indonesia, then launched a "police action" against Nationalists who had proclaimed independence in western Java. Heavy fighting saw Dutch paratroopers take the rebel capital Jogjakarta, but in the face of international condemnation the Netherlands accepted a ceasefire. Within a year they granted full sovereignty (19 December 1948).

Johannesburg ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Doornkop**

Johnsonville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

While Confederate commander John B. Hood prepared to invade Tennessee, cavalry under General Nathan B. Forrest attacked the Union supply depot on the Tennessee at Johnsonville, west of **Nashville**. Despite a courageous defence by Colonel Charles R. Thompson's garrison, Forrest caused massive damage before withdrawing and Hood advanced through **Columbia** (4–5 November 1864).

Jonesborough ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

With **Atlanta**, Georgia, virtually besieged, Union commander William T. Sherman took a large force against railroads south of the city, where he was met at Jonesborough by Confederate General William J. Hardee. Heavily outnumbered, Hardee suffered a decisive defeat and, the following night, Confederate commander John B. Hood evacuated Atlanta (31 August–1 September 1864).

Jones Creek ❙ 1824 ❙ Karankawa Indian War

When Texas settlers on the Lower Brazos River were attacked by Karankawa Indians, Captain Randal Jones led a local militia force and attacked their camp near modern Freeport at what later became known as Jones Creek. In a sharp action, supported by the eccentric Captain James Bailey, the Indians lost 15 killed and withdrew across the San Bernard (22 June 1824).

Jonkowo ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Bergfriede**

Joppa ❙ 1102 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Days after escaping the Crusader disaster at **Ramleh**, Baldwin I of Jerusalem rallied support against Fatimid commander Sharaf al-Maali, who was now besieging Joppa (modern Jaffa). Reinforced by European Crusaders, who arrived through the Egyptian naval blockade, the King led a major offensive against the Egyptian and Sudanese army and drove it back towards Ascalon (27 May 1102).

Joppa ❙ 1192 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Richard I of England withdrew from his failed advance on Jerusalem and took a small force by sea to relieve Saladin's siege of Joppa (modern Jaffa). Landing against powerful opposition, Richard held off the Muslims until reinforcements overland from Acre helped regain the city. Sultan Saladin then agreed to a five-year truce allowing pilgrims access to Jerusalem (August 1192).

Joppa ❙ 1198 ❙ 4th Crusade

Regrouping a year after defeat at **Sidon**, Sultan al-Adil Saif al-Din attacked the German garrison at Joppa (modern Jaffa) and Henry

Duke of Saxony was killed repulsing the first attack. A fresh Muslim assault during the Feast of St Martin stormed the city and massacred the inhabitants. However, when Emperor Henry V died in Germany, the "German Crusade" returned home (11 November 1198).

Jotapata ❙ 67 ❙ Jewish Rising against Rome

Faced by a Jewish rising in Judea, which destroyed a Roman Legion at **Beth Horon**, General Vespasian besieged the steep mountain city of Jotapata, north of Sepphoris. Vespasian stormed the fortress after a bloody 47-day siege and massacred the inhabitants. Most survivors committed suicide, though rebel leader Josephus (the future historian) escaped and later supported the Roman cause.

Jucar ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War

See **Sucro**

Jugdespore ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Jagdispur**

Jugdulluk ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Jagdalak**

Jujuy ❙ 1821 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Spanish General Pedro Antonio Olañeta resolved to regain the initiative and advanced into northwestern Argentina, where the Royalist vanguard under his brother-in-law Guilllermo Marquigui marched against Jujuy, defended by Governor Ignacio Gorriti of Salta. In the so-called "Great Day of Jujuy," Marquigui was surprised and routed. Olañeta was killed in 1825 at **Tumusla** (27 April 1821).

Julesburg ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Responding to the **Sand Creek Massacre** in November, about 1,000 Cheyenne and Arapaho marched on Julesburg on the South Platte in northern Colorado. Captain Nick O'Brien from nearby Camp Rankin was ambushed with 14 killed and the town was sacked. Eluding General Robert Mitchell, the Indians attacked again and burned Julesburg before withdrawing north (7 January & 2 February 1865).

Julian's Defeat ❙ 363 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

See **Ctesiphon**

Jullundur ❙ 1710 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

See **Rahon**

Julu ❙ 207 BC ❙ Fall of the Qin Dynasty

As rebel forces weakened the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty, Qin General Zhang Han was sent to recover lost territory in the east. Stalled at the siege of rebel-held Julu (Chü-lu) in Zhao, he was attacked by the commanding warlord Xiang Yu. The Imperial army suffered a terrible and decisive defeat and Xiang Yu later executed thousands of prisoners. The fall of the capital **Xianyang** ended the brief Qin Dynasty.

Juncal ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

When Argentina declared war on Brazil in support of Uruguay, Brazil's attempt to blockade the Rio de la Plata was driven off at **Quilmes** (July 1826). Captain Jacinto Roque de Sena Pereira later renewed the attempt and was met at Juncal, near Martín García, by Patriot Admiral William Brown. The Imperial ships were heavily defeated and later incorporated into Brown's fleet (8–9 February 1827).

Junction City ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Suoi Tre**

Junction Station ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **El Mughar**

Jungfernhof ❙ 1700 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

At the start of the war Augustus II, Elector of Saxony, sent General George von Carlowitz into Swedish Livonia to besiege Riga. However, at nearby Jungfernhof, Carlowitz was killed and

his Saxons were driven back across the Dvina by veteran Swedish commander Count Erik Dahlberg. The siege of **Riga** was later renewed with Russian support until driven off by Charles XII (May 1700).

Junín ❙ 1824 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

With Chile secured, Simón Bolívar sent forces into Peru against Viceroy José de la Serna, then joined General Antonio José de Sucre against Spanish General José Canterac at Junín, 100 miles northeast of Lima. A cavalry attack by General William Miller, reputedly without a shot fired, saw Canterac lose 360 killed by lance and sabre. He withdrew to fight again at **Ayacucho** (6 August 1824).

Juno Beach ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **D-Day**

Jupiter Inlet ❙ 1838 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Following an Indian ambush on a patrol at the **Loxahatchee** in eastern Florida, near modern Palm Breach, General Thomas Jesup took his main force of regulars and Tennessee volunteers against the Seminole near the Jupiter River. The Indians were driven off in a sharp action, though Jesup was wounded in the face and later yielded command to Colonel Zachary Taylor (24 January 1838).

Juterbog ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

The incompetent Count Matthias Gallas was sent to aid Denmark against Sweden, but was outmanoeuvred by Swedish Marshal Lennart Torstensson, who attacked him at Juterbog, 20 miles northeast of Wittenberg. With the Imperial army and its Danish allies overwhelmed, Gallas retreated into Bohemia. Torstensson won again the following year at **Jankau** (23 November 1644).

Juterbog ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Dennewitz**

Juthas ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Despite a successful offensive against the Russian invasion of Finland, Sweden's army was driven to the coast, where Russian General Kiril Fedorovich Kazatchovski tried to cut off their route north. A courageous victory at Juthas saw Swedish General Georg von Dobeln repulse the Russians and secure the road for the Swedish retreat following battle next day at **Oravais** (13 September 1808).

Jutiapa ❙ 1844 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Guatemala supported the ageing Manuel José Arces in a failed invasion of El Salvador against President Francisco Malespín, the Salvadoran President invaded Guatemala and seized the town of Jutiapa, 45 miles southeast of Guatemala City. Terrible losses to disease eventually forced Malespín to withdraw and a peace treaty restored Guatemalan property (20 May–17 June 1844).

Jutland ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Admiral Reinhard Scheer led the German High Seas Fleet out to challenge the Grand Fleet of Admiral John Jellicoe and they met off Jutland in the greatest naval battle of the war. The British lost six capital ships and eight destroyers before the Germans escaped with eleven older and smaller ships sunk. However, the German Fleet never again ventured out to sea (31 May–1 June 1916).

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Kabatiya ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

See **Jenin**

Kabul ❙ 1504 ❙ Mughal Dynastic War

Following the death of the Timurid Prince Ulugh Beg of Kabul, his son-in-law Muhammad Mukim Khan of the Arghunid Dynasty of Kandahar seized the throne. But Mukim was attacked in Kabul by the great Timurid Mughal Babur and withdrew to **Kandahar** after a brief struggle. Babur then used Kabul as his base to conquer India and establish the Mughal Dynasty (October 1504).

Kabul ❙ 1546–1549 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Kamran Mirza, second son of the great Babur, was driven out of **Kandahar** in 1545 by his brother Humayun, yet captured Kabul in 1546. However, in 1547 he was defeated and driven out by Humayun. Kamran was pardoned, but in 1549 again advanced on Kabul, where he defeated and wounded Humayun. With fresh forces, Humayun retook Kabul and eventually captured and blinded his brother.

Kabul ❙ 1738 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Nadir Shah of Persia recaptured **Kandahar** (24 March) and Ghazni, then attacked Kabul in eastern Afghanistan, defended by the Mughal commander Shir Khan. While the city quickly fell, there was severe fighting before the citadel finally surrendered, after which most of the garrison was slaughtered. Nadir then invaded Mughal India and sacked Delhi after a great victory at **Karnal** (21–29 June 1738).

Kabul ❙ 1800 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

A well-planned coup saw Afghan ruler Zaman Shah attacked and defeated at Kabul by his brother Mahmud Shah, who was supported by Vizier Fath Khan, son of the former Sirdar Payanda Khan (who had been executed by Zaman). Mahmud blinded his brother and seized the throne, though he was in turn defeated and overthrown three years later by another brother, Shah Shuja.

Kabul ❙ 1818 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

When Prince Kamran of Herat jealously blinded and executed Afghan Vizier Fath Khan after victory at **Kafir Qala**, he triggered the downfall of his own father Mahmud Shah of Kabul. Within months, the Vizier's brother Dost Muhammad Barakzai raised forces in Kashmir to defeat and overthrow Mahmud at Kabul, ending the Durrani Dynasty. Dost Muhammad himself became Amir in 1826.

Kabul ❙ 1841–1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

More than two years after Amir Dost Muhammad of Afghanistan was deposed following defeat at **Ghazni**, his son Akbar Khan besieged the British in Kabul and routed a sortie at nearby **Bemaru**. The unfortunate General William Elphinstone eventually surrendered Kabul in return for safe passage to **Jalalabad**. However, the British force was massacred at **Jagdalak (1st)** (November 1841–6 January 1842).

Kabul ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War
See **Maidan**

Kabul ❙ 1866 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession
In a war of succession after the death of Dost Muhammad, Amir Sher Ali won at **Khujbaz** (June 1865), but his brother Azim Khan and nephew Abdur Rahman (son of Afzal Khan) marched on Kabul, held by the son of the Amir. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan was defeated and forced to surrender, while his father's attempt to recover Kabul was repulsed in May at **Sheikhabad** (24 February 1866).

Kabul ❙ 1879 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War
During renewed hostilities following British victory at **Peiwar Kotal** (December 1878), a force of 2,000 Afghans from Herat attacked the British Residency at Kabul, defended by about 80 Guides. When envoy Sir Louis Cavagnari was shot, Lieutenant Walter Hamilton VC led a heroic defence before his entire detachment was killed. Britain was avenged a month later at **Charasia** (3 September 1879).

Kabul ❙ 1929 ❙ Afghan Reformist War
Habibullah Kalakani rose against reformist King Amanullah and seized Kabul. Though the King fled into exile, a bloody counter-offensive by his cousin Muhammad Nadir Khan and his brother Shah Wali Khan retook Kabul. The usurper and ten others were executed and Nadir Khan became King. He introduced constitutional government, but was assassinated in 1933 (14 January–14 October 1929).

Kabul ❙ 1978 ❙ Afghan Civil War
Soon after a rising in **Herat** was crushed by the increasingly repressive government of President Muhammad Daoud, a Marxist-led revolution saw dissident army and airforce officers attack Kabul with tanks and jet fighters. Despite a bloody defence by loyalist Presidential Guards, Daoud was overthrown and executed, then replaced by Nur Muhammad Taraki (27–28 April 1978).

Kabul ❙ 1979 ❙ Afghan Civil War
When Afghanistan's Marxist President Nur Muhammad Taraki was killed by his former ally Hafizullah Amin (14 September), Russian General Sergei Sokolov invaded to support Soviet candidate Babrak Karmal. Fierce fighting in Kabul saw Amin killed and Karmal installed as puppet President. Russia then faced a brutal war until withdrawal in February 1989 (24–27 December 1979).

Kabul ❙ 1992 ❙ Afghan Civil War
Despite the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1989, President Mohammad Najibullah held out with continued Russian aid against resurgent Mujahaden forces, which had already captured **Khost**. However, Kabul finally fell to a hard-fought rebel advance, ending the last Communist government of Afghanistan. Najibullah was executed four years later by the Taliban when they took Kabul (15 April 1992).

Kabul ❙ 1996 ❙ Afghan Civil War
With Afghanistan wracked by rival Mujahaden factions, Pakistani-backed Taliban Islamists took Kandahar late in 1995, then advanced on Kabul, defeating both warlord Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Massud. The Taliban held the devastated city until they were driven out by the Northern Alliance and their British and American allies in November 2001 (September 1996).

Kabul ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War
The coalition of warlords known as the Northern Alliance captured **Mazar-i-Sharif** and other key centres in northern Afghanistan, then raced towards Kabul where the Taliban government had vowed to defend the capital at all cost. However, after losses in action outside the city, the Taliban abandoned Kabul and moved south towards their last remaining stronghold at **Kandahar** (12–13 November 2001).

Kabylie ❙ 1959 ❙ Algerian War
Having choked the flow of men and arms from Tunisia at the **Frontier** by mid-1958, General Maurice Challe launched 20,000 men on a

massive offensive into the forbidding Kabylie Mountains, east of Algiers. The French destroyed the ALN strongholds, killing or capturing over 3,700 insurgents to secure a crushing military victory. However, the political war was ultimately lost (July–October 1959).

Kacanik ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)
See **Kossovo**

Kadasiya ❙ 636 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq
See **Qadisiyya**

Kadesh ❙ 1275 BC ❙ Egyptian-Hittite Wars
Ramses II of Egypt took a major expedition into northern Syria, where he ordered a large force against Hittites under Muwatalis at Kadesh, on the Orontes southwest of Hims. After an initial repulse for his advance guard, Ramses arrived to secure a decisive victory. Although the Hittites withdrew under siege into the city. Ramses eventually had to make peace and withdraw (trad date 1275 BC).

Kadesiah ❙ 636 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq
See **Qadisiyya**

Kadir ❙ 1751 ❙ Later Dutch Wars in the East Indies
See **Jenar**

Kadirganj ❙ 1751 ❙ Pathan War
See **Qadirganj**

Kaffa ❙ 1296 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars
Two years after Venice had taken the Genoese colony at Galata on the Bosphorus, Venetian Giovanni Soranza advanced into the Black Sea against the Genoese at Kaffa (modern Feodosiya), controlling the rich Crimean grain trade. Attacking with 25 galleys, Soranza seized the port and captured massive plunder. Kaffa was eventually returned by treaty to Genoese control.

Kaffa ❙ 1475 ❙ Genoese-Turkish War
While Turkey was attacking Venetian colonial territories in Greece and the Adriatic, Sultan Mehmed II sent Vizier Ahmad Gedik Pasha against the powerful Genoese colony at Kaffa (modern Feodosiya) in the eastern Crimea. A large Turkish fleet attacked the port and forced its surrender, followed by the fall of Azov, which ended the Genoese presence in the Black Sea (2–5 June 1475).

Kafir Qala ❙ 1818 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars
A large Persian army under Husayn Ali Mirza, son of Shah Fath Ali, approaching Herat was defeated by Afghan Vizier Fath Khan to the northwest at Kafir Qala (modern Kafir Islam). Shortly afterwards, however, Prince Kamran of Herat jealously blinded and killed the Vizier, whose brother Dost Muhammad soon drove Kamran's father Mahmud Shah out of **Kabul** and later seized the throne.

Kafr ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion
After the Druze leader al-Atrash seized the town of Salkhad in the southeast of French Syria, a column of almost 200 Algerian and Syrian troops under Captain Normand set out from nearby Suwayda to rescue a downed aircrew. Ambushed just to the southeast at Kafr, Normand lost more than half his column killed and the survivors withdrew under siege to **Suwayda** (21 July 1925).

Kagera ❙ 1978 ❙ Tanzanian-Ugandan War
Ugandan President Idi Amin alleged Tanzanian interference in his country and sent forces into northwest Tanzania, where they seized the 700-square-mile Kagera Salient. Tanzanian troops quickly counter-attacked and sharp fighting expelled the Ugandans with costly civilian losses. Tanzania later invaded Uganda and drove Amin out of **Kampala** (31 October–27 November 1978).

Kagoshima ❙ 1587 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States
Japanese ruler Toyotomi Hideyoshi invaded Kyushu against Satsuma and advanced across the **Sendaigawa** towards Kagoshima, while other forces landed by sea to attack from the south. Kagoshima fell by storm and Shimazu

Yoshihisa and his brother Yoshihiro surrendered. Hideyoshi also secured Kyushu before returning to Honshu in 1590 to conquer the Hojo at **Odawara** (July 1587).

Kagoshima ❙ 1863 ❙ British-Satsuma War

When the merchant Charles Richardson was killed at Kagoshima, Kyushu, British chargé Colonel Edward Neale demanded redress from Prince Shimazu Hisamitsu of Satsuma, then ordered Admiral Augustus Kuper to bombard Kagoshima. Kuper destroyed much of the city, but suffered heavy battle damage and withdrew to Yokohama, allowing Satsuma to claim victory (15 August 1863).

Kagoshima ❙ 1877 ❙ Satsuma Rebellion

Driven off from a costly siege of **Kumamoto** in central Kyushu in April, rebel Japanese Marshal Saigo Takamori faced a massive Imperial counter-offensive by Prince Arisugawa Taruhito and gradually fell back on Kagoshima, where he fought his way in to retake the city. However, he was soon forced to withdraw to nearby **Shiroyama**, where he made a bloody final stand (18 August 1877).

Kagul ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

General Pyotr Rumyantsev advanced deep into Turkish Moldavia along the **Pruth** and found himself between Turk and Tatar armies near Kagul, north of Galati. Moving rapidly forward he routed Ottoman Grand Vizier Halil Pasha, capturing his guns and baggage and forcing him back towards the Danube. Rumyantsev then turned to defeat the Tatars, driving them back to the **Crimea** (21 July 1770).

Kagul Lagoon ❙ 1574 ❙ Moldavian Rebellion

Determined to punish John the Brave of Moldavia, who had defeated an Ottoman force in April at **Jiliste**, Sultan Selim II sent a massive force under the Beyleyby of Rumelia, who beat the rebels near the mouth of the Danube at Kagul Lagoon, southeast of Reni. Deserted by his cavalry, John surrendered after three days. However, agreed terms were ignored and he was quartered (10–13 June 1574).

Kahan ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Sir John Keane took **Ghazni** (July 1839), then sent Captain Lewis Brown to secure the southern pass at Kahan, where he was besieged by Dodah Khan. A column sent back to Quetta under Lieutenant Walpole Clarke was massacred and, when Major Thomas Clibborn's relief column was repulsed at the Nufoosk Pass (31 August), Brown negotiated his safe passage (11 May–12 September 1840).

Kahlenberg ❙ 1683 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Vienna**

Kaifeng ❙ 1126–1127 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

When the Jurchen secured Manchuria at the **Songhua** (1114), new Jin (Chin) Emperor Wanyan Wuqimai sent his nephew Wo Li Bu against the Song capital, Kaifeng. Emperor Qin Zong offered a massive indemnity and the siege was lifted. But it soon resumed and Kaifeng fell by storm, effectively ending the Northern Song Dynasty. Resistance then moved to **Nanjing** (January 1126–9 January 1127).

Kaifeng ❙ 1232–1233 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

Renewed invasion of north China saw the Mongols Ogedai and Tolui (sons of Genghis Khan) defeat the Jin at **Yuxian**, then leave General Subetai to besiege the capital Kaifeng. When the Southern Song sent General Meng Hong to aid the Mongols, Emperor Ai Zong fled and later committed suicide. After the city was taken, the victors soon fell out and fought at **Jiangling** (8 April 1232–29 May 1233).

Kaifeng ❙ 1642 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

With the Ming under assault on all sides, rebel leader Li Zicheng in the north took Nanyang (1641), then attacked Kaifeng. Twice repulsed, he launched a third massive siege. After diverting the Yellow River to isolate Kaifeng, dikes

were cut and the city was inundated. Several hundred thousand starved or drowned and Li Zicheng withdrew. In 1644 he captured **Beijing** (May–October 1642).

Kaifeng ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

One of the war's largest open battles to date saw more than 200,000 men under Communist General Chen Yi converge on Kaifeng, held by 250,000 Nationalists under Qiu Qingquan and Huang Bodao. Chen took Kaifeng (19 June), but when Chiang Kai-shek arrived with reinforcements, Chen had to withdraw. Chiang claimed victory, despite losing over 90,000 men (30 May–8 July 1948).

Kai-hsia ❙ 202 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

See **Gaixia**

Kaiping ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Determined to ease pressure on Japanese forces holding **Haicheng** in southern Manchuria, General Maresuke Nogi led a fresh offensive further west, advancing on 4,000 Chinese in well-built redoubts at Kaiping, west of Gai Xian. With a brilliant attack across a frozen river, Nogi seized the city in little more than two hours and the Chinese retreated north towards **Yingkou** (10 January 1895).

Kaiserslautern ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The Prussians of Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick fell back before an advance by French General Louis Lazare Hoche and established themselves in a strong defensive position at Kaiserslautern, west of the Rhine. Hoche attacked with the Moselle army and was beaten back with heavy losses after three days (28–30 November 1793).

Kaiserslautern ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a fresh initiative on the Rhine, French General Jean Victor Moreau's new army met with some success until repulsed at Kaiserslautern by Prussian Marshal Richard von Mollendorf. However, Mollendorf failed to follow up and after French success at nearby **Platzberg** and **Trippstadt**, the city fell to a two-month siege. Moreau then went on to besiege **Mainz** (23 May–17 July 1794).

Kaitake ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Campaigning just south of New Plymouth, Patara Ruatakauri of the religio-military Hauhau built a strong fortified pa at Kaitake, near Oakura, which was shelled in December 1863 by Colonel Henry J. Warre. A few months later, with 420 regulars and militia, Warre bombarded and stormed the position. Another victory at **Sentry Hill** soon eased the threat to New Plymouth (25 March 1864).

Kaithal ❙ 1240 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Sultana Raziya succeeded her father Iltutmish as the only woman to occupy the throne of Delhi, but soon offended her nobles by favouritism for the Abyssinian slave, Yaqut. Despite marrying the rebel leader Altuniya to try and stem the revolt, she and her husband of just 12 days were defeated in battle at Kaithal, northwest of Karnal. Both were then executed (13 October 1240).

Kajwa ❙ 1659 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

See **Khajwa**

Kajwa ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Khajwa**

Kalanga ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War

With British northern India threatened by Gurkha expansion west of Nepal, General Robert Gillespie (later Colonel Sebright Mawby) besieged the fortress of Kalanga, near Dehra Dun. Balbhadra Singh Thapa's garrison repulsed repeated assaults, inflicting heavy losses including Gillespie killed. However, after a month of bombardment the Gurkhas withdrew (31 October–30 November 1814).

Kalat ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

After Amir Shah Shuja of Afghanistan was restored following British victory at **Ghazni**, General Thomas Willshire and a small force marched against the Baluchi Mehrab Khan, who had hindered the British expedition. Willshire bombarded then stormed the powerful fortress of Kalat, in Baluchistan southwest of Quetta, killing the Khan and taking many prisoners (13 November 1839).

Kalighatta ❙ 972 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Siyaka II of Malwa refused to pay allegiance to Khotigga of Rashtrakuta, who marched against the rebel and his kinsman Vamka of Vagada. Heavy fighting on the Narmada at Kalighatta saw Vamka killed before Siyaka won and plundered the capital Manyakheta (modern Malkhed). Rashtrakuta troops fought on nearby and Siyaka had to withdraw, but he had won independence for his Paramara Dynasty.

Kali Nadi ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Fategarh**

Kaliningrad ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Königsberg**

Kalinjar ❙ 1631 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

When Mughal commander Khan Jahan Lodi threatened to ally himself with Nizam Shah II of Ahmadnagar, Imperial forces defeated his rearguard at **Sironj**. In three days of battles near Kalinjar, south of Banda, Generals Abdallah Khan and Sayyid Muzaffar Khan defeated and killed the rebel and his sons. Ahmadnagar was destroyed two years later at **Daulatabad** (1–3 February 1631).

Kalisch ❙ 1706 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Augustus II—Elector of Saxony and deposed King of Poland—joined Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov in a fresh offensive against Charles XII of Sweden, defeating a small Swedish force under General Arvid Marderfeld in western Poland at Kalisch (modern Kalisz). Despite victory, Augustus was forced to make peace and recognise Stanislaus Leszcsynski as King (29 October 1706).

Kalisch ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army withdrew west after the disastrous retreat from Moscow, Saxons under General Jean-Louis Reynier found themselves isolated in southern Poland following the withdrawal of their Prussian allies. Near Kalisch (modern Kalisz), west of Lodz, Reynier was defeated by Russian Baron Ferdinand von Winzeingerode and retired on Glogau (13 February 1813).

Kalka ❙ 1223 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

The Mongols Subetai and Jebei invaded Georgia for victory at the **Kuban**, then advanced to the Ukraine to meet a Russian–Kipchaq army under Princes Mstislav Romanovitch of Kiev and Mstislav Sviatoslavitch of Chernigov. At the Kalka (modern Kalmius) on the Sea of Azov, the Russians were destroyed with Mstislav of Kiev executed. Subetai later withdrew east after Jebei died (16 June 1223).

Kalka ❙ 1380 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

Faced by rebellious Russian Princes, the Mongol leader Mamai was defeated at **Kulikovo**, then was immediately challenged by his dynastic rival Toktamish, Khan of the White Horde. In battle at the Kalka (modern Kalmius) on the Sea of Azov, Mamai was defeated and Toktasmish, as Khan of the united Golden Horde, went on to suppress the Russian rebellion and burn **Moscow**.

Kalpi ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

With **Jhansi** captured (3 April), General Sir Hugh Rose defeated Tantia Topi at **Kunch**, then continued northeast towards the Rani of Jhansi at Kalpi. After an initial bombardment, a bold counter-offensive by the Rani's allies Rao Sahib and the Nawab of Banda surprised the British.

However, the rebels were defeated in heavy fighting and withdrew west towards **Gwalior** (19–23 May 1858).

Kalunga ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War
See **Kalanga**

Kalyan ❙ 1682–1683 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars
As he advanced into western India, Mughal General Bahadur Khan defeated a Maratha army (28 November 1682) and seized Kalyan, on the Uhlas northeast of Bombay. A large Maratha counter-attack was repulsed in December, with commander Tukoji killed. The heaviest fighting (27 February 1683) saw the Marathas driven off with heavy losses, though the fort remained under blockade.

Kalyan ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War
General Thomas Goddard marched northeast from Bombay, sending Captain Richard Campbell to surprise and capture Kalyan, which he held against a powerful Maratha counter-attack by Bajipant Joshi and Sakharampant Panase. At nearby Vithalwadi (24 May) a relief force under Colonel James Hartley routed the Marathas, who withdrew towards **Malang-gad** (10–15 May 1780).

Kamakura ❙ 1333 ❙ Genko War
Nitta Yoshisada secured victory for the Imperial cause at **Kyoto** (10 June), then switched sides to support Emperor Go-Daigo and marched on Kamakura, capital of Japanese Dictator Hojo Takatoki. Yoshisada seized the city in a brilliant attack and Takatoki and his followers committed mass seppuku. Go-Daigo regained his throne, but Ashikaga forces later recaptured Kamakura (5 July 1333).

Kamakura ❙ 1335 ❙ Ashikaga Rebellion
Following the restoration of Emperor Go-Daigo, Hojo forces rose in revolt in Kamakura and were suppressed by Ashikaga Takauji (March 1335). Hojo Tokiyuki (son of the later dictator Takatoki) then took the city by storm, expelling Ashikaga Tadayoshi (August 1335). Returning in force, Takauji defeated and killed Tokiyuki, but soon turned against the Emperor and seized **Kyoto** (September 1335).

Kamarej ❙ 1754 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession
Amid the struggle for control of Persia, Azad Khan Afghan of Azerbaijan captured Shiraz after defeating Regent Karim Khan Zand at **Qomsheh**, then drove him further southwest. In a defile at Kamarej, near Kazerun, Karim and Rostam Soltan of Khost ambushed and routed Azad's army under Fath Ali Khan Afshar. Azad had to abandon Shiraz and Karim also recaptured Isfahan (October 1754).

Kamenets Podolsk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
Soon after the great Russian victory at **Korsun**, Marshals Georgi Zhukov and Ivan Konev tried another encirclement further west at Kamenets Podolsk, southeast of Lvov, where General Hans Hübe commanded 300,000 men of the First Panzer Army. Hübe broke out to the west and fought a brilliant defensive withdrawal to save his army, but died in an air crash (10 March–10 April 1944).

Kamieniec ❙ 1633 ❙ Polish-Tatar Wars
Despite defeat in the Ukraine at **Sasowy Rog** in July, Tatars under Abaza Mehmed Pasha advanced again and attacked Hetman Stanislas Koniecpolski in a strong position at Panowce, near Kamieniec. When his Moldavian and Walachian levees fled, Abaza Mehmed was defeated and withdrew. The following year Sultan Murad IV had him executed and sued for peace (22 October 1633).

Kamieniec ❙ 1672 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine
Sultan Mehmed IV invaded the Polish Ukraine to support Cossack rebels and sent Grand Vizier Ahmed Fazil Koprulu against Kamieniec (modern Kamenetz). Aided by Cossacks and Tatars, Ahmed seized the key fortress and weak King Michael Wisniowiecki agreed to a humiliating peace. In late 1673 Hetman John Sobieski

rallied Poland to a great victory at **Khotin** (18–26 August 1672).

Kamina ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

At the start of the war, Captain Frederick Bryant of the West African Frontier Force secured French aid from Dahomey and invaded Togo to seize the naval wireless station at Kamina. A sharp action at the Chra River, near Nuatja, cost the Allies 23 killed and 50 wounded before the Germans blew up the radio station and Governor Hans Von Döring surrendered Togoland (22–26 August 1914).

Kampala ❙ 1979 ❙ Tanzanian-Ugandan War

After Tanzania repulsed Ugandan aggression in the **Kagera** Salient, about 5,000 Tanzanians and 3,000 anti-Amin exiles invaded Uganda to overthrow President Idi Amin. As they advanced on Kampala, Libyan troops sent to assist Uganda were used to meet the heaviest attack and suffered costly losses just outside the capital. Kampala fell and Amin fled into exile (February–11 April 1979).

Kampar ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Driven back from **Jitra** in western Malaya, the Indian 11th Division abandoned Ipoh (27 December) and retreated to Kampar under new commander Brigadier Archie Paris. Facing frontal attack by General Saburo Kawamura, and threatened in the flank by a fresh coastal landing, the British withdrew to **Slim River**, the last natural defence north of Johore (29 December 1941–2 January 1942).

Kanauj ❙ 648 ❙ Sino-Indian War

Following the death of Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj, his minister Arjuna usurped the throne of the North Indian kingdom and later attacked a Chinese delegation sent by Tang Emperor Taizong. Ambassador Wang Xuanze escaped, then returned with Nepalese and Tibetan troops, supported by Chinese cavalry. They besieged Kanauj, where Arjuna was defeated then taken in captivity to Chang'an.

Kanauj ❙ 916 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

In a remarkable military achievement by Rashtrakuta, Indra III took an army against Kanauj, the northern Imperial capital of the Pratiharas, where Mahipala I was defeated and the city was captured and plundered. While Kanauj was later recovered by Mahipala, aided by Chandella and other allies, the Pratihara Dynasty had begun its decline and eventually dwindled to no more than Kanauj itself.

Kanauj ❙ 1540 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Afghan rebel Sher Khan, leading Indian-Muslim forces against the Mughal Humayun, beat Imperial forces at **Chausa**. He then pursued the Mughals up the Ganges Valley, where Humayun was again heavily defeated at Kanauj, southeast of modern Farrukhabad. Humayun fled to Persia for 15 years, leaving Sher Khan (later Sher Shah) to become Sultan of Delhi and effective ruler of the empire (17 May 1540).

Kanazawa ❙ 1087 ❙ Later Three Years War

Minamoto Yoshiie renewed war in northeast Japan, where he was repulsed by Kiyohara Iehira at **Numa** (1087). Reinforced by his brother Yoshimitsu, he then besieged Iehira and his uncle Takehira further north, at Kanazawa Stockade (modern Yokote in southern Akita). Iehira was eventually defeated and killed after a stubborn defence, ending the war and giving the Minamoto power in the east.

Kanchatzu ❙ 1937 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

Local Soviet forces occupied Kanchatzu Island in the Amur along the Manchurian border and Japan's Kwantung forces in puppet Manchukuo later bombarded and sank a Russian gunboat, killing 37 crew. While the Russians eventually agreed to withdraw, the so-called Amur Incident convinced them not to back down

a year later at **Changfukeng** (19 June–3 July 1937).

Kanchi ▌ 610 ▌ Indian Dynastic Wars
See **Pullalur**

Kanchi ▌ 655 ▌ Indian Dynastic Wars
Following the death of Pulakesin II of Chalukya at **Vatapi** (642), the victorious Pallava occupied his capital until his bold young son Vikramaditya reasserted sovereignty and ousted the occupiers. He then invaded Pallava itself and in a remarkable military achievement, he defeated Narasimhavarman of Pallava and captured his strongly fortified capital, Kanchi (modern Kanchipuram).

Kanchi ▌ 731 ▌ Indian Dynastic Wars
See **Vilande**

Kanchi ▌ 740 ▌ Indian Dynastic Wars
Following up victory at **Kanchi** (731), Vikramaditya II of Chalukya again joined with Sripurusha of Ganga and invaded Pallava. The new King Nandivarman and his general Udaichandra suffered a decisive defeat. Vikramaditya then occupied and sacked Kanchi. He eventually withdrew and the declining Chalukya Empire was overthrown by the Rashtrakuta 12 years later at **Khandesh**.

Kanchi ▌ 1692 ▌ Mughal-Maratha Wars
During the siege of the Maratha fortress at **Gingee**, northwest of Pondicherry, Mughal General Zulfiqar Khan's Lieutenant Ali Mardan Khan was attacked by Santaji Ghorpade at Kanchi (modern Kanchipuram). When Ali Mardan led a bold counter-attack to protect Zulfiqar's rear, he was defeated and captured by Santaji's Marathas and was taken to Gingee for ransom (13 December 1692).

Kandahar ▌ 1508 ▌ Mughal-Uzbek Wars
When the Uzbek conqueror, Muhammad Shaybani Khan, seized Kandahar after victory at **Maruchak** (1507), he granted the city to Mukim Khan, son of the defeated Arghun Mughal Governor. However, Mukim was driven out by his Timurid rival, Babur of **Kabul**, who gave it to his brother Nasir Mirza. Shaybani returned to defeat Nasir and Babur did not recapture Kandahar until 1522.

Kandahar ▌ 1520–1522 ▌ Mughal Dynastic War
Determined to recover Kandahar in Afghanistan, on the vital southern trade route from India, the Mughal ruler Babur finally retook the city after a lengthy siege from Shah Beg of the Arghun Dynasty, who retired to Quetta. Babur's son Kamran held Kandahar against the Persians (1534–1536) before he finally lost it in 1545 to his brother Humayun and his Persian allies.

Kandahar ▌ 1558 ▌ Persian-Mughal Wars
Shah Tahmasp of Persia took advantage of the weak teenage Mughal Emperor Akbar, sending an army to besiege Kandahar, held by Shah Muhammad, an appointee of the Mughal Regent Bairam Khan. With Emperor Akbar unable to send aid, the strategic city of southern Afghanistan was forced to surrender to Persia and was not regained by the Mughals for almost 40 years.

Kandahar ▌ 1622 ▌ Persian-Mughal Wars
On campaign into southern Afghanistan, Shah Abbas of Persia laid siege to Kandahar, held for the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, who ill-advisedly prevented his son Shahjahan marching to relieve the city. Kandahar fell to Shah Abbas after a three-week siege and mining of the city walls. It was not recovered from the Persians for 15 years.

Kandahar ▌ 1637 ▌ Persian-Mughal Wars
During political unrest in Persia following the death of Shah Abbas, Ali Mardan Khan, Persian Governor of Kandahar, feared for his life and surrendered the southern Afghan city to the Mughals. A Persian army sent to retake Kandahar was defeated by Mughal forces of the Emperor Shahjahan. The city fell to Persia 12 years later and was never again ruled from the Mughal Empire.

Kandahar ❙ 1649 ❙ Persian-Mughal Wars

In response to a fresh Persian offensive in Afghanistan led personally by Shah Abbas, the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan sent his son Aurangzeb to relieve Kandahar. However, it fell before he arrived (11 February 1649). Supported by Chief Minister Sadullah Khan, Aurangzeb besieged the city, but lacked adequate artillery and had to withdraw in disgrace (May–5 September 1649).

Kandahar ❙ 1652 ❙ Persian-Mughal Wars

Having failed to recapture Kandahar from the Persian invaders in 1649, the Mughal Prince Aurangzeb and Chief Minister Sadullah Khan returned to Afghanistan to undertake a second siege. Although better equipped with heavy guns, Aurangzeb failed once more and was again forced to abandon his siege and withdraw (May–July 1652).

Kandahar ❙ 1653 ❙ Persian-Mughal Wars

The Mughal Prince Aurangzeb twice failed to recapture Kandahar from the Persian invaders and Emperor Shahjahan then sent his elder son Dara Shikoh to retake the key Afghan city. Like his brother before him, Dara Shikoh also failed in his father's military designs, withdrawing after an abortive five-month siege. The Mughals never again ruled in Kandahar (May–September 1653).

Kandahar ❙ 1711 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Determined to recover Kandahar from the Afghan rebel Mir Weis, Shah Husain of Persia sent Khosru Khan, Governor of Georgia, who defeated Weis and besieged Kandahar. The Georgian general insisted on unconditional surrender, but when the besiegers ran short of food, Weis counter-attacked to defeat and kill Khosru, along with almost his entire army.

Kandahar ❙ 1714 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

In a second attempt to recover Kandahar from the Afghan rebel Mir Weis, Shah Husain of Persia sent a fresh army under General Mohammad Rustam. Once again, Weis was defeated in the field, but when the Persians besieged Kandahar, Weis attacked and destroyed the besieging army. The Afghan leader remained as virtual ruler of Kandahar Province until he died a year later.

Kandahar ❙ 1737–1738 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Nadir Shah recaptured Herat to secure his position as Shah of Persia, then marched on Kandahar, defended by Mir Husayn Khan, brother of Mahmud. After a long siege, supported by the Abdalis, the town fell by storm and Mir Husayn became a leading general in Nadir's army. Nadir went on to capture **Kabul**, giving Persia effective control of Afghanistan (February 1737–24 March 1738).

Kandahar ❙ 1834 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

With Afghanistan threatened by Persian invasion, deposed Amir Shah Shujar attempted to recover his kingdom from Dost Muhammad. He attacked the key city of Kandahar, but was heavily defeated by Dost Muhammad's General Kohandil Khan and was driven off after a 54-day siege. Shah Shujar was not restored until five years later after British victory at **Ghazni** (May–29 June 1834).

Kandahar ❙ 1841–1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

While Akbar Khan (son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad) besieged **Kabul**, other Afghans besieged Kandahar, defended by British General William Nott. The Afghans suffered heavy losses in sorties at **Babi Wali Kotal**, then withdrew after further losses in a large-scale assault on the fort. Nott later evacuated Kandahar and marched to Kabul (September 1841–8 August 1842).

Kandahar ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

When Britain proclaimed Abdur Rahman as Amir of Afghanistan, his cousin Ayub Khan beat the British at **Maiwand**, then besieged General James Primrose at Kandahar. Following a march from Kabul, General Sir Frederick

Roberts destroyed Ayub Khan's army outside Kandahar at Mazra, near Babi Wali Kotal, and Britain withdrew from Afghanistan (6 August–1 September 1880).

Kandahar ❙ 1881 ❙ Afghan Civil Wars

Following British withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1880, the rebel Ayub Khan made a renewed attempt to overthrow his cousin, Amir Abdur Rahman, and besieged Kandahar, where he had been routed a year earlier. Outside the walls of Kandahar the Amir personally defeated the rebel, who fled to Persia. Abdur Rahman then ruled for 20 years (27 July–22 September 1881).

Kandahar ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War

When **Kabul** fell, Taliban forces and the remnants of their government withdrew south to Kandahar, their last major stronghold and spiritual birthplace. Bombed from the air and besieged between Northern Alliance troops in the north and American and Allied forces to the south, Kandahar was forced to surrender, effectively ending the Taliban regime (25 November–7 December 2001).

Kandurcha ❙ 1391 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Kunduzcha**

Kandy ❙ 1803 ❙ 1st British-Kandyan War

British Major-General Hay Macdowall invaded the Kingdom of Kandy, in central Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka), where he captured the capital and installed Muttusamy after King Sri Wikrama fled. Major Adam Davie's garrison was later attacked by Pilima Talauva. After Muttusamy was handed over then executed, the British force was destroyed and Davie died in captivity (January–June 1803).

Kandy ❙ 1815 ❙ 2nd British-Kandyan War

On a fresh invasion of Kandy, in central Ceylon, British General Sir Robert Brownrigg led a well-organised force against Molliguda, commanding the Sinhalese Royal troops. A brief campaign without any British battle losses then saw Brownrigg entered the deserted capital. King Sri Wikrama died in exile and the ancient Kingdom of Kandy came to an end (11 January–8 February 1815).

Kandy ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Kandyan War

Rebels attempting to restore the Kingdom of Kandy, in central Ceylon, led a successful guerrilla campaign, but suffered a major defeat in open battle while crossing the Mahivelli (16 July) and the rebellion collapsed. Rebels Keppitipola and Madugalla were executed and Kandyan Regent Pilimi Talauva was exiled. The successful British commander Sir Robert Brownrigg was created a Baronet.

Kangju ❙ 36 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

Xiongnu forces in northwest China split into two hordes (51 BC) and the Western horde under Zhizhi Chanyu attacked Han interests, then eventually withdrew to Kangju (Sogdiana). Han army officer Cheng Tang took a force to besiege Kangju, where Zhizhi was defeated and killed, bringing a period of stability in Central Asia. His claimed descendants were later known as the Kirghiz.

Kangwachai ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

While defending strategic **Haicheng** in southern Manchuria, Japanese General Taro Katsura sent inadequate forces under General Naotoshi Oseko against Chinese General Song Qing at nearby Kangwachai. Song was eventually forced to withdraw when Oseko was reinforced, though the Japanese suffered about 400 casualties or 10 percent—their highest ratio of losses in the war (19 December 1894).

Kankar ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

As British forces advanced on **Lucknow**, Colonel Thomas Seaton determined to attack gathering rebel forces threatening the Doab. A night march northwest from Fategarh with 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry saw Seaton surprise mutineers under Tej Singh near Aliganj at Kankar. The dawn attack caused over 250 rebel casualties and dispersed the planned invasion (7 April 1858).

Kankrauli ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

One week after defeat at **Sanganer**, the exhausted Gwalior rebels under Tantia Topi attempted to make a stand behind the Banas River, north of Udaipur at Kankrauli. Fording the river under fire, British forces led by General Henry Gee Roberts routed the rebels. However, Brigadier William Parke pursued weakly and the rebels escaped across the swollen Chambal into Jhalwar (14 August 1858).

Kankroli ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Kankrauli**

Kano ❙ 1903 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

When British Resident Captain C. W. Moloney was murdered in the north at Keffi (3 October 1902), Commissioner Frederick Lugard sent Colonel William Morland with 40 white officers and 800 African troops against the Emirate of Kano. Fulani forces tried to defend Kano, but heavy shelling smashed its gates and the city fell. The British then marched via **Rawiya** to **Sokoto** (3 February 1903).

Kanpur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Cawnpore**

Kanwah ❙ 1527 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Khanua**

Kao-p'ing ❙ 954 ❙ Wars of the Five Dynasties

See **Gaoping**

Kapain ❙ 1837 ❙ Boer-Matabele War

On a second expedition to avenge Boer defeat at **Vegkop** in late 1836, Andries Potgieter and Piet Uys led over 300 men against Mzilikazi of the Matabele, who had escaped defeat at **Mosega** (January 1837). An assault on his camp to the north at Kapain, near Zeerust, saw the Matabele defeated with 400 killed. Mzilikazi and Mkhalipi dispersed north across the Limpopo (4–12 November 1837).

Kapolna ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

After defeating the Hungarians at **Schwechat** and **Mór** in late 1848, Austrian Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz captured Budapest, then faced advancing Nationalists further east under General Henry Dembinski. An indecisive action at Kapolna, near Eger, saw General Franz von Schlick force the rebels to withdraw. Dembinski was then replaced by General Artur Gorgey (26–27 February 1849).

Kapotai ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Repulsed at **Puketutu** in New Zealand's far north (8 May), Colonel William Hulme withdrew to Auckland, leaving command to Major Cyprian Bridge, who took 200 regular troops and 100 friendly Maoris to attack a pa (fortified village) at Kapotai, on the Waikare just south of **Kororareka**. After fierce fighting, with two friendlies killed, the pa was abandoned and burned (15 May 1845).

Kappel ❙ 1531 ❙ Swiss Religious Wars

Amid open warfare between Catholics and Protestants in Switzerland, a large Catholic army marched on Zurich. Ten miles to the south at Kappel, a heavily outnumbered Protestant force was routed, the dead including the great Reformation leader Ulrich Zwingli. Following a further Protestant loss at **Zug** (24 October) Switzerland was permanently divided along religious lines (11 October 1531).

Kapyong ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

As part of their Spring Offensive, Chinese troops attacked south across the Imjin towards Seoul and further east towards Kapyong. While Commonwealth and South Korean forces had to withdraw in the face of massive assaults, the Communists failed to break through. A subsequent failed assault further east at the **No Name Line** ended the last major Chinese offensive (23–25 April 1951).

Karabagh ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Ghoaine**

Karachi ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

At the start of the war, Indian missile boats under Commodore Babru Bahan Yadav attacked the Pakistani port of Karachi. The night assault saw a large Pakistani destroyer sunk with 200 men lost, and another badly damaged, as well as a minesweeper and a merchant ship sunk, plus massive devastation to the port and oil installations. A second attack four days later caused further destruction (4–5 December 1971).

Karakilise ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Turkish General Abdul Kerim secured victory north of Lake Van at **Malazgirt** (26 July), then continued north and took Karakilise, southwest of **Sarikamish**, before Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich counter-attacked with 20,000 men under General Nikolai Baratov. Very heavy fighting saw the Turks defeated with about 10,000 casualties and another 6,000 captured (5–8 August 1915).

Karakorum ❙ 1301 ❙ Mongol Dynastic Wars

After Kubilai Khan conquered China and moved his capital to Beijing, his cousin Kaidu of Turkestan (grandson of Ogadei) claimed the Mongol throne and repeatedly attempted to capture Karakorum, in Mongolia. Kaidu was repulsed by Kubilai's General Bayan in 1277 and 1289 and finally (after Kubilai's death), Kaidu was defeated in September 1301 near Karakorum and was killed in flight.

Karakose ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

See **Karakilise**

Karala ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Omdurman**

Karama ❙ 1968 ❙ Arab-Israeli Border Wars

In response to Palestinian infiltration, Israeli troops and tanks crossed the Jordan to attack the Fatah base at Karama, northeast of Jericho. Palestinian forces suffered very heavy losses before the invaders were driven off by the Jordanian army. This highly mythologized action was claimed as a decisive Arab victory and led directly to Yasser Arafat becoming leader of Palestine (21 March 1968).

Karari ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Omdurman**

Karbala ❙ 680 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

During the war of succession following the death of the first Umayyad Caliph Mu'awiya (May 680), a revolt was raised against his son and successor, Yazid I, by Hussain, grandson of the Prophet Mohammed and son of the former Caliph Ali. Hussain was defeated and killed at Karbala, on the Euphrates, where his tomb is still one of the most revered Shi'ite shrines (10 October 680).

Karbala ❙ 749 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

In rebellion against the declining Umayyad Caliphs, supporters of Abdul Abbas (grandson of the Prophet's cousin al-Abbas) revolted under the leader Abu Muslim. On the Euphrates at Karbala, the rebel General Kahtaba defeated the army of Merwan II under General Hubaira, though Kahtaba was killed. Soon afterwards in Kufa, Abdul Abbas proclaimed himself Caliph (27–28 August 749).

Karditsa ❙ 1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

While insurgent forces attacked in northern Greece, further south on the Plain of Thessaly, Karagiorgis and about 6,000 troops, including many women, attacked and occupied Karditsa. Facing massive government reinforcements, Karagiorgis pulled out with huge quantities of loot, suffering badly under air attack as he withdrew. He attacked again a month later at **Karpenision** (11–14 December 1948).

Karee Siding ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

With the Boers driven out of Bloemfontein after **Driefontein** (10 March), General Charles Tucker's infantry division attacked a position at Kareehalte, on the railway 18 miles to the northeast. Tucker lost over 180 casualties in a

costly action before the Boers were forced to withdraw. However, two days later a Boer raid further east secured a decisive victory at **Sannah's Post** (29 March 1900).

Karelia ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

The so-called Continuation War saw Finnish commander Carl Mannerheim take advantage of the German invasion of Russia to resume hostilities against the Soviets. Vyborg was recaptured (27 August) and, within two months, all territory in the Karelian Isthmus lost in the **Winter War** had been restored. Finnish forces then supported the German siege of **Leningrad** (25 June–2 September 1941).

Karelian Isthmus ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

See **Mannerheim Line**

Karikal ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

In the wake of British victory at **Wandewash**, in southeast India (22 January), Colonel Joseph Smith was sent south to join Major George Monson besieging Karikal, north of Negapatam. Several months later commander Pierre Renault was forced to surrender France's second most important local seaport. Renault was subsequently court-martialled and cashiered (February–5 April 1760).

Kariz ❙ 1719 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

See **Herat**

Karkal ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Kagul**

Karkar ❙ 854 BC ❙ Early Assyrian Wars

See **Qarqar**

Karkuk ❙ 1733 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Regent Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) resolved to recover land ceded to the Turks by former Shah Tahmasp II and won a victory outside **Baghdad**, then invested the city. However, a massive relief army of 80,000 men under Topal Osman Pasha approached from the north and, near the Tigris at Karkuk, Nadir suffered a decisive defeat. Nadir had his revenge at **Leilan** in November (19 July 1733).

Karnal ❙ 1739 ❙ Persian Invasion of India

At the peak of Persian expansion, Emperor Nadir Shah invaded Mughal India and followed victory at **Jamrud** by crossing the Indus with a reported 100,000 men. West of Delhi at Karnal, Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah was routed, with perhaps 20,000 killed, and cavalry commander Saadat Khan captured. Nadir restored Muhammed and returned to Persia with massive booty (13 February 1739).

Karo Pass ❙ 1904 ❙ British Invasion of Tibet

With British and Tibetan forces stalemated at **Gyantse**, Colonel Herbert Brander took a column 50 miles northeast against 3,000 Tibetans defending the narrow Karo Pass at 18,500 feet. In one of the highest actions ever fought, Brander's men climbed the steep walls and fired down on the Tibetans, who were driven out with heavy losses. Brander then returned to Gyantse (6 May 1904).

Karpenision ❙ 1823 ❙ Greek War of Independence

As Mustai Pasha led about 4,000 Turks and Catholic Albanians to reinforce the siege of **Missolonghi**, his vanguard under Djelaleddin Bey was surprised in mountains just north of Karpenision by Marcos Botzaris and just 350 Greeks. When Botzaris was killed, his brother Kosta completed the victory, inflicting heavy Turkish casualties, though Mustai continued on to **Anatoliko** (21 August 1823).

Karpenision ❙ 1949 ❙ Greek Civil War

Soon after rebel success in Thessaly at **Karditsa**, Karagiorgis turned south and stormed the mountain town of Karpenision. A counter-attack was driven off—the only time insurgents held a major town against government forces—and General Ketseas was relieved. Facing fresh attack by General Thrasyvoulos Tsakalotos, Karagiorgis

withdrew with heavy losses (19 January–9 February 1949).

Kars ❙ 1745 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Determined on a fresh invasion of Persia, Sultan Murad IV assembled a reported 100,000 men at Kars in northeastern Turkey under Yeghen Mohammed Pasha. In a four-day battle nearby, Nadir Shah destroyed the Turks, who fled after murdering their commander. Murad finally made peace with Persia, but Nadir Shah was assassinated in June 1747 and his empire collapsed (11 August 1745).

Kars ❙ 1828 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

While the main Russian army crossed the Danube against Turkey in support of Greek independence, General Count Ivan Paskevich advanced into the Caucasus against Emin Pasha at Kars, in northeast Turkey. The fortress fell by storm after a heavy bombardment, yielding valuable military stores and cannon. Paskevich then immediately marched against **Akhaltsikhe** (5–6 July 1828).

Kars ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

See **Kürük-Dar**

Kars ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

Russian General Mikhail Muraviev marched into Armenia where he besieged Kars, defended by Turks under General Sir William Fenwick Williams. While a Russian assault was repulsed with very heavy losses (29 September), a Turkish relief force marching via the **Ingur** was sent too late and the starving fortress surrendered. However, Russia soon sued for peace (15 July–26 November 1855).

Kars ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

As he advanced in the Caucasus, Russian Grand Duke Michael gained a valuable victory at **Aladja Dagh** over the Turks, who then withdrew under siege to the nearby fortress of Kars. General Mikhail Loris-Melikov stormed the fortress in a brilliant night-time assault and next day Hussein Pasha surrendered about 15,000 prisoners and 300 guns (17–18 November 1877).

Kartarpur ❙ 1635 ❙ Early Mughal-Sikh Wars

On campaign against the Sikhs of Guru Hargobind, a Mughal force under Painde Khan laid siege to Kartarpur, north of Jullundar, defended by Bhai Bidhi Chand, supported by the Guru and his son Baba Gurdita. The Mughals were heavily repulsed, with the dead including the leading commanders Qutab Khan of Jullundar and Kale Khan, brother of Mukhli Khan, killed just a year earlier at **Amritsar**.

Kartosuro ❙ 1705 ❙ Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Dutch Councillor Herman de Wilde intervened in a Javanese war of succession, leading a large force of Europeans and Javanese to support Pangeran Pugar against his nephew, Amangkurat III. Near Kartosuro, west of Surakarta, Amangkurat was defeated and fled to **Bangil**, in eastern Java. Pugar was enthroned as Pakubuwana, ceding the Dutch enormous trade and territorial gains (August 1705).

Karuse ❙ 1270 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights

After a disputed succession in Lithuania and the murder of Mindaugus (who beat the Livonian knights at **Durbe** in 1260), Duke Traidenis of Lithiuania sent a large force against the knights in modern western Estonia. In battle near Karuse, northeast of Virtsu, Livonian Master Otto Von Lutterberg was among more than 50 knights killed. Traidenis won again in 1279 at **Aizkraulke** (16 February 1270).

Kasama ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

Just weeks after inconclusive action in Mozambique after **Mahiwa**, Colonel Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck re-entered German East Africa and skirted Lake Nyasa to seize Kasama in Northern Rhodesia. In the reputed last action of the war, the German fought a sharp skirmish with British Major Edward Hawkins the day

after Armistice in Europe. He surrendered two weeks later (12 November 1918).

Kasegaum ❙ 1774 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

At war with Raghunath Rao, who had murdered his nephew Narayan Rao, the Maratha Ministers at Poona sent General Trimbak Rao Pethe to protect Narayan Rao's widow at Purandar. In a surprise attack near Kasegaum, south of Pandharpur, Raghunath utterly routed Pethe, who died of wounds. The usurper was deposed a year later after defeat at **Adas** (26 March 1774).

Kasemark ❙ 1627 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

In a fresh offensive to support his siege of **Danzig** in Polish Prussia, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden attacked Polish commander Stanislas Koniecpolski 15 miles to the southeast, on the Vistula at Kasemark (Keizmark). Wounded in a risky river crossing at night, Gustavus withdrew. A renewed attack six weeks later secured Kasemark and tightened the siege of Danzig (22–23 May & 4 July 1627).

Kasganj ❙ 1750 ❙ Pathan War

A massive offensive in northern India against Safdar Jang, the Mughal Wazir of Delhi, saw the Pathan leader Ahmad Khan Bangesh defeat the Wazir's army at **Farrukhabad**. He then meet the Wazir himself a month later to the northwest at Kasganj. With the Wazir severely wounded and his army completely defeated, the Pathans then sacked Lucknow and besieged Allahabad (12 September 1750).

Kasganj ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Colonel Thomas Seaton heading a well-equipped advance against rebel forces, marched southeast from Delhi to Aligarh, where he left his convoy, then continued east towards Kasganj, joined by reinforcements from Bulandshahr. Northwest of Kasganj at Gangiri the rebels were heavily defeated and fled. Seaton seized Kasganj and pursued the mutineers north towards **Patiala** (14 December 1857).

Kashgar ❙ 1218 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

In a prelude to his offensive in the west, Genghis Khan sent his son Jebei into Chinese Turkestan against Kuchlug of the Naiman, who had escaped to the Kara Khitai after defeat at the **Irtysh** and later usurped the throne. Pursued south of Lake Balkash, Kuchlug was defeated near the caravan city of Kashgar, then fled south towards the Pamir, where he was eventually captured and beheaded.

Kashgil ❙ 1883 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **El Obeid**

Kashlyk ❙ 1582 ❙ Russian Conquest of Siberia

To protect Russia's trade in western Siberia, Cossack leader Yermak Timofeyevich took fewer than 1,000 men against the Tatar Khanate of Sibir, where Khan Kuchum was defeated and driven out of his capital at Kashlyk (also called Sibir or Isker), near modern Tobolsk. Although Timofeyevich was killed a few years later in an ambush, the conquest of Siberia continued unabated (October 1582).

Kasos ❙ 1824 ❙ Greek War of Independence

After Ottoman forces secured Crete, Ismail Djebel Akhdar sailed east with 3,000 Albanian troops under Hussein Bey Djertili to attack the nearby pirate island of Kasos. In a terrible massacre, about 500 men of military age were killed and over 50 ships were seized, while 2,000 women and children were sold as slaves in Alexandria. Weeks later **Psara** was also devastated (19 June 1824).

Kassassin ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

When War Minister Arabi Pasha attempted to assert Egyptian sovereignty, British General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at the canal and marched west from Ismailia through **Tel-el-Maskhuta**. Advance units led by General Sir Gerald Graham and Colonel Sir Russell Baker

beat the Egyptians at Kassassin Lock near Mahsama and Wolseley continued towards **Tel-el-Kebir** (28 August 1882).

Kassel ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Driving the French south towards the Rhine after victory at **Lutterberg** (23 July), Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick suffered a costly check at **Amoneburg** before returning to northern Hesse to besiege the key city of Kassel, which he had left under blockade. After two weeks the French garrison was forced to surrender and a few days later the war came to an end (16 October–1 November 1762).

Kasserine ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

American General Lloyd Fredenhall landed in North Africa during Operation **Torch**, then advanced into southern Tunisia, where he was surprised and routed at the Kasserine Pass by German Panzer units under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Fredenhall suffered severe losses in men and tanks and was dismissed, but the Americans soon struck back at **El Guettar** (14–22 February 1943).

Kastel ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Jewish forces under Uzi Narkiss and Ytzak Rabin were determined to open the vital road to Tel Aviv and attacked the strategic town of Kastel, just five miles west of Jerusalem. A week of intense fighting saw the hilltop stronghold change hands several times before the charismatic Arab commander Abdul Khader Husseini was killed. His followers then withdrew (2–9 April 1948).

Kastoria ❙ 1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

With his army saved at **Grammos**, insurgent Markos Vaphiadis soon re-entered Greece from Albania and attacked Kastoria, where government forces fled then suffered continuing heavy losses. Taking command, Thrasyvoulos Tsakalotos bought up government reinforcements and finally secured the city. However, his army was too exhausted to take the offensive (29 August–14 November 1948).

Kastrikum ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Castricum**

Katalgarh ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

Determined to curb Gurkha expansion west of Nepal, Colonel William Gardner invaded the Kumaun and circled north towards **Almorah**, while Captain Hyder Hearsey in the south seized Champawat then besieged nearby Katalgarh. Just to the east at Khilpati, Gurkha commander Hasti Dal surprised and routed the British and Hearsey was captured wounded as his men fled (2 April 1815).

Katamanso ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Ashanti War

See **Dodowa**

Katar ❙ 1008 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

See **Balkh**

Katia (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

In order to protect their position on the Suez Canal, British forces began to push a railway east into the Sinai and established a strong position at Katia (Qatia). A sudden Turkish attack drove the British out with costly losses, though reinforcements soon recovered the railhead. Katia was lost again three months later to a fresh Turkish advance, this time stopped further west at **Romani** (23 April 1916).

Katia (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Romani**

Katikara ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Resumed warfare around New Plymouth saw a nine-man military escort ambushed and killed to the southwest on the disputed Tataramaika block after which General Duncan Cameron led

a large force, supported by artillery, to attack the fortified pa on the nearby Katikara. After heavy shelling the Maoris were driven out with the bayonet. The British won again in October at **Poutoko** (4 June 1863).

Katra ❙ 1774 ❙ Rohilla War
See **Miranpur Katra**

Katshanik ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)
See **Kossovo**

Katwa ❙ 1742 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Raghuji Bhonsle directed a Maratha invasion of Bengal, sending Bhaskar Pandit with 12,000 horsemen, who captured Katwa (modern Katoya) on the Bhagirathi north of Calcutta (May 1742) and also occupied Hooghly. However, Mughal Nawab Ali Vardi Khan eventually led a brilliant attack downriver on the Maratha camp at Katwa and drove them out of Bengal (17 September 1742).

Katwa ❙ 1745 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Three years after his failed invasion of Bengal, the Maratha Raghuji Bhonsle occupied Orissa and captured Cuttack, then led 20,000 horsemen into Bengal and sacked Murshidabad. But Mughal Nawab Ali Vardi Khan once again beat the Marathas and turned them back at Katwa (modern Katoya), on the Bhagirathi north of Calcutta. In 1747, Ali Vardi defeated yet another invasion at **Burdwan**.

Katwa ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

When Nawab Mir Kasim of Bengal destroyed a British force at **Patna** (25 June) he faced a British column under Major Thomas Adams, who had been sent to restore rival Nawab Mir Jafar. Near the fortress of Katwa, on the Bhagirathi north of Calcutta, Adams defeated and killed Mir Kasim's General Mohammed Taki Shah. He then advanced against Mir Kasim himself at **Gheria** (19 July 1763).

Katzbach ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Following defeat at **Lützen** and **Bautzen** in May, Prussia and Russia determined to attack Napoleon Bonaparte's lieutenants. General Gebhard von Blucher turned on Marshal Jacques Macdonald, who had unwisely pursued him into Silesia. After a repulse at **Lowenberg**, the Prussians counter-attacked on the Katzbach at Bremberg, south of Liegnitz, to inflict a costly defeat (26 August 1813).

Kauhajoki ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Continuing the offensive against Russia's invasion of central Finland, Swedish General Georg von Dobeln helped capture **Lapuu**, southeast of **Vasa** (14 July), then continued the advance towards Kauhajoki, where he met a greatly superior Russian force under General Vasily Schepeljeff. A decisive attack forced the Russians to withdraw, but they soon resumed the offensive (10 August 1808).

Kauthal ❙ 1367 ❙ Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars

Muhammad Shah of Bahmani invaded Vijayanagar in southern India and marched on Adoni. At Kauthal on the Tungabhadra, in the claimed first battle in India to see artillery used, he defeated King Bukka Rai I and killed Hindu commander Mallinatha. Bukka fled to Vijayanagar and accepted a Muslim peace after Muhammad Shah reputedly massacred tens of thousands of Hindu civilians.

Kaveripak ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Two months after taking **Conjeeveram** in eastern Madras, Britain's Robert Clive was ambushed at Kaveripak, on the River Palar, by Raza Sahib, son of French-appointed Nawab Chanda Sahib, marching to recover **Arcot**. In a moonlight counter-attack, Clive surprised and routed his enemy, killing 50 French and 300 sepoys and capturing nine guns and many prisoners (28 February 1752).

Kawasaki ❙ 1058 ❙ Earlier Nine Years War

Following victory over the rebellious Abe Clan at **Torinomi**, in northeast Japan (1057), Imperial Governor Minamoto Yoriyoshi attacked Abe Sadato at Kawasaki, in Iwate east of Ichinoseki. Yoriyoshi's undermanned force suffered a sharp defeat and had to withdraw. The war was suspended for four years until he was heavily reinforced and renewed his campaign at **Komatsu**.

Kawkareik ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

At the start of the Japanese invasion of **Burma**, General Hiroshi Takeuchi crossed the densely forested border from Thailand and attacked Anglo-Indian forces at Kawkareik. Amid a breakdown of communication and confused night fighting, Brigadier John "Jonah" Jones fell back to Martaban. The Japanese then advanced west towards **Moulmein** (20–22 January 1942).

Kay ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Count Pyotr Soltikov regrouped after Russia's defeat at **Zorndorf** (August 1758) and resumed the offensive on the Oder, where he was unwisely attacked at Kay, west of Zullichau, by a heavily outnumbered Prussian force under General Richard von Weddell. The Prussians lost over 6,000 men and Soltikov's Russians advanced on Frankfurt to join the Austrians at **Kunersdorf** (23 July 1759).

Kayseri ❙ 1511 ❙ Turko-Persian War in Anatolia

Encouraged by Shah Ismail I of Persia, the Safavid preacher Shah Kulu raised rebellion among the Turkomans of Anatolia against Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II, who sent a large army under Grand Vizier Hadim Ali and Prince Ahmed. At Kayseri, in central Anatolia, the rebels were crushed after Shah Kulu was killed. The Safavids were defeated again in 1514 at **Chaldiran** (August 1511).

Kayseri ❙ 1624 ❙ Anatolian Rebellion

When Governor Abaza Mehmed Pasha of Anatolia rebelled against Sultan Murad IV, he faced a large Ottoman army under Grand Vizier Cerkes Mehmed Pasha. In central Anatolia at Kayseri, Abaza Mehmed was defeated, though he was later restored. Despite further failed revolts in 1627 and 1628, the rebel was again pardoned and his men were absorbed into the army (5 September 1624).

Kazan ❙ 1487 ❙ Russia's Volga Wars

Duke Ivan III of Moscow intervened in a disputed succession in the Mongol Khanate of Kazan, despatching a large force under Daniil Dimitrievich Kholmsky to support Mehmet Amin against Ali Khan. After a failed sortie, Ali Khan withdrew under siege and later surrendered the city. Mehmet was installed as Khan and Moscow secured a virtual vassal in the Crimea (18 May–9 July 1487).

Kazan ❙ 1552 ❙ Russia's Volga Wars

Following three unsuccessful attacks on the middle Volga Khanate of Kazan, Russian Tsar Ivan IV took a large force against the Mongol capital. Kazan fell after two months siege by land and water, followed by the massacre of a reputed 60,000 inhabitants. Christianity was imposed and Russia advanced downriver towards **Astrakhan** (20 August–20 October 1552).

Kazan ❙ 1774 ❙ Pugachev Rebellion

Despite defeat at **Tatishchevo** in March, Cossack rebel Emelyan Pugachev stormed and burned the middle Volga city of Kazan, defended by Governor Yakov Illarionovich von Brandt. The same day, a small relief army under Colonel Ivan Michelson retook the city. When Pugachev attacked again two days later, his force was destroyed, with 2,000 casualties and 5,000 prisoners (12–14 July 1774).

Kazan ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

Former Czech prisoners of war seized **Ekaterinburg** for the counter-revolution (25 July), then continued west towards Kazan. An important strategic victory saw troops under Russian Colonel Vladimir Kappel and Czech Colonel Svec capture the city, along with Russia's State gold reserve. Kazan was retaken a month later

and the Czechs were soon routed at **Samara** (6 August 1918).

Kazanlik ❙ 1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars
See **Senova**

Kazima ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq
See **Hafir, Iraq**

Kazzaz ❙ 1756 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Amid struggle for control of Persia, Regent Karim Khan Zand faced a fresh offensive west of Isfahan by Mohammad Hasan Khan of Qajar. At Kazzaz, near Kashan, Karim's General Mohammad Khan Zand was decisively defeated and captured and Mohammad Hasan quickly occupied Isfahan. The great Zand general was later killed after escaping from captivity (27 March 1756).

Kearsage ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (High Seas)
See **Cherbourg**

Keelung ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War
See **Chilung**

Kehl ❙ 1796–1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Driven back to the Rhine by Archduke Charles Louis of Austria after defeat at **Emmendingen**, French General Jean Victor Moreau soon sent some of his force under General Louis Desaix across the river. Desaix then defended the Rhine town of Kehl for a remarkable three months before capitulating to Austrian General Maximilian Latour (28 October 1796–10 January 1797).

Kellogg's Grove ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

Following a futile advance on Apple River Fort, east of Galena in northwest Illinois, the Sauk Chief Black Hawk clashed next day at Kellogg's Grove with Major John Dement's Company. Unlike Major Isaiah Stillman at **Rock River**, Dement fought back bravely and after losses on both sides, including two of Black Hawk's Chiefs killed, the Indians withdrew to their camp (25 June 1832).

Kelly's Ford (1st) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Campaigning on the Rappahannock towards Culpeper, Virginia, Union General William Averell led almost 3,000 men across Kelly's Ford. In a largely cavalry action, heavily outnumbered Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee engineered a brilliant counter-attack and the Union forces fell back. A few weeks later Lee supported victory further south at **Chancellorsville** (17 March 1863).

Kelly's Ford (2nd) ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Rappahannock Station**

Kemmel ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

German commander Erich von Ludendorff broke open the Allied front in Flanders on the **Lys**, but after retaking Messines Ridge his advance stalled and French reinforcements secured Kemmel Ridge, south of Ypres. While German Alpine troops then boldly stormed and seized the strategic ridge, further attacks failed and the German offensive was abandoned (17–19 & 25–29 April 1918).

Kemmendine ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

When Britain declared war on Burma, General Sir Archibald Campbell secured Rangoon then sent forces against the nearby fortress of Kemmendine. After an initial repulse, which cost 120 British dead, a second assault secured the fortress. It later came under attack in November and held out under siege against the all-out Burmese attack on **Rangoon** (3 & 10 June 1824).

Kempen ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

French General Jean-Baptiste Guébriant supported the Swedish victory at **Wolfenbüttel** (29 June 1641), then started back towards the Rhine with the Army of Weimar. Just west of the Rhine

near Crefeld, between Kempen and Hulst, he defeated and captured Imperial General William von Lamboy. Soon afterwards Guébriant was created a Marshal of France (16 January 1642).

Kempten ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Weeks after destroying a rebel army at **Königshofen**, Georg Truchsess von Waldburg marched south against about 23,000 peasants around Kempten, southwest of Munich. Many rebel leaders surrendered after a massive bombardment and further fighting forced the remainder to also give up. About 20 leaders were executed, ending the war in Franconia and Swabia (19–25 July 1525).

Kéniéra ❙ 1882 ❙ Franco-Mandingo Wars

Mandingo leader Samory Touré besieging the French-allied city of Kéniéra, in Upper Guinea, faced a rash attack by hugely outnumbered force under Colonel Gustave Borgnis-Desbordes. In his first action against European troops, Samory was driven out by French artillery and Kéniéra was relieved. The following year Borgnis-Desbordes led a pre-emptive attack on **Bamako** (26 February 1882).

Kenilworth ❙ 1265 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

After Henry III was beaten by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester at **Lewes** (14 May 1264), Prince Edward gathered a powerful army on the Severn, between the Earl and his son Simon the Younger advancing from London. Edward routed the younger de Montfort in a surprise attack near Coventry at Kenilworth and three days later he defeated and killed the Earl at **Evesham** (1 August 1265).

Kennesaw Mountain ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman advanced through Georgia against General Joseph E. Johnston, he won at **Kolb's Farm** (22 June), then attacked the nearby main Confederate position on Kennesaw Mountain, northwest of **Marietta**. A rash frontal assault by Sherman was repulsed with over 2,000 men lost, but Johnston eventually withdrew to defend Atlanta at **Peachtree Creek** (27 June 1864).

Kentani ❙ 1878 ❙ 9th Cape Frontier War

The last major action of the war following Xhosa defeat at **Ibeka** and **N'Axama**, saw about 5,000 Xhosa under veteran leaders Kreili and Sandile attack Kentani, just north of the Great Kei. In the face of brave defence by Regulars, Colonials and Mfengu levies under Major Russell Upcher, the Xhosa were heavily defeated. The war soon ended with Britain securing the Transkei (17 February 1878).

Kentish Knock ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Near Kentish Knock, off the mouth of the Thames, Dutch Admiral Cornelius Witte de With engaged English Admiral Robert Blake in a confused and indecisive action. Both sides had about 45 ships and, while the English were outmanoeuvred, de With was thwarted by his uncooperative subordinates. He was eventually driven off, yielding a narrow victory to Blake (8 October 1652).

Kenyermezo ❙ 1479 ❙ Transylvanian-Turkish Wars

Ottoman commander Ali Bey was returning from a large-scale raid into Transylvania, when he was intercepted by the Voivode Stephen Bathory on the Plain of Kenyermezo—"the Field of Bread"—near Orastie on the Mures. Badly wounded and almost defeated, Bathory was saved by the timely arrival of Paul Kinizsi of Temesvár and the Turks were driven back (13 October 1479).

Kepaniwai ❙ 1790 ❙ Hawaiian Wars

Eight years after securing the Big Island of Hawaii with victory at **Mokuohai**, the warrior Kamehameha took a large force against the island of Maui, held by Chief Kahekili. A decisive action at the Iao Valley saw the Chief's son Kalanikupulu routed with so many dead that the stream was renamed Kepaniwai—damming of the waters. Five years later, Kamehameha secured Oahu at **Nuuanu**.

Kerbela ❙ 680 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars
See **Karbala**

Kerch ❙ 1790 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War
See **Yenikale Strait**

Kerch ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War
In support of operations in the Crimean Peninsula, General Sir George Brown and Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons took an Anglo-French-Turkish force against the Straits of Kerch, leading into the Sea of Azov. A powerful assault destroyed the Russian base at Kerch and nearby Yenikale was abandoned the same day, severing Russian communications east of the Crimea (24 May 1855).

Kerch ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
General Erich von Manstein left a covering force at Sevastopol and took 15 divisions against Kerch in eastern Crimea, where Russian General Dmitri Kozlov had built up a large army under siege. After a massive German assault, 80,000 Russians evacuated by sea though 175,000 men were captured, along with all their equipment. Manstein then returned to reduce **Sevastopol** (8–20 May 1942).

Kerch ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
While Russian forces broke into the Crimean Peninsula at **Perekop**, General Andrei Yeremenko led an amphibious assault further east at Kerch, aided at sea by Admiral Filip Oktyabrsky's Black Sea Fleet, which struck German communications and shipping. The Russians rapidly cleared the Kerch Peninsula then raced southwest towards **Sevastopol** (8–11 April 1944).

Keren ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
British General William Platt left Sudan to invade Eritrea, where he seized **Agordat**, then advanced on General Luigi Frusci in the mountain stronghold at Keren. Some of the hardest fighting of the campaign saw the Italians eventually driven out with very heavy losses. Platt then seized the Eritrean capital Asmara, and then **Massawa**, before turning south towards **Amba Alagi** (2 February–27 March 1941).

Keren ❙ 1977–1978 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence
As part of their urban offensive, Eritrean forces attacked Keren using artillery taken at **Nakfa**. Following heavy bombardment, the rebels stormed the city and fort with perhaps 2,000 Ethiopians killed and 1,700 captured. Keren was retaken by an Ethiopian counter-offensive a year later and held out under siege for many years against repeated fresh Eritrean attacks (5–8 July 1977 & 26 November 1978).

Kerensky Offensive ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
Russia's renewed advance in the southwest following the **Brusilov Offensive** was known as the Second Brusilov or Kerensky Offensive (for War Minister Aleksandr Kerensky). After initial success around **Brzezany** and **Stanislau**, Germans counter-attacked through **Tarnopol** and Russia's last offensive ended in terrible retreat, with final defeat in the north around **Riga** (1–19 July 1917).

Keresztes ❙ 1596 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Following Turkish defeats on the Danube, Sultan Mehmed II personally led a fresh invasion, supported by Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha. In a bloody engagement near Erlau at Keresztes, the Austro-Hungarians of Archduke Maxmilian and Sigismund Bathory of Transylvania were routed by a brilliant Ottoman cavalry charge. However, the exhausted Turks then returned to Belgrade (24–26 October 1596).

Kerman ❙ 1721 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars
Mahmud Ghilzai, son of Mir Weis of Kandahar, secured western Afghanistan after victory at **Farah** (1719), then invaded Persia and captured the eastern city of Kerman. However, he was heavily defeated by Persian General Lutf

Ali Khan (brother-in-law of the Grand Vizier) and driven back to Kandahar. A renewed offensive the following year won Mahmud the Persian crown at **Isfahan**.

Kerman ❙ 1722 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Renewing his offensive against Persia, Mahmud Ghilzai of Kandahar again attacked the eastern city of Kerman, where he had been repulsed a year earlier. Mahmud took the city and eventually forced the citadel to surrender. He then marched northwest towards the capital at Isfahan and, despite a further repulse at Yazd, defeated the Persians at **Gulnabad** and **Isfahan**.

Kerman ❙ 1794 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Amid bitter struggle for Persia, the young Shah Lutf Ali marched into southeast Iran and seized the Kerman, where he was besieged by Aga Mohammad Khan of the Qajar. When the city fell by treachery it was utterly destroyed, with a reputed 20,000 males blinded and all the females enslaved. Lutf Ali was tortured to death in 1796, ending the tumultuous Zand Dynasty (July–24 October 1794).

Kermanshah ❙ 1752–1753 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

In the fight for succession after the assassination of Nadir Shah, Regent Karim Khan sent his General Mohammad Khan Zand against Kermanshah fortress, southeast of Yadz, held for his rival Ali Mardan Khan by Abdul Ali Khan, who finally surrendered after two years. Ali Mardan himself was then attacked and defeated nearby (June 1753) and was later assassinated by Mohammad Khan.

Kernstown ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On the offensive in the northern Shenandoah, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was met at Kernstown, Virginia, by an unexpectedly much larger Union force under General James Shields. With Shields wounded, Colonel Nathan Kimball led a brilliant assault and Jackson was repulsed with over 700 casualties. Within weeks he recovered to win at **McDowell** (22–23 March 1862).

Kernstown ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Jubal A. Early resumed the offensive in the Shenandoah Valley after a check at **Stephenson's Depot** (20 July) attacking General George Crook at Kernstown, just south of Winchester, Virginia. Defeated with about 1,200 casualties, the Union army fell back across the Potomac with Early in pursuit. The Confederates were turned back at **Cumberland** (24 July 1864).

Kerulen ❙ 1203 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Determined to secure supremacy in Mongolia, Temujin (later Genghis Khan) recovered from defeat at **Khalakhaljit** and returned to the Kerulen (modern Herelen) River in eastern Mongolia to attack his rival Ong Khan Toghril of the Kerait. After the Kerait were destroyed, with Toghril and his son Sanggum killed in flight, Temujin turned against the Naiman at **Khangai**.

Kerulen ❙ 1409 ❙ Ming Imperial Wars

Following victory at **Nanjing** (1356), Ming forces secured northern China (1368) then determined to invade Mongolia, where General Qiu Fu took a reported 100,000 men to the Kerulen River against Mongol Prince Bunyashiri and his chancellor Arughtai. Lured deep into the steppe, Qiu was defeated and killed west of Onohu. The Ming were soon avenged at the **Onon** (23 September 1409).

Kesseldorf ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

While Frederick II of Prussia met the Austrians at **Hennersdorf**, other Prussians under Leopold the Elder of Anhalt-Dessau marched up the Elbe towards Dresden against Austria's Saxon allies. At Kesseldorf, west of the capital, Saxon Marshal Friedrich August Rutowski suffered a decisive defeat and Dresden capitulated.

Empress Maria Theresa then sued for peace (15 December 1745).

Kessler's Cross Lanes ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Cross Lanes**

Kettle Creek ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution
Encouraged by Britain's capture of **Savannah**, North Carolina Tory militia under Colonel James Boyd campaigned on the upper Savannah, but at Kettle Creek, Georgia, they were attacked in camp by a smaller pro-rebel militia force under Colonel Andrew Pickens. A decisive defeat saw Boyd among 40 killed and 70 others captured, five of them hanged for treason (14 February 1779).

Kettle Hill ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War
See **San Juan Hill**

Kettle Run ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson outflanked General John Pope's Union army on the **Rappahannock**, reaching Bull Run Bridge, Virginia, where he defeated and killed General George W. Taylor. A larger action at nearby Kettle Run saw General Richard S. Ewell inflict heavy losses on Union General Joseph Hooker prior to the main battle at **Bull Run** (27 August 1862).

Keyes Raid ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
On the eve of the British offensive at **Sidi Rezegh**, Colonel Geoffrey Keyes led a commando assault on Rommel's supposed headquarters near Appolonia in Tripolitania. Rommel was away in Italy and Keyes was killed in the failed assault on a minor administration building. All but two of 59 raiders were killed or captured and Keyes won a posthumous Victoria Cross (17–18 November 1941).

Khabar ❙ 1107 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars
Amid confused Muslim rivalry in Mesopotamia, Kilij Arslan, the powerful Sultan of Rum, extended his territory east to capture the city of Mosul, on the Tigris. In a battle of great significance to the Christian cause, Kilij Arslan, enemy of Byzantium and destroyer of three Crusades in Anatolia, was defeated and killed on the Khabar River by Ridwan of Aleppo (June 1107).

Khadima ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq
See **Hafir, Iraq**

Khadki ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War
See **Kirkee**

Khafji ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War
An apparent effort to capture prisoners as bargaining chips saw Iraq's only ground offensive of the war, when they entered Saudi Arabia and took Khafji. A counter-attack by American, Saudi and Qatari forces killed about 100 Iraqis and captured 430 as the survivors fled back across the border. The Allies had 44 killed, including 11 Americans and four Arabs lost to friendly fire (29–31 January 1991).

Khajwa ❙ 1659 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes
During bitter war between the sons of the ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, the second son Shuja, after defeat at **Bahadurpur**, renewed rebellion against his brother Aurangzeb, who had seized the throne. Northwest of Fatehpur at Khajwa, Shuja was outnumbered and defeated by the Imperial army under Aurangzeb's command. He was beaten again three months later at **Maldah** (7 January 1659).

Khajwa ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Preparing for Sir Colin Campbell's advance from **Fatehpur**, a small force under Colonel Thomas Powell attacked over 4,000 rebels blocking the road 20 miles to the northwest at Khajwa. After a gruelling forced march, Powell was killed in a bold assault. But Captain William

Peel of the Naval Brigade then secured a hard-fought victory and opened the road to **Cawnpore** (1 November 1857).

Khalakhaljit ❙ 1203 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Determined to secure supremacy in Mongolia, Temujin (later Genghis Khan) turned on Ong Khan Toghril of the Kerait, who was supported by Temujin's rival, Jamuqa. Outnumbered and defeated near the Kerulen at Khalakhaljit, Temujin withdrew when the Ong Khan's son Sanggum was wounded. Temujin fled to Lake Baljuna but returned later in the year to smash the Kerait at the **Kerulen**.

Khalkan Gol ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

In the most serious clash between Russia and Japanese-occupied Manchukuo, fighting began near Nomonhan on the Mongolian border along the Khalkan Gol. After months of action, Russian General Georgy Zhukov launched a crushing air and land offensive. General Michitaro Komatsubara lost half his army before Tokyo sought a ceasefire (11 May–16 September 1939).

Khalule ❙ 691 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

Assyrian King Sennacherib campaigning to reassert control over Babylon was confronted by the combined armies of King Mushezib-Marduk of Babylon and King Umman-Menanu of Elam in a huge battle at Khalule, in the Jordan Valley. After very heavy casualties both sides claimed victory. However, Sennacherib was able to seize Babylon the following year and destroyed much of the city.

Khambula ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

One day after repulsing the British at **Hlobane** in northern Zululand, a large Zulu army under Tshingwayo and Mnyamana attacked Colonel Henry Wood's camp further west at Khambula. A courageous defensive action saw the Zulus driven off with very heavy losses, dealing a decisive strategic blow to King Cetshwayo, who was finally defeated in July at **Ulundi** (29 March 1879).

Khan Baghdadi ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

After the fall of **Ramadi**, new Anglo-Indian commander Sir William Marshall sent Generals Harry Brooking and Robert Cassels west along the Euphrates from Baghdad. Supported by aircraft and armoured cars, they attacked and seized Khan Baghdadi. The campaign yielded over 5,000 Turkish prisoners and stabilised the front until the attack north on **Sharqat**, in October (26 March 1918).

Khandesh ❙ 752 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars

Despite victory over Pallava at **Kanchi** (731), the south Indian Kingdom of Chalukya was in decline and, when Warrior King Vikramaditya died (747), his son Kirtivarman faced the rising power of his nominal feudatory, Dantidurga of Rashtrakuta. Dantidurga defeated Kirtivarman in Khandesh and Chalukya was overthrown. The new Rashtrakuta Dynasty dominated the Deccan for over 200 years.

Khandwa ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

See **Ratanpur**

Khangai ❙ 1204 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

In one of the decisive battles of his rise to power, the Mongol Temujin (later Genghis Khan) met the Tayang-Khan Baibuqa of the Naiman in the mountains of Khangai (near future Karakorum), in central Mongolia. With Baibuqa fatally wounded, the Naiman were routed and died when they refused to surrender. The Tayang's son Kuchlug escaped and met Temujin in 1208 on the **Irtysh**.

Khania ❙ 1645 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

After 400 years of Venetian occupation, Turkish forces landed on northern Crete to attack the fortified port of Khania. A brutal siege cost very heavy losses before Khania became the first Cretan centre to fall. The Turks later attacked further east at **Candia**. A Venetian attempt to retake Khania in 1666 failed and the port remained

in Turkish hands until 1898 (24 June–August 1645).

Khania ❙ 1692 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

In an effort to recover Turkish Crete, Venice sent Domenico Mocenigo with a large fleet to besiege Khania. A relief effort was driven off (8 August), but on reports of a Turkish fleet approaching, Mocenigo over-ruled his Maltese and Papal allies and abandoned the siege. Venetian prestige suffered a terrible blow and Mocenigo was dismissed for incompetence (17 July–29 August 1692).

Khanigalbat ❙ 681 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

Near the end of his reign, the great King Sennacherib of Assyria established his favourite son Esarhaddon as co-ruler. While Esarhaddon was at war in Armenia, two other sons, Sharezer and Adarmalik, murdered Sennacherib and attempted to seize power. At Khanigalbat, near Nisibis west of the Tigris, Esarhaddon defeated the parricides and mounted the throne as King.

Khanikin ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Russian General Nikolai Baratov attempting to divert the Turks in Mesopotamia invaded northern Persia in late 1915 and took Hamadan and Kermanshah. Having captured **Kut-al-Amara**, General Ali Ihsan Pasha marched northeast from Baghdad to Khanikin, where he routed part of the Russian force. Baratov withdrew, but the Turks returned to defend **Baghdad** and fighting died down (1 June 1916).

Khanua ❙ 1527 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Opposing the Mughal conquest of northern India after Babur's great victory at **Panipat**, Rana Sanga, King of Mewar, took a massive Rajput force against the invaders southwest of Bharatpur at Khanua. Babur utterly destroyed the Rajputs, then advanced into Bihar and Bengal, culminating in his decisive victory at the **Gogra** in 1529 to establish the 300-year Mughal Empire (16 March 1527).

Khan Yaunis ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Yaunis Khan**

Kharda ❙ 1795 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Subadar Nizam Ali of Hyderabad took a reported 110,000 men to attack the Marathas of Daulat Rao Sindhia, who was supported by troops from Tukaji Holkar and Raghoji Bhonsle of Berar. While casualties in battle at Kharda, southeast of Ahmadnagar were light, Nizam suffered a humiliating defeat. In 1799 he fought alongside the British in the 4th British-Mysore War (11–12 March 1795).

Kharkov ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Following Russia's winter offensive to save **Moscow**, Marshal Symeon Timoshenko sent his armour to recover Kharkov in the eastern Ukraine. The Russians penetrated deep before General Ewald von Kleist counter-attacked and cut off the Barvenkovo Salient. Timoshenko lost up to 250,000 men and 600 tanks, opening the way for the German offensive towards **Stalingrad** (12–22 May 1942).

Kharkov (1st) ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Flushed with victory after **Stalingrad**, Russian General Filip Golikov stormed west and retook Kharkov (16 February). Despite being heavily outnumbered, Marshal Erich von Manstein launched a brilliant counter-attack and drove Golikov and General Nikolai Vatutin back to the Donetz with heavy losses. Manstein retook Kharkov and it was held until after **Kursk** in July (9–16 March 1943).

Kharkov (2nd) ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As the German offensive at **Kursk** ground to a halt, Generals Nikolai Vatutin, Ivan Konev and Rodion Malinovsky launched a massive converging counter-offensive south towards Kharkov. Threatened with encirclement after the fall of Belgorod (5 August), General Herman Hoth abandoned Kharkov and Marshal Erich von

Manstein withdrew to the **Dnieper** (17 July–23 August 1943).

Khartoum ❙ 1884–1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

General Charles Gordon attempted to hold the Sudan against the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed, and found himself besieged at Khartoum on the Upper Nile. A relief force under General Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated the Dervishes at **Abu Kru**, but arrived too late. Wad el-Najumi had already stormed Khartoum and killed Gordon, so Wolseley returned down the Nile (March 1884–26 January 1885).

Khaybar ❙ 628 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

A year after capturing **Medina**, the Prophet Mohammed took 1,800 men against Khaybar, where the Jews were accused of intriguing with his enemies. During a six-week campaign, he gradually captured the town's strong-points. One citadel held out under the Jewish Chief Kinana, who was killed along with most of his men. His teenage widow Safiyya became one of Mohammed's wives (September 628).

Khed ❙ 1707 ❙ Maratha Civil War

Returning to Ahmadnagar 17 years after he was captured at **Raigarh**, Shahu (son of former Maratha King Sambhaji) was opposed by his aunt Tarabai on behalf of her 12-year-old son, Shivaji. In battle south of Ahmadnagar at Khed, Tarabai's forces under Parashuram Pant Pratinidhi were routed when Dhanaji Jadhev deserted to Shahu, who was crowned a few months later (12 October 1707).

Khelat ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Kalat**

Khelna ❙ 1701–1702 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Emperor Aurangzeb and General Asad Khan led a renewed offensive in western India, where they besieged the mountain fortress of Khelna, 35 miles northwest of Kolhapur. Over 6,000 Imperial troops were killed in months of attack by the field army of Dhanaji Jadhav, but Maratha commander Parashurampant finally surrendered in return for his life (26 December 1701–6 June 1702).

Khem Karan ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

As part of India's offensive towards **Lahore**, large forces from both sides met to the southeast in a massive armoured action around the key city of Khem Karan, just inside the Indian border. Almost 100 Pakistani tanks were destroyed or captured in an ambush to the north near Asal Uttar. However, India could not achieve a breakthrough and eventually had to accept a ceasefire (7–10 September 1965).

Khenifra ❙ 1914 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Determined to suppress the Zaia of central Morocco after the costly action at **El Ksiba** (June 1913), Colonel Paul Henrÿs sent 14,000 men in three converging columns against Moha ou Hammou's capital at Khenifra. The French fought their way into the city after very heavy fighting, though Moha ou Hammou and his army had escaped. They struck back in November at **El Herri** (10–12 June 1914).

Kherla ❙ 1428 ❙ Malwa-Bahmani Wars

With Alp Khan (Hushang Shah) of Malwa occupied by war with Gujarat, Ahmad Shah I of the Bahmani Sultanate determined to recover his former feudatory Kherla. When Ahmad besieged the powerful fortress, on the headwaters of the Tapti east of Deogarh, Alp Khan advanced with a relief army, but suffered a crushing defeat. Renewed war in 1468 saw Malwa fail attempting to retake Kherla.

Khe Sanh ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

On a major offensive across the demilitarized zone, North Vietnamese regulars attacked the westernmost US marine base at Khe Sanh, close to Laos. While very heavy fighting for the surrounding hills cost the marines 155 killed, the Communists suffered over 900 killed and eventually withdrew to regroup for another offensive

further east against the base at **Con Thien** (24 April–11 May 1967).

Khe Sanh ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

As part of the **Tet Offensive**, up to 30,000 North Vietnamese under General Vo Nguyen Giap besieged the US Marine base at Khe Sanh, inside the DMZ. Determined not to suffer a symbolic defeat, America responded with heavy reinforcements and some of the most intense bombing ever. Giap eventually abandoned the bloody siege but the Americans also withdrew (21 January–8 April 1968).

Khidrana ❙ 1705 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

See **Muktsar**

Khios ❙ 412 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Chios**

Khios ❙ 357 BC ❙ 1st Greek Social War

See **Chios**

Khios ❙ 201 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

See **Chios**

Khios ❙ 1694 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Chios**

Khios ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Chios**

Khios ❙ 1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Chios**

Khiva ❙ 1740 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

Determined to punish the Uzbeks for raiding his northern province of Khorasan, Nadir Shah of Persia defeated the Uzbeks of Bokhara at **Charjui**, then continued down the Oxus (Amu Darya) and defeated the local Uzbeks at Khiva. Ilbars Khan of Khiva was then forced to surrender at the nearby fortress of Jayuk and was executed. The victories secured Nadir's northern borders (November 1740).

Khiva ❙ 1873 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

Russian General Konstantin von Kaufmann led a fresh offensive in Central Asia, where he captured the Khanate of **Bokhara** and five years later took a reported 10,000 men across the Karakum desert to besiege Khiva. After the city fell, Khan Sayid Muhammad Rahim II signed a peace treaty with von Kaufmann, who took his army against the remaining Khanate of **Khokand**, in 1875 (29 May 1873).

Khodynka ❙ 1608 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

Gathering support after victory at **Bolkhov**, a pretender claiming to be Dimitri—murdered son of former Tsar Ivan IV—continued towards Moscow and, at Khodynka, again defeated Tsar Basil Shuiski. While the "Second False Dimitri" was unable to take the capital, he established a shadow government to the west at **Klushino** and was murdered in 1610 by one of his followers (25 June 1608).

Khoi ❙ 1584 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

On a fresh invasion of Azerbaijan, Turkish commander Ferhad Pasha sent forces towards Tabriz. Eighty miles to the northwest near Khoi (modern Khvoy) his advance units were heavily defeated by Persian Crown Prince Hamza Mirza. After a second failure, Ferhad Pasha was succeeded in the command by Osman Pasha, whose renewed advance the following year captured **Tabriz**.

Khoi ❙ 1822 ❙ Turko-Persian War in Azerbaijan

After beating the Turks at **Erzurum** in 1821, Persian Prince Abbas Mirza captured Bayazid before being turned back by winter, but entered Azerbaijan again the following year. Near Khoi (modern Khvoy in northwest Iran) he routed an Ottoman army under former Grand Vizier Muhammad Emin Rauf Pasha. However, Abbas

Mirza's army was ravaged by cholera and he sued for peace (May 1822).

Khojend ❙ 1220 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

When the Mongol Genghis Khan launched his western offensive against the Khwarezmian Empire, he besieged **Otrar**, on the Syr Darya, then sent a smaller force upstream against Khojend (Khudjand in Tajikistan), held for Muhammad II of Khwarezm by General Timur Malik. Withdrawing to the citadel on a mid-river island, Timur Malik led a brilliant defence then escaped as the fortress fell.

Khokand ❙ 1875 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

Russian General Konstanin von Kaufmann conquered **Bokhara** (1868) and **Khiva** (1873), then attacked Khokand, the last remaining independent Khanate. Following spirited fighting, commander Abd al-Rahman Avtobachi was decisively defeated at Makhram and nearby Khokand city fell a few days later. Amir Nasir al-Din surrendered, but rebel resistance continued at **Andizhan** (22 August 1875).

Khoosh-Ab ❙ 1857 ❙ Anglo-Persian War

In response to Persia's capture of **Herat** in Afghanistan, British forces in the Persian Gulf soon captured **Reshire** and **Bushire**, then marched inland towards Brazun. As General Sir James Outram returned he met a Persian army of 10,000 under Suja-ul-Mulk near Khoosh-Ab. The Persians were routed with about 700 killed and made peace. They soon lost again at **Mohammerah** (8 February 1857).

Khoraiba ❙ 656 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

See **Camel, Iraq**

Khorramshahr ❙ 1857 ❙ Anglo-Persian War

See **Mohammerah**

Khorramshahr ❙ 1980 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

At the start of the war, an Iraqi armoured division advanced against Khorramshahr on the Karun River, but the tanks were repulsed when they attempted to enter the city unsupported. After heavy street fighting against regulars and militia, Khorramshahr was finally taken at severe cost to both sides. The delay enabled Iran to reinforce nearby **Abadan** (28 September–25 October 1980).

Khorramshahr ❙ 1982 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Recovering from heavy losses relieving **Abadan**, Iran launched a broad offensive with up to 150,000 men against Iraqi forces in the south, then sent about 70,000 to recover Khorramshahr. Despite their strong defences, the Iraqis were overwhelmed with about 12,000 men captured. Within a month, President Saddam Hussein ordered most Iraqi forces withdrawn from Iran (30 April–23 May 1982).

Khost ❙ 1985 ❙ Afghan Civil War

On a large-scale guerrilla offensive against the Soviet-backed Kabul government, about 5,000 Mujahaden rebels besieged the city of Khost near the Pakistan border. Armed with rocket launchers they caused severe damage, threatening to close the airfield. Russian commando reinforcements were flown in and the city was saved until a fresh Mujahaden assault six years later (July 1985).

Khost ❙ 1991 ❙ Afghan Civil War

At the start of their final offensive, Mujahaden forces under Jalaluddin Haqqani attacked the city of Khost, held for the Russian-backed Kabul government by General Muhammad Zahir Solamal. After a massive rocket attack the city fell with over 2,000 prisoners, including General Solamal and other high-ranking officers. The next advance was against **Kabul** itself (13–30 March 1991).

Khosun ❙ 1818 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

See **Kafir Qala**

Khotin ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars

Prince Michael the Brave of Wallachia seized Transylvania after **Selimbar** (October 1599) then led a surprise attack on Moldavia. He pursued the Voyevod Jeremiah Movila to Khotin on the Dniester, where Jeremiah was decisively beaten and expelled to Poland. By briefly uniting Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, Michael is claimed today as the founder of future Romania (May 1600).

Khotin ❙ 1621 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

A year after defeating the Poles at **Cecora**, Sultan Osman II took a large army against the Polish fortified camp at Khotin near the Dniester in the Ukraine. Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz led a brilliant defence and, when he was killed, Stanislas Lubomirski forced the Turks to withdraw. Osman blamed defeat on his Janissaries, who later mutinied and killed him (2 September–9 October 1621).

Khotin ❙ 1673 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

When he invaded the Polish Ukraine in aid of Cossack rebellion, Sultan Mehmed IV captured **Kamieniec** and humbled King Michael. Hetman John Sobieski then raised 40,000 men to inflict a terrible defeat on Turkish General Hussein Pasha on the Dniester at Khotin. Poland was saved and, after Michael died on the night of the victory, Sobieski was crowned as John III (11 November 1673).

Khotin ❙ 1739 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

See **Stavuchany**

Khotin ❙ 1769 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

Russian Prince Alexander Golitsyn and General Pyotr Rumyantsev advancing against Turkey on the Dniester, were repulsed at Khotin by the Pole Ignatius Potocki. In a later assault, Golitsyn defeated Grand Vizier Emin Pasha (who was executed for failure) then beat new Vizier Moldovani. The Turks evacuated Khotin when the rising river destroyed their bridges (June–26 September 1769).

Khotin ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

As Austrian Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg advanced into Turkish Moldavia from the west in support of Russia, he moved against Khotin, which held out heroically under siege before it fell after three months. The Moldavian capital Jassy also fell before the Austrians and their Russian allies went on to further victory the following year at **Focsani** and **Rimnik** (2 July–19 September 1788).

Khudaganj ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Fategarh**

Khujbaz ❙ 1865 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession

When Amir Dost Muhammad of Afghanistan died in June 1863, his son Sher Ali faced rebellion by his brothers Amin Khan and Sharif Khan. The rebels were defeated in battle at Khujbaz, near Kalat, though Sher Ali's son Muhammad Ali was killed by his uncle Amin Khan, who was in turn killed. By mid-1866 the Amir's forces had lost at **Kabul** and **Sheikhabad** (6 June 1865).

Khujbaz ❙ 1867 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession

The war of succession following the death of Dost Muhammad saw usurper Azim Khan and his nephew Abdur Rahman (son of Afzal Khan) take their army south from Kabul against Sher Ali, who had been deposed following defeat at **Sheikhabad**. At Khujbaz, near Kalat, Sher Ali was defeated when his Kandahar levies deserted. He fled to Herat, held by his son Yakub Khan (17 January 1867).

Khurd-Kabul ❙ 1581 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

When Punjab nobles supported Muhammad Hakim of Kabul against his half-brother Akbar, the Emperor raised a massive army and drove the rebel back into Afghanistan. East of Kabul at

the pass of Khurd-Kabul, Imperial forces under Prince Murad and General Man Singh heavily defeated Muhammad. Akbar entered Kabul three days later to pardon and reinstate his brother (August 1581).

Khurd-Kabul ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

See **Jagdalak**

Khyber Pass ❙ 1738 ❙ Persian Invasion of India

See **Jamrud**

Khyber Pass ❙ 1837 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

See **Jamrud**

Kiangsu ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Jiangsu**

Kickapoo Town ❙ 1838 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

Soon after Indian attacks in eastern Texas at **Battle Creek** and the **Killough Massacre**, General Thomas J. Rusk led a dawn raid on Kickapoo Town, a group of Indian villages near Frankston. The Kickapoo's Mexican allies fled and after three days of very hard fighting, with 11 Indians dead, the elderly Chief Pecana sued for peace. However, Chief Benito withdrew to continue the war (15–18 October 1838).

Kidney Ridge ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Facing the British offensive at **El Alamein**, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel attempted to counter-attack around Kidney Ridge, 20 miles south of the coast. Brilliant defence by a small British unit without field artillery disabled up to 50 Axis tanks and the attack stalled. Commander Colonel Victor Turner was awarded the Victoria Cross. A week later the ridge saw the British breakout (27 October 1942).

Kiemereh ❙ 1726 ❙ Turko-Persian War

When Mahmud Ghilzai, the Afghan conqueror of Persia, went insane he was succeeded by his cousin Ashraf Shah, who faced a massive invasion by Turkish General Ahmad Rahman Pasha with 60,000 men and 70 guns. Outside Isfahan at Kiemereh the Turkish army was routed with a reported 12,000 killed. However, Ashraf made peace and Constantinople recognised him as Shah (November 1726).

Kiev ❙ 1069 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Less than a year after being driven off the Kievan throne following defeat at the **Alta**, Prince Iziaslav returned with his brother-in-law, Boleslaw II of Poland. Just outside Kiev they met the army of Vseslav of Polotsk, who was defeated and fled. Kiev was then besieged and surrendered to Iziaslav, who regained the throne. Only four years later he was deposed by his brother Sviatoslav.

Kiev ❙ 1240 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

After conquering northern Russia, the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and his cousin Mongke crossed the frozen Dneiper and besieged Kiev, where Prince Michael of Kiev fled. When Governor Dmitri refused to surrender, the city was taken by storm and utterly destroyed before the Mongols marched west for their great victories at **Liegnitz** and on the **Sajo** (6 December 1240).

Kiev ❙ 1482 ❙ Polish-Crimean Tatar Wars

With the Mongols dispersed at the **Ugra** in November 1480, Crimean Tatars under Khan Mengil Girai, with encouragement from Duke Ivan III of Moscow, advanced into the Polish Ukraine and attacked Kiev. Military Governor Pan Ivan Khodkevich escaped but was captured, while many of those who remained were burned to death in the ensuing brutal sack of the city (1 September 1482).

Kiev ❙ 1658 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Cossack leader Ivan Vyhovksy claimed continued loyalty to Moscow despite burning **Poltava**, but weeks later sent his brother Danilo (supported by Tatar forces) against Kiev, garrisoned by Russian Colonel Fedor I. Sheremetev and Kievan Cossacks. Danilo Vyhovsky was

routed and his brother firmed his alliance with Poland. A year later they beat the Russians at **Konotop** (23 August 1658).

Kiev ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Having reached the Berezina through **Minsk**, Polish commander Josef Pilsudski launched a massive offensive towards Kiev, supported by Ukrainian Hetman Semyon Petlyura. Soviet General Aleksandr Yegorov suffered terrible losses in men and equipment before withdrawing and Kiev itself fell without resistance (7 May). Russia soon counter-attacked on the **Berezina** (25–28 April 1920).

Kiev ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

After the fall of **Smolensk**, Panzer General Heinz Guderian turned south into the Ukraine towards Kiev to join General Ewald von Kleist circling north after crushing the pocket at **Uman**. Stalin ordered Kiev held at all cost, but it fell with 665,000 prisoners, 900 tanks and 3,500 guns. While Kiev was Russia's worst defeat, the delay helped save **Moscow** (21 August–26 September 1941).

Kiev ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

General Konstantin Rokossovksy spearheaded the Soviet offensive towards the **Dnieper**, driving west through Chernigov while further south General Nikolai Vatutin advanced on Kiev itself, held by General Herman Hoth's Fourth Panzer Army. Most of the German divisions escaped before Kiev fell. Hoth was dismissed and the Russians continued west to **Zhitomir** (3–6 November 1943).

Kila Alladad ❙ 1867 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession

Defeated by his brother Azim Khan at **Sheikhabad** and **Khujbaz**, deposed Amir Sher Ali raised a fresh army, aided by Faiz Muhammad, Governor of Afghan Turkestan then marched towards Kabul. In battle to the north at Kila Alladad, near Charikar, Faiz Muhammad was killed and Sher Ali was defeated. In early 1869, Sher Ali regained his kingdom at **Zurmat** (17 September 1867).

Kilblain ❙ 1335 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

In the war between adherents of young David II of Scotland and English-backed Edward Baliol, Scottish Royalists Sir Andrew Moray, Patrick Dunbar Earl of March and Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, surprised Earl David of Atholl, besieging Kildrummy, near Alford, Aberdeenshire. Atholl was defeated and killed at nearby Kilblain and his widow fled to **Lochindorb**.

Kilcommadan ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

See **Aughrim**

Kilcullen ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rebellion in Ireland, Royalist General Sir Ralph Dundas with just 40 dragoons and 20 militia rashly attacked 300 rebels in a strong defensive position in the churchyard at Kilcullen. After losing about half his force, Dundas joined local Yeomanry to defeat the rebels in an ambush, but fell back to nearby **Naas** and left them to seize most of County Kildare (24 May 1798).

Kilcumney Hill ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

Father John Murphy and survivors of the disastrous rebel defeat at **Vinegar Hill** (21 June) trying to make their way back to Wexford were intercepted and beaten by General Sir Charles Asgill near the Wexford county border at Kilcumney Hill, in County Carlow. Father Murphy was later captured and beheaded, effectively ending the two-month rising (26 June 1798).

Kildrummy ❙ 1335 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

See **Kilblain**

Kili ❙ 1299 ❙ Mongol Invasions of India

Despite a Mongol repulse in India at **Jalandhar**, Dawa Khan of Transoxonia (a descendant of

Genghis Khan) sent his son Qutlugh Khwaja with a force claimed to number 200,000 against Sultan Ala-ud-din of Delhi. Outside Delhi at Kili the Sultan's army under Ulugh Khan and Zafar Khan secured a great victory. The Mongols again withdrew, although Zafar Khan was killed.

Kilimanjaro ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

See **Morogoro**

Kilkis ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War

When Bulgaria suddenly attacked her former allies over Macedonia, the Serbs counter-attacked on the **Bregalnica**, while King Constantine of Greece met them north of Thessalonica. The Greeks suffered costly losses attacking near Kilkis, then advanced along the whole Lachanas-Nigrita front. The Bulgarians had to withdraw, soon trying to make a stand at **Kresna** (1–3 July 1913).

Killala (1st) ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

In an attempt to support Irish rebellion, three French frigates entered Killala Bay in northwest Ireland to land General Joseph Amable Humbert and 1,100 men, including Matthew Tone (brother of rebel leader Wolfe Tone) and considerable arms and guns. This advance party for the main invasion seized the small town, but French help was too little too late (23 August 1798).

Killala (2nd) ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

Two weeks after securing French-Irish surrender at **Ballinamuck**, the British turned their attention to the small force under French Colonel Armand Charost holding about 200 Loyalist prisoners in the port of Killala, County Mayo, where the invasion had first landed. The remaining garrison fled after a one-sided disaster, with about 400 killed, and the rebellion was over (23 September 1798).

Killdeer Mountain ❙ 1864 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General Alfred Sully beat the Sioux at **Whitestone Hill** (September 1863), then took 2,000 men towards the Badlands of North Dakota to secure a decisive victory. At Killdeer Mountain, between the Little Missouri and Knife Rivers, he attacked the camp of Chief Inkapduta and perhaps 5,000 warriors. Sully inflicted a terrible defeat, effectively ending organised Sioux resistance (28 July 1864).

Killiecrankie ❙ 1689 ❙ First Jacobite Rebellion

Scottish Catholic supporters of James II resisting the accession of William III attempted a Highland rising under John Graham Viscount Dundee. A Royalist army under General Hugh Mackay was ambushed and virtually destroyed at Killiecrankie, near Pitlochry. However, "Bonny Dundee" was killed in the battle and the rebellion petered out after defeat in August at **Dunkeld** (27 July 1689).

Killough Massacre ❙ 1838 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

After killing a survey party at **Battle Creek**, Kickapoo Chief Benito was joined by Mexican insurrectionists under Vicente Cordova attacking a settlement just northwest of Jacksonville, Texas, where Isaac Killough and 17 of his family were killed or captured. The Indians were driven off next day by General Thomas J. Rusk and were defeated days later at **Kickapoo Town** (5 October 1838).

Kilmallock ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

While government forces advanced on **Clonmel**, further west General Eoin O'Duffy marched south from **Limerick** against Kilmallock, held by Republicans since 14 July. Desperate fighting around the nearby villages of Bruff and Bruree saw the longest and hardest fought action of the war before Kilmallock fell. The survivors fled for Kerry (23 July–5 August 1922).

Kilsyth ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Six weeks after victory at **Alford**, James Graham Marquis of Montrose led his Scots and Irish Royalists south across the Forth to Kilsyth, where he destroyed the Covenanter army of Archibald Campbell Marquis of Argyll and Sir William Baillie. Glasgow and Edinburgh submitted to make Montrose master of Scotland, but he was defeated next month at **Philiphaugh** (16 August 1645).

Kilwa ❙ 1505 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa

The island state of Kilwa Kisiwani, off East Africa, accepted tribute to Portugal (1502), but when Sultan Ibrahim ceased to make payments a large fleet arrived under Francisco d'Almeida. After sharp fighting, the Portuguese sacked the city then attacked **Mombasa**. Portugal built Fort Gereza in Kilwa, but lost the city to Arab mercenaries in 1512. They regained permanent control in 1597.

Kimberley ❙ 1899–1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

At the start of the war, with **Mafeking** besieged, further south Marthinus Wessels and later Piet Cronjé loosely besieged Kimberley, held by 4,000 men under Colonel Robert Kekewich. A relief force was repulsed at **Magersfontein**, but Kimberley was finally relieved by General John French. Cronjé was pursued east and captured a few days later at **Paardeberg** (15 October 1899–15 February 1900).

Kinairi ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

See **Kineyre**

Kinburn ❙ 1787 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Turkish forces resuming the war against Russia attempted a seaborne attack on the fortress at Kinburn, near the mouth of the Dnieper opposite **Ochakov**. Russian General Alexander Suvorov permitted 6,000–7,000 Turks to land before he counter-attacked with Cossack cavalry and infantry under his personal command and the invaders were utterly annihilated (10 October 1787).

Kinburn ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

In a fresh assault on the Russian coast, an Anglo-French expedition under Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and Emile-Marius Bruat attacked Kinburn, east of Odessa, held by General Ivan Vasilevich Kokhanovich. A force of 10,000 landed under Generals Sir Augustus Spencer and Achille Bazaine and the town and fortress surrendered after a heavy bombardment (16–17 October 1855).

Kineyre ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

When Britain renewed war against the Sikhs of the Punjab, Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes and a mixed Pathan-Baluchi force joined with Nawab Futteh Mohammed Khan of Bhawalpur at Kineyre, south of Multan, to attack the army of Dewan Mulraj of Multan under Rung Ram. Despite initial repulse, the Allies took the Sikh entrenchments and advanced to besiege **Multan** (18 June 1848).

King's Mountain ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

A few months after British victory at **Camden**, Loyalist militia under Major Patrick Ferguson pursued rebel militia under Colonels William Campbell and Isaac Shelby, but were forced to withdraw to King's Mountain, just inside the South Carolina border. In a decisive all-American action, the Tories were encircled, with Ferguson killed and virtually his entire force killed or captured (7 October 1780).

Kingston ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Frontenac**

Kinloss ❙ 1009 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

See **Nairn**

Kinney's Farm ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Hanover Court House**

Kinsale ❙ 1601 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

Following victory at **Blackwater** for Irish rebel Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone (14 August 1598), 4,000 Spanish under Don Juan d'Aguila captured Kinsale, south of Cork, but were besieged by English forces under Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy and Sir George Carew. Attempting to relieve the siege, O'Neill and the Spaniards were heavily defeated and the rebellion was crushed (24 December 1601).

Kinston ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General John G. Foster resumed the offensive in North Carolina, advancing from **New Bern**, inland towards the strategic railway at **Goldsboro Bridge**. On the upper Neuse at Kinston, Foster met and defeated a Confederate brigade under General Nathan Evans. He then continued his march west through an inconclusive action two days later at **White Hall** (14 December 1862).

Kinston ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman marched east across the Carolinas, Confederate General Braxton Bragg, attempting a flank attack up the Neuse from New Bern, was met by Union General John Schofield, marching north from Wilmington in support. Fierce fighting near Kinston, North Carolina, saw Bragg repulsed. Schofield then joined Sherman at **Bentonville** (7–10 March 1865).

Kinzan ❙ 1915 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Defeated by the pro-Turkish Rashid at **Jirab** when his Ajman allies defected, Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh and his brother Sa'ad attacked the Ajman late in the year at Kinzan, just west of Hofuf. In the Saudis' worst defeat, Aziz was routed and wounded and Sa'ad was killed. Aziz was unable to support his British allies against Turkey, though by May 1919 he recovered for victory at **Turabah**.

Kip's Bay ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Attacking General George Washington in New York City, British commander William Howe bombarded Kip's Bay, on Manhattan Island, held by Colonel William Douglas. General Israel Putnam ordered a withdrawal in order to avoid losses and General Henry Clinton landed his British and Hessian troops at Kip's Bay. Further action ensued next day at **Harlem Heights** (15 September 1776).

Kirchberg ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a renewed French offensive, General Louis Lazare Hoche crossed the Rhine to defeat the Austrians near **Neuwied** then sent General Michel Ney's cavalry after Field Marshal Franz Werneck. Ney repulsed the Austrians in a minor engagement next day near Kirchberg but was captured when he fell from his horse in a skirmish at Giessen. He was returned on parole on 6 May (19 April 1797).

Kirchdenkern ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Vellinghausen**

Kirin ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

See **Jilin**

Kirina ❙ 1235 ❙ Wars of Sosso

Sumanguru of Kaniaga made the Sosso of West Africa into a major force, capturing the former Ghanaian Imperial capital of **Kumbi**. But the tyrannical rule of the warrior-ruler helped speed the fall of his short-lived Sosso Empire. At Kirina (near modern Koulikoro, Mali), Sumanguru was defeated and overthrown by the Mandingo leader Sundiata, marking the birth of the new Mali Empire.

Kirkeban ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

General Sir Garnet Wolseley advanced up the Nile to relieve **Khartoum** and sent a column ahead under General Sir William Earle, who met a large Mahdist force entrenched at Kirkeban, 75 miles above Merowe. The Mahdists were routed,

but Earle was killed at the head of his troops. News then arrived of the fall of Khartoum and Wolseley returned downstream (10 February 1885).

Kirkee ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

With Pindari outlaws ravaging central India, Peshwa Baji Rao II of Poona renewed war against the British by burning the Residency in Poona, then attacked a British-Sepoy force under Colonel Charles Burr moving out from positions at nearby Kirkee (modern Khadki). Repulsed with over 500 casualties, the Peshwa withdrew until his offensive against **Koregaon** (5 November 1817).

Kirkenes ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

German General Lothar Rendulic was driven out of **Petsamo** in northern Finland during the Lapland War and fell back west to Kirkenes in Norway, pursued by Finns and Soviet Marshal Kirill Meretskov. The Germans hoped to evacuate vital supplies out of the Arctic port, but were forced out in heavy fighting and withdrew into the mountains. Some held out until April 1945 (20–25 October 1944).

Kirkholm ❙ 1605 ❙ 1st Polish-Swedish War

On a fresh offensive in Livonia after Swedish defeat at **Weissenstein**, Charles IX took command and led his ill-trained army towards Riga. To the southeast at Kirkholm, he was met and heavily defeated by a much smaller Polish force under Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz. The Swedes lost almost 10,000 casualties and Charles himself narrowly escaped capture (27 September 1605).

Kirkincliffe ❙ 1306 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Having defeated Robert the Bruce at **Methven** and **Dalry** in mid-1306, Edward II captured and executed Robert's brother, Nigel Bruce, then turned his vengeance against the last resistance of Sir Simon Fraser (hero of the Scots victory over Edward at **Roslin**). Attacked at Kirkincliffe, near Stirling, Fraser was defeated and captured. He was then taken in chains to London for execution.

Kirk Kilissa ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Bulgarian General Radko Dimitriev opened the war by invading Thrace, where he met Turks under Abdullah Pasha at Kirk Kilissa (modern Kirklareli, Bulgarian Lozengrad) east of **Adrianople**. Bloody fighting routed the Turks and, on the same day as a Turkish disaster in Macedonia at **Kumanovo**, they abandoned the fort and fell back on **Lüleburgaz** (23–24 October 1912).

Kirksville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

With southern Missouri secured for the Union at **Pea Ridge**, cavalry led by Colonel John McNeil marched into the northeast against about 2,500 Confederates under Colonel Joseph C. Porter at Kirksville, Adair County. Despite being heavily outnumbered, McNeil destroyed Porter's force. The Confederates were avenged within days in the west at **Independence** and **Lone Jack** (6 August 1862).

Kirovabad ❙ 1826 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

See **Yelizavetpol**

Kirovograd ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

After the **Zhitomir** offensive to the north, Russian General Ivan Konev sent 550,000 men west from the Dnieper towards Kirovograd under Generals Ivan Galanin and Pavel Rotmistrov. Smashing into part of the German Eighth Army under General Otto Wöhler, the Russians secured a decisive victory before turning north to encircle the pocket at **Korsun** (5–17 January 1944).

Kishm ❙ 1622 ❙ Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Hormuz**

Kislingbury ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Borough Hill**

Kissingen ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Attacking Austria's German allies, Prussian General Edouard von Falckenstein invaded Bavaria and just days after victory at **Wiesenthal** and **Zella**, Prussian General August von Goeben attacked General Friedrich von Zoller at Kissingen. Following costly fighting, Prince Karl of Bavaria arrived with fresh troops but was forced to retire. Bavaria lost again the same day at **Hammelburg** (10 July 1866).

Kitakyushu ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Wakamatsu**

Kiukiang ❙ 1855 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Jiujiang**

Kizil-Tepe ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Sent to relieve the Russian siege of **Kars**, the Turkish commander in the Caucasus, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, arrived with a much larger force and attacked General Mikhail Loris-Melikov at Kizil-Tepe, to the east near Subatan. While both sides lost about 1,000 casualties, the Russians were driven off. They later resumed the siege and took Kars by storm in November (25 August 1877).

Kjoge Bay ❙ 1677 ❙ Scania War

See **Koge Bay**

Kleck ❙ 1506 ❙ Polish-Crimean Tatar Wars

When Crimean Khan Mengli Girai sent his sons and 10,000 men into Lithuania, they raided up to Minsk and Novogrudok before Mikhail Glinski marched to aid the local Hetman Stanislas Kiska. Attacking unexpectedly across marshy ground, Glinski routed the Tatars at Kleck (near Nieswiez in modern Belorus) and the Khan switched allegiance to Alexander of Poland (5 August 1506).

Kleidion ❙ 1014 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

See **Balathista**

Kleinfontein ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Boer commander Jacobus de la Rey campaigning in the western Transvaal, recovered from a costly repulse at **Moedwil** (30 September) and attacked a large convoy under Colonel Stanley von Donop at Kleinfontein on the road to Zeerust. While the British lost 84 men in very heavy fighting, de la Rey lost 60 men before he managed to get away with just 12 wagons (24 October 1901).

Kliastitzy ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Jacobovo**

Klissova ❙ 1826 ❙ Greek War of Independence

During the second Turkish siege of **Missolonghi**, 150 Greeks under Kitsos Tzavellas defended the harbour islet of Klissova against assault by Reshid Pasha and later by Hussein Bey Djertili, conqueror of **Sphakteria**. The Ottomans were driven off with 400 killed, including Hussein Bey, but this last Greek victory could not prevent the imminent fall of Missolonghi (6 April 1826).

Kliszow ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden defeated the Russians at **Narva** in late 1700 then marched into Poland, where he installed Stanislaus Leszczynski as King in Warsaw before advancing to Kliszow, near Katowice. There Charles destroyed a much larger Polish-Saxon army—though his brother-in-law, Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp was killed—and he went on to seize Cracow (9 July 1702).

Klokotnitsa ❙ 1230 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

Supporting Byzantine Nicaea against the Latin Emperors in Constantinople, Theodore Ducas of Epirus drove the Latins out of **Thessalonica**, then invaded Bulgaria against Tsar Ivan Asen II. On the Maritsa at Klokotnitsa, Theodore was routed, captured and blinded. Bulgaria replaced Epirus as the main Balkan

power and Ivan switched to support Nicaea, attacking **Constantinople** in 1236 (April 1230).

Kloster-Kamp ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Allied commander Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick pursued the French west after victory at **Warburg** and sent his nephew Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand towards the Rhine. At Kloster-Kamp, north of the Eugenian Canal near Rheinberg, the Hereditary Prince's Prussian-British force was defeated by General Charles-Eugène Castries and he was forced to lift the siege of Wesel (16 October 1760).

Klushino ❙ 1610 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

When King Sigismund III of Poland invaded Russia, Tsar Basil Shuiski obtained Swedish aid and sent a large force under his incompetent brother Dimitri Shuiski and Swedish commander Jakob de la Gardie to relieve the Polish siege of **Smolensk**. At Klushino, they were routed by a much smaller force of Poles under Hetman Stanislas Zolkiewski, who then captured **Moscow** (4 July 1610).

Kluszyn ❙ 1610 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

See **Klushino**

Knin ❙ 1995 ❙ Croatian War

Four years after Serbian forces invaded western Croatia and created occupied Krajina, large Croatian forces, possibly with Western approval, launched a lightning offensive (Operation Storm). Amid shocking destruction and killing, the Croatians seized the key city of Knin and regained all their lost territory, displacing thousands of ethnic Serbs. War ended a few months later (4–7 August 1995).

Knockdoe ❙ 1504 ❙ Irish Barons' Wars

Nominally on behalf of the English crown, Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare led a large force from Dublin against his ambitious son-in-law, Ulich de Burgh of Clanrickard, and other rebellious nobles of Munster. Ulich was defeated and fled after terrible hand-to-hand fighting at Knockdoe, northeast of Galway town. Kildare then seized Galway and also Athenry (19 August 1504).

Knockfergus ❙ 1566 ❙ O'Neill Rebellion

Shane O'Neill Lord of Tyrone, campaigning against Anglo-Scots colonisation of Ulster, defeated the Protestant MacDonnells at **Ballycastle** then faced an English army under Sir Henry Sidney and Colonel Edward Randolph. Randolph was killed in battle at Knockfergus, near Lifford, but the English won. O'Neill was defeated again six months later at **Letterkenny** (12 November 1566).

Knoxville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Fort Sanders**

Kobarid ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Caporetto**

Kobryn ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army advanced into Russia, a Saxon brigade under General Heinrich von Klengel was surrounded by superior Russian forces under General Count Alexander Tormazov east of Brest-Litovsk at Kobryn. The Saxons were destroyed with 300 casualties and the remaining 2,000 men captured. Tormazov was defeated two weeks later at **Gorodeczno** (27 July 1812).

Kobylka ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

With Polish commander Tadeusz Kosciuszko beaten and captured at **Maciejowice** (10 October), Russian Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov attacked the defeated Polish rearguard in swampy forest at Kobylka, just northeast of the capital. Bloody hand-to-hand fighting saw the heavily outnumbered Poles lose again and they withdrew to glorious defeat at **Warsaw** (26 October 1794).

Kochersberg ❙ 1677 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Moving to stem the Imperial threat from the Rhineland, French Marshal Francois de Crequi (who had taken over command in Germany after the death of Turenne at **Sasbach**) was defeated in August 1675 at **Consarbruck**. But at Kochersberg, northwest of Strasbourg, he destroyed a large army under Duke Charles of Lorraine and drove the defeated Germans back to the Rhine (17 October 1677).

Koch's Plantation ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Cox's Plantation**

Kock ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Despite the fall of **Warsaw**, Polish General Franciszek Kleeberg and Army Group Polesie held out for a few days southeast of the capital, around Kock. Heavy fighting along the Tysmienica against a Panzer Corps under General Gustav Von Wietersheim saw Kleeberg eventually forced to surrender his 17,000 men, ending the last organised resistance to the German invasion of **Poland** (2–5 October 1939).

Koge Bay ❙ 1677 ❙ Scania War

When Christian V of Denmark sided with the Netherlands against France and her ally Sweden, the brilliant Danish Admiral Niels Juel sailed against a large Swedish fleet in Koge Bay on the Oresund, southwest of Copenhagen. With Dutch support, the outnumbered Juel utterly routed Swedish Admiral Evert Horn, capturing or sinking 11 Swedish ships (30 June 1677).

Kogo ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Central Henan**

Koheroa ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

As a large force under General Duncan Cameron invaded the Waikato to protect settlers and the new military road south from Auckland, he was blocked by a small Maori force near the Waikato River at the Koheroa Range. The Crimean war veteran drove the Maoris out at bayonet point, then advanced south along the river through Meremere to the bloody action at **Rangiriri** (17 July 1863).

Kohima ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

General Kotoku Sato led the Japanese offensive into India, crossing the Chindwin to advance on Kohima, held by a tiny garrison under Colonel Hugh Richards. Some of the bloodiest fighting of the war saw General John Grover eventually counter-attack to retake Kohima (18 April) and repulse Sato. The British then turned south to relieve besieged **Imphal** (5 April–3 June 1944).

Kojima ❙ 940 ❙ Masakado Uprising

When Japanese provincial Governor Taira Masakado seized the central Honshu Province of Kanto and declared himself "new Emperor," he was eventually surprised at Kojima, in Shimosa, by his cousin Taira Sadamori and Fujiwara Hidesato. Masakado was defeated and killed in a sharp action (Hidesato reputedly dealt the death blow) and the rebellion in Kanto was crushed (25 March 940).

Kokein ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

See **Rangoon**

Kokenhausen ❙ 1601 ❙ 1st Polish-Swedish War

After Swedish forces invaded and overran most of Livonia, almost 5,000 Swedes near Kokenhausen (Koknese in modern Latvia) were attacked by just 3,000 Poles led by Prince Krystof Radziwill, advancing from Vilna. With clever use of his cavalry, Radziwill won a brilliant victory. By 1605 Polish horsemen had been decisive again at **Weissenstein** and **Kirkholm** (10 March 1601).

Kokoda Trail ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Japanese General Tomitaro Horii, advancing across **Papua**, drove Australian defenders along the Kokoda Trail (or Track) over the steep Stanley Owen Range. The Japanese were finally halted at Imita Ridge, overlooking Port Moresby (28 September). They were then forced to

withdraw in terrible jungle fighting back to the northern beaches at **Gona**, **Buna** and **Sananda** (23 July–17 November 1942).

Kokonsaari ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Withdrawing east from **Vasa** in western Finland, Russian invasion forces under General Jegor Wlastoff turned on the pursuing Swedish army at Kokonsaari. Reinforced by Russians from **Nykarleby** under General Ivan Fedorovich Jankovich, Wlastoff inflicted a sharp check on Swedish General Otto von Fieandt. However, the Swedes won handsomely a few days later at **Lapuu** (11 July 1808).

Kokumbona ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Army General Alexander Patch took over command on **Guadalcanal** and launched a ground offensive west, taking Mount Austen, the hill positions known as Galloping Horse and Sea Horse, and the fort at Gifu. The key Japanese centre at Kokumbona then fell by storm and General Haruyoshi Hyakutake withdrew to evacuate from Cape Esperance (17 December 1942–23 January 1943).

Kolarovgrad ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Kozludzha**

Kolberg ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

An abortive attack on the coast of Prussian Pomerania saw the Russian Kronstadt fleet under Admiral Zakhar Danilovich Mishukov bombard Kolberg (modern Kolobrzeg), then land troops and guns. However, the assault was repulsed and the Russians withdrew with the loss of 600 men. Kolberg did not fall to Russian forces until after a lengthy siege the following year (5 September 1760).

Kolberg ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

A renewed Russian offensive into Prussian Pomerania saw General Pyotr Rumyantsev lay siege to the port and fortress at Kolberg (modern Kolobrzeg), which was finally forced to surrender after six months. The capture of Kolberg gave Russia a vital strategic port on the Prussian flank, but the death of Empress Elizabeth a few weeks later took Russia out of the war (July–16 December 1761).

Kolberg Heath ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Swedish Admiral Klas Fleming launched a pre-emptive attack on Denmark and took Fehmarn, before being heavily defeated on nearby Kolberg Heath by Danish ships under command of 67-year-old King Christian IV. Fleming was killed when his ships were blockaded near Kiel, though Karl Gustav Wrangel led the fleet's escape. In October he beat a Danish squadron off **Lolland** (1 July 1644).

Kolb's Farm ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Pursuing General Joseph E. Johnston through Georgia, Union commander William T. Sherman was blocked by Johnston at **Marietta** and sent Generals John M. Schofield and Joseph Hooker circling to the southwest. A Confederate counter-attack by General John B. Hood was repulsed at Kolb's Farm and Sherman soon attacked to the north at **Kennesaw Mountain** (22 June 1864).

Kolin ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

When Austrian Marshal Leopold von Daun advanced to relieve the Prussian siege of **Prague**, Frederick II of Prussia took as many men as he could spare to attack the Austrian camp at Kolin on the Elbe, east of the city. A bloody action saw Frederick's outnumbered force repulsed with heavy losses. He was forced to lift the siege of Prague and evacuate Bohemia (18 June 1757).

Kollum ❙ 1581 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Turning against William of Orange, Georges Lalaing Count Rennenberg declared for Spain and, after a check at **Steenwijk**, his army fled

east into Groningen following heavy defeat near Kollum by loyal Dutch forces under Diederik Sonoy and Sir John Norris. Rennenberg, who had been too ill to take command, died four days later. His successor soon attacked again at **Noordhorn** (19 July 1581).

Kolombangara ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Admiral Shunji Izaki again attempted to reinforce the Japanese garrison on Kolombangara, west of **New Georgia**, and was met off Kolombangara in the **Kula Gulf** by Admiral Walden Ainsworth. A second deadly night action saw three American cruisers damaged and a destroyer sunk, while Izaki died when his cruiser sank. Meanwhile, the reinforcements got through to Vila (12–13 July 1943).

Kolomna ❙ 1238 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

On campaign against the Princes of Russia, the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and General Subetai killed Prince Yuri Igorevich at his capital, **Ryazan** (December 1237). They then besieged and captured Kolomna, southeast of **Moscow**, held by Yuri's brother Roman, who died in the fighting. The Mongols then systematically destroyed the towns in the Princedom of Ryazan (January 1238).

Kolubara ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Despite checking Austria at the **Drina**, Serbian Marshal Radomir Putnik fell back before a third invasion by Generals Oskar Potiorek and Liborius von Frank, who broke through and occupied Belgrade (1 December). A counter-offensive towards the Kolubara by Putnik and Zivojin Misic routed the invaders to retake Belgrade. Potiorek and Frank were both dismissed (3–16 December 1914).

Kolwezi ❙ 1978 ❙ Shaba War

After a previous failed attempt (March 1977), about 4,000 rebels under Nathaniel Mbumba entered Shaba Province (Katanga) in southeast Zaire and seized Kolwezi, where 50 whites and many locals were killed. French Foreign Legion paratroops led by Colonel Philippe Erulin landed and there was fierce fighting before the rebels withdrew with perhaps 100 killed (19–21 May 1978).

Komaki ❙ 1584 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

See **Nagakute**

Komandorski Islands ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Japanese Admiral Boshiro Hosogaya attempting to reinforce **Attu**, in the **Aleutians**, was intercepted near the Komandorski Islands by a cruiser squadron under Admiral Charles McMorris. A confused action saw either side suffer one cruiser damaged, but Hosogaya turned away when threatened by a destroyer torpedo attack and was later relieved of command (26 March 1943).

Komárno ❙ 1594 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Komárom**

Komárom ❙ 1594 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Responding to Austrian invasion of northern Hungary, Ottoman Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha drove off a siege of Gran by Archduke Matthias and captured Raab after three days. However, despite his huge army, he was frustrated by the stubborn Danube fortress of Komárom (modern Komárno), northwest of Budapest. After a long siege, he was forced to withdraw his expedition with little achieved.

Komárom ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

When Russia intervened in Hungary to help Austria crush revolution, Hungarian General Artur Gorgey was repulsed at **Acs**, northwest of Budapest, then surrendered the army following defeat at **Temesvár**. General Gyorgy Klapka continued to hold nearby Komárom (Komárno) fortress against besieging Russian and Austrian forces and finally capitulated a month later (27 September 1849).

Komárow ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Austrian commander Franz Conrad von Hotzendorf invaded eastern Poland, his northern flank secured **Krasnik**, while the centre under General Moritz von Auffenberg attacked the Russian Fifth Army around Komárow. The Russians were defeated and fell back to avoid encirclement. Further south, they quickly counter-attacked across the **Gnila Lipa** towards **Lemberg** (26–31 August 1914).

Komarów ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

See **Zamosc**

Komatsu ❙ 1062 ❙ Earlier Nine Years War

Renewing war against the rebel Abe Sadato of Mutsu in northeast Japan after his check at **Kawasaki** (1058), Imperial Governor Minamoto Yoriyoshi was massively reinforced by Kiyohara Takenori of Dewa and attacked his rival's fortified camp at Komatsu (near modern Ichinoseki in Iwate), where Sadato was defeated and driven out. He was soon routed at **Kuriyagawa** (5 September 1062).

Komorn ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Komárom**

Kondavidu ❙ 1515 ❙ Vijayanagar-Gajapati War

At war with the Gajapati kingdom of Orissa, Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar took **Udayagiri** (June 1514) and next season laid siege to Kondavidu, near Guntur, held by Prince Virabhadra, son of King Pratapudra. Krishnadeva defeated Pratapudra in battle and captured Kondavidu after a two-month siege. He then advanced north, taking other fortresses, and Pratapudra sued for peace (23 June 1515).

Kondavidu ❙ 1563 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates

Following defeat for Husain Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar at **Jamkhed** (1560), former rival Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda joined him to attack Bijapur. Rama Raya of Hindu Vijayanagar again intervened and, when Ibrahim launched a diversionary attack in the east at Kondavidu, Golconda was routed and he sued for peace. In 1565 the Sultanates joined forces against Rama Raya at **Talikota**.

Koniah ❙ 1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

See **Konya**

Königgratz ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Prussian Prince Friedrich Karl invaded Bohemia and won at **Münchengratz** and **Gitschin**, while Austrian Field Marshal Ludwig von Benedek concentrated east of Prague, between Sadowa and Königgratz (modern Hradec Kralove). Although Friedrich Karl attacked prematurely, Prussian Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm arrived with reinforcements and Austria was decisively defeated (3 July 1866).

Königsberg ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

With Russia falling back from disastrous defeat at **Friedland**, Napoleon Bonaparte advanced towards the Nieman and next day, Marshal Nicolas Soult bombarded Königsberg (modern Kaliningrad), defended by Prussian General Anton Lestocq. Soult occupied the Baltic port city when Lestocq evacuated overnight and the Emperors of France and Russia met to make peace (15 June 1807).

Königsberg ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As part of the **Vistula-Oder** offensive, Generals Ivan Bagramyan and Ivan Chernyakovsky swept into East Prussia, but stalled outside Königsberg. With Chernyakovsky killed, Marshal Aleksandr Vasilevksy took command and led a massive assault, with 42,000 Germans killed and 92,000 captured when General Otto Lasch surrendered. Vasilevksy then reduced Samland at **Pillau** (6–9 April 1945).

Königshofen ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Georg Truchsess von Waldburg driving into Franconia soon after victory at **Böblingen**,

routed a peasant force at Krautheim, then advanced on the main force of 8,000 men and 32 cannon on the Tauber, southwest of Würzburg, at Königshofen. Attacking with artillery fire and lance, Truchsess destroyed the peasant army then marched to recover Würzburg and relieve **Frauenberg** (2 June 1525).

Königswartha ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As Napoleon Bonaparte marched east towards **Dresden** after victory at **Lützen** (2 May), Russian General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly attacked an Italian division under General Louis de Peyri at Königswartha, northeast of Kamenz. Bonaparte's Italian allies lost 3,000 men, including 750 prisoners, before the Russians were driven off by Marshal Michel Ney's cavalry (19 May 1813).

Konitsa ❙ 1947–1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

Defeated in northern Greece at **Florina**, Communist commander Markos Vaphiadis was then repulsed near the Albanian border at Konitsa. After insurgent action at **Grevena** and **Metsovo**, Vaphiadis attacked Florina again with 2,500 men. The garrison resisted strongly and he withdrew when US-equipped government troops arrived (13–15 July & 25 December 1947–7 January 1948).

Konitz ❙ 1454 ❙ Thirteen Years War

See **Chojnice**

Konotop ❙ 1659 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

When Ukrainian Cossacks openly allied themselves with Poland, Prince Aleksei Trubetskoi led 150,000 Russians into the Ukraine, where he besieged Gregori Huliantski at Konotop, northeast of Kiev. Cossack leader Ivan Vyhovsky arrived with Polish and Tatar aid to rout the Russians and they withdrew. A fresh Russian offensive the following year was repulsed at **Liubar** (April–28 June 1659).

Kontum ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

During the **Eastertide Offensive**, four North Vietnamese Divisions with tanks invaded the central highlands to take Dak To (24 April), then attack Kontum. After overrunning fire-bases to the northwest, they surrounded and seized part of Kontum City. The offensive was finally halted, then repulsed by fierce South Vietnamese defence and massive US air support (14 May–19 June 1972).

Konya ❙ 1832 ❙ 1st Turko-Egyptian War

Ibrahim Pasha, son of Egyptian Viceroy Mohammed Ali, conquered Syria, then invaded Anatolia and occupied Konya (21 November). Turkish Grand Vizier Reshid Mehmed Pasha took a large force to cut off the Egyptian supplies, but near Konya the Ottoman army suffered a devastating defeat. Ibrahim eventually agreed to evacuate Anatolia in return for Adana and Syria (21 December 1832).

Konz ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Consarbruck**

Koppal ❙ 1677 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

On campaign in southern India, Maratha King Shivaji sent Hambir Rao Mohite and Dhanaji Jadhav against the fortress of Koppal, east of Gadag in Mysore, held by Pathan brothers, Husain Khan Miana and Abdul Rahman Khan in Bijapur service. Husain Khan was killed in severe fighting and his brother was captured and surrendered Koppal. Shivaji then attacked **Vellore** (January 1677).

Koppal ❙ 1790–1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

Nizam Ali of Hyderabad supported his British allies in renewed war against Tipu Sultan of Mysore by sending General Mahabat Jang against Koppal, near the Tungabhadra River, east of Gadag in northern Mysore. After a long siege, the town surrendered following Mysorean defeat at **Bangalore**. At the end of the war, Koppal was ceded to Hyderabad (18 April 1791).

Koppam ❙ 1054 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Rajadhiraja of Chola, grandson of Rajaraja the Great of Chola, continued attacks on Chalukya

territory, but in a decisive battle at Koppam, King Somesvara I (Ahavamalla) of Later Chalukya defeated and killed him. (Some Chola sources claim Rajadhiraja's brother Rajendra arrived late to secure victory.) Chola later won at **Kudalsangamam** (1063) but the dynasty was soon supplanted.

Koprukoy ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Six months after checking the Turks at **Karakilise**, Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich prepared a massive advance southwest from Kars towards Koprukoy. Following intense fighting on the northern flank at Kara Dag, the main attack smashed the Turkish front. Abdul Kerim narrowly escaped encirclement and retreated to **Erzurum** with massive losses, many from frostbite (10–19 January 1916).

Kora ❙ 1765 ❙ Bengal War

After Britain's great victory in northern India at **Buxar** (October 1764), Major John Carnac pursued Mir Kassim of Bengal and Shujah-ud-Daula of Oudh into the Doab, where they joined up with Marathas under Mulhar Rao Holkar. On the Plain of Kora, south of Cawnpore, British artillery destroyed the Maratha army. Mulhar Rao fled to Kalpi and the Nawab made peace (3 May 1765).

Korbach ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Marshal Victor-Francois Broglie renewed France's offensive in Hesse following defeat at **Minden** the previous year, marching west from Kassel to Korbach, where Prince Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of Brunswick was badly defeated. His uncle Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick arrived to stabilise the position and the Hereditary Prince was sent against the French days later at **Emsdorf** (10 July 1760).

Korcula ❙ 1298 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

See **Curzola**

Koregaon ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

In his first offensive since defeat at **Kirkee** (November 1817), Peshwa Baji Rao II of Poona took his Maratha army against a tiny British force northeast of Poona on the Bhima, at Koregaon. A remarkable defence by Captain Francis Staunton held off the Marathas all day until the approach of General Joseph Smith forced the Peshwa to withdraw with over 600 casualties (6 January 1818).

Korigaum ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Koregaon**

Korijan ❙ 1731 ❙ Turko-Persian War

See **Hamadan**

Kornspruit ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Sannah's Post**

Koromogawa ❙ 1189 ❙ Gempei War

After his great victory in 1185 at **Dannoura**, Minamoto Yoshitsune fell out with his powerful brother Yoritomo and fled to Fujiwara Hidehira in northeast Japan, who gave him Koromogawa fortress. When Hidehira died, his son Yasuhira, hoping to appease Yoritomo, besieged and defeated Yoshitsune, who committed seppuku. Yoritomo then marched north and conquered the Fujiwara.

Kororareka ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Resisting authority in the New Zealand's far north, Maori Chief Hone Heke thrice cut down the flagpole at Kororareka (modern Russell), then joined with Chief Kawiti to attack the town. About 250 inexperienced troops and militia were driven off, with 13 Europeans and 34 Maoris killed. Kororareka was plundered and burned, before Heke was attacked two months later at **Puketutu** (11 March 1845).

Korsun ❙ 1630 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Pereiaslav**

Korsun ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

The Polish Hetmen Marcin Kalinowski and Mikolaj Potocki sent to suppress rebellion in the Ukraine, lost their advance guard at **Zolte Wody** and were attacked at Korsun, southeast of Kiev, by Cossack leader Bogdan Chmielnicki and Crimean Tatars under Tuhai-Bei. The Poles were routed, with both leaders among 8,000 captured. Chmielnicki then marched west towards **Pilawce** (26 May 1648).

Korsun ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the German Eighth Army trapped west of the Dneiper, General Nikolai Vatutin drove south from **Zhitomir** and General Ivan Konev moved north from **Kirovograd** to encircle the Korsun Pocket under General Wilhelm Stemmerman. While about 35,000 Germans escaped, perhaps 70,000 were killed or surrendered and the Russians advanced west to **Kamenets Podolsk** (24 January–17 February 1944).

Korupedion ❙ 281 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

See **Corupedion**

Kos ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

When the British seized some of the **Dodecanese Islands** after Italy's surrender, German forces launched an overwhelming parachute and seaborne assault on Kos. Colonel Lionel Kenyon's under-equipped garrison and their Italian allies had to surrender and Colonel Felice Leggio and 89 of his Italian officers were executed. The Germans then turned against **Leros** (5–6 October 1943).

Kose Dagh ❙ 1243 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Asia Minor

Marching into Asia Minor, the Mongol Baiju seized Erzurum then attacked the Seljuk Sultan Kaykhusraw at Kose Dagh, west of Sivas. Baiju decisively defeated the Sultan's mixed force, including Armenians, Greeks and western European mercenaries, opening Asia Minor to further Mongol conquest. The Sultanate of Rum later became a dependant of the Mongol regime in Persia (26 June 1243).

Kossovo ❙ 1389 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Ottoman Sultan Murad I captured southern Bulgaria with victory at the **Maritza** (1371) and later marched against Lazar I of Serbia, who was aided by Bosnia and Albania. Murad was assassinated during battle at Kossovo, but his son Bayazid won a decisive victory, virtually securing the Balkans. Bayazid executed Lazar and defeated a Crusader army in 1396 at **Nicopolis** (15 June 1389).

Kossovo ❙ 1448 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

To avenge Christian defeat at **Varna** in November 1444, Hungarian Regent Janos Hunyadi invaded Serbia in the last major attempt to recover the Balkans from Sultan Murad II. Without waiting for support from George Kastriote Skanderbeg of Albania, Hunyadi was defeated in a bloody battle at Kossovo after his Wallachians deserted. **Constantinople** fell five years later (17–20 October 1448).

Kossovo ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Marshal Radomir Putnik attempting to defend central Serbia, made a stand on the Plain of Kossovo, north of Kacanik. Crushed between Bulgarians advancing north from Skopje and Austro-German forces driving south from **Belgrade**, the Serbians had to retreat west through a blizzard into Albania. The shattered survivors were evacuated and later fought at **Salonika** (24–29 November 1915).

Kossovo ❙ 1999 ❙ Kossovo War

After suppressing Kossovo separatists in southeast Serbia in 1998, Yugoslav troops and Serb militia renewed their offensive, causing heavy damage and huge displacement of mainly Muslim refugees. When NATO began an intensive campaign of air-strikes against Serbian

targets, the Yugoslav government agreed to withdraw and international peacekeepers arrived (24 March–9 June 1999).

Kostalac ❙ 601 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars
See **Viminacium**

Kostliju ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War
See **Kozludzha**

Kosturino ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

As Anglo-French forces were driven back along the **Vardar** from a failed intervention to aid Serbia, British General Lewis Nicol attempted to hold the right flank in steep country at Kosturino, north of Lake Doiran. Attacked by a superior Bulgarian army under General Georgi Todorov, the British suffered costly losses and fell back to defend the line at **Salonika** (7–8 December 1915).

Koszeg ❙ 1532 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
See **Guns**

Kota Bharu ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Within hours of the attack on **Pearl Harbour**, Japanese forces landed unopposed at Singora and Patani in southern Thailand, while General Hiroshi Takumi stormed ashore at Kota Bharu in northeast Malaya. Stiff resistance by Indian troops under General "Billy" Key inflicted heavy Japanese losses. But when tanks landed the British withdrew south towards Kuala Lipis (8–9 December 1941).

Kotah ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War
See **Monson's Retreat**

Kotah ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Lieutenant Frederick Roberts marched with 600 men and two guns from Nasirabad to Kotah on the Chambal, where troops of Rajah Ram Singh of Kotah had mutinied and besieged him in Kotah's citadel. After sending some troops to reinforce the Rajah, Roberts bombarded the town and took it by assault, capturing 50 guns. The Rajah's authority was then restored (27–30 March 1858).

Kotah-ki-Serai ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Marching west through intense heat in pursuit of defeated rebel forces from **Kalpi** (23 May), General Sir Hugh Rose secured victory at **Morar** then next day sent General Michael William Smith against rebels in a strong position at Kotah-ki-Serai, just five miles from Gwalior. The warrior-Queen, the Rhani of Jhansi, was killed in confused fighting and her disheartened followers fled (17 June 1858).

Kotelnikovo ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

In a desperate effort to relieve besieged **Stalingrad**, Marshal Erich von Manstein attacked from the southwest through Kotelnikovo. His German and Romanian divisions reached the Myshkova and Aksai Rivers where they were halted by bitter cold and stubborn defence. Von Manstein was forced to withdraw with over 16,000 casualties and Stalingrad was doomed (12–30 December 1942).

Kotlin Island ❙ 1705 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Following the fall of **Narva** (August 1704), Swedish Admiral Cornelius Anckarstjerna sailed against Saint Petersburg and attempted to land forces. Off Kotlin Island, in the Gulf of Finland, he was met in a prolonged action by a much smaller Russian squadron under Admiral Kornely Kruys, aided by the Russian batteries, Kotlin and Kronstadt. The Swedes were finally driven off with heavy losses.

Kotor ❙ 1690 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars
See **Cattaro**

Kotor ❙ 1813–1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)
See **Cattaro**

Koto-ri ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

After bitter fighting at **Chosin**, Marine General Oliver Smith famously "attacked in another direction" to break out through surrounding Chinese forces. A fighting retreat in extreme cold saw the Allies fall back through Hagaru-ri to Koto-ri, where a costly rearguard action secured the withdrawal to Hungnam. About 200,000 troops and civilians were evacuated by sea (5–10 December 1950).

Kouchanas ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

See **Freyer's Farm**

Kouno ❙ 1899 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

Emile Gentil determined to avenge the French disaster in July at **Niellim** and marched north from Fort Archambault along the Chari against Muslim leader Rabih az-Zubayr. At Kouno, southeast of Lake Chad, the "Black Sultan" was badly beaten. Early the following year, Gentil supported a combined French force which finally defeated and killed Rabih further north at **Kousséri** (October 1899).

Kousséri ❙ 1900 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

Six months after defeat at **Kouno**, Muslim leader Rabih az-Zubayr faced a massive converging assault south of Lake Chad under Emile Gentil from Congo, Francois Lamy and Fernand Foureau from Algeria and Jules Joalland from Niger. Battle on the Logone at Kousséri (just inside modern Cameroun) saw Rabih defeated and killed (Lamy also died) and France secured Chad (22 April 1900).

Kovel ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Stochod**

Kovno ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

To protect the tail end of Napoleon Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, Marshal Joachim Murat stubbornly defended the bridgehead on the Nieman at Kovno (modern Kaunus, Lithuania). The frozen river made the French position untenable, but he held off defeat until Marshal Michel Ney arrived with the last survivors. Ney was reputedly the last French soldier to leave Russia (13 December 1812).

Kovno ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

On the northern flank of Germany's **Triple Offensive**, General Hermann von Eichhorn advanced on Kovno (Kaunas). Russia's Northwest commander Mikhail Alexeyev believed the fortress would hold out, but its garrison was weak and ill-disciplined. Kovno was taken by storm, yielding 1,300 guns and over 800,000 shells, opening the way to **Vilna** and **Dvinsk** (7–15 August 1915).

Kowloon ❙ 1839 ❙ 1st Opium War

Manchu Commissioner Lin Zexu drove the British out of Macao and sent war junks to prevent British Superintendent Captain Charles Elliot securing food for the British ships off Hong Kong. The frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth* (Captain Henry Smith) shelled the junks off Kowloon to secure Elliot's supplies in an incident, which helped precipitate war with China (4 September 1839).

Kowloon ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (China)

Just four hours after **Pearl Harbour**, Japanese General Tadayoshi Sano led 20,000 men against the Chinese border defences of Hong Kong. With the fall of the Shing Mun Redoubt, the so-called Gindrinkers Line collapsed and the invaders swarmed into Kowloon. The British Mainland Brigade under Brigadier Cedric Wallis then withdrew to **Hong Kong** Island (8–10 December 1941).

Kozludzha ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

With Russia and Turkey almost exhausted by war, an offensive by Generals Alexander Suvorov and Mikhail Kamenski defeated Ottoman forces under Abdul Rezak on the Danube at Kozludzha (modern Kozloduy) and drove the Turks into blockade at Shumla (Kolarovgrad).

Sultan Abdul-Hamid soon made peace, giving Russia effective command of the Black Sea (9 June 1774).

Kozuki ❙ 1577–1578 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Having secured **Nagashino**, Toyotomi Hideyoshi marched west and starved the Mori castle of Kozuki in Harima into surrender, assigning it to Amako Katsuhisa and Yamanka Shikanosuke. Besieged by Mori commanders Kikkawa Motoharu and Kobayakawa Takakage, Amako committed seppuku and Yamanka was captured and killed. In 1582 Hideyoshi attacked the Mori at **Takamatsu**.

Krajina ❙ 1995 ❙ Croatian War

See **Knin**

Krak de Chevaliers ❙ 1271 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Mamluk Sultan Baibars completed his capture of the major inland Crusader cities and fortresses by marching on the massive Hospitallier castle of Krak de Chevaliers in central Syria. As one of the most powerful fortifications of its day, it had never been captured. But during an intensive month-long assault its outer wall was breached and the castle was forced to capitulate (3 March–8 April 1271).

Krasnik ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Austrian commander Count Franz Conrad von Hotzendorf invaded eastern Poland, his northern force under General Victor von Dankl smashed into Generals Aleksei Evert and Pavel Plehve, southwest of Lublin, at Krasnik. The Russian armies were driven back with heavy losses and a few days later other Austrians further east repulsed the Russians around **Komárow** (23–24 August 1914).

Krasnodar ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Ekaterinodar**

Krasnoi ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Krasnoye**

Krasnoye (1st) ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte's army advancing into Russia towards **Smolensk** crossed the Dnieper and found the road blocked at Krasnoye by a force of about 9,000 Russians under General Dmitri Sergeevich Neverovski. After some sharp fighting led by Marshals Joachim Murat and Michel Ney, the Russians withdrew to Smolensk, losing about 1,500 casualties and 800 prisoners (14 August 1812).

Krasnoye (2nd) ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

In order to cut off Napoleon Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, Prince Mikhail Kutuzov's Russians attempted to ambush the French west of Smolensk at Krasnoye. A courageous but costly counter-attack by Marshals Louis Davout and Michel Ney drove off General Mikhail Miloradovich and the French retreat continued to the disastrous passage of the **Berezina** (17 November 1812).

Krefeld ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Crefeld**

Kresna ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War

When Bulgaria suddenly attacked her former allies over Macedonia, King Constantine of Greece checked their advance near **Kilkis** then pursued them through hard fighting to a defensive position in the Pass at Kresna, near the Struma. A bitter action cost heavy losses on both sides before Constantine broke through to secure Simitli. The war ended a week later (21–24 July 1913).

Kressenbrunn ❙ 1260 ❙ Bohemian Wars

In the breakup of the Babenberg inheritance, Ottokar II of Bohemia secured Austria by

agreement, then determined to also grab Styria, which had been granted to Bela IV of Hungary. With victory at Kressenbrunn, on the March northeast of Vienna, Ottokar seized Styria and continued to aggressively expand his Bohemian Kingdom until killed by the Habsburgs at **Marchfeld**.

Krimiskop ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Tweefontein**

Kringen ❙ 1612 ❙ War of Kalmar

With Sweden and Denmark at war over Lapland, 300 Scottish mercenaries under Colonel Alexander Ramsay landed in Danish-ruled Norway on their way to aid Sweden at **Alvsborg** and were ambushed by Norwegian militia at Kringen, near Gudbrandsdalen. In an action much-celebrated in Norwegian legend, most of the Scots were killed in battle or executed afterwards (26 August 1612).

Krishna ❙ 1398 ❙ Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars

Thirty years after Hindu Vijayanagar was routed at **Kauthal**, King Harihara II of Vijayanagar renewed the war against the Muslim Bahmanid Dynasty, leading a huge force against Sultan Firuz Shah. Harihara was surprised and defeated at the Krishna River by a much smaller force of Bahmani cavalry and his son was killed. The Hindu army dispersed back to Vijayanagar and a peace was agreed.

Krithia (1st) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

British General Aylmer Hunter-Weston landed at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula around **Helles** (25 April) and advanced inland towards Krithia, on the heights of Achi Baba. His disorganised attack stalled against reinforced Turkish defences and the Anglo-French Allies were driven off with more than 3,000 casualties. The Turks soon counter-attacked at **Eski Hissarlik** (28 April 1915).

Krithia (2nd) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

British commander Sir Ian Hamilton halted a Turkish counter-attack around **Eski Hissarlik** then determined on a fresh attack towards Krithia. The frontal assault was a disaster, with over 6,000 Allied casualties, including many Australians and New Zealanders transferred from **Anzac** after surviving **Baby 700**. Both sides then dug in for trench warfare (6–8 May 1915).

Krithia (3rd) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Despite previous losses attacking towards Krithia, British General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, now heavily reinforced and supported by new French commander Albert Gouraud, determined on a fresh assault. Advancing out of trenches against powerful Turkish defences, the Allies suffered terrible losses for no gain and had to pin their hopes on a landing in the north at **Suvla Bay** (4 June 1915).

Krivoy Rog ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

While the Russians took **Kirovograd**, further south Generals Rodion Malinovsky and Fedor Tolbukhin launched a massive offensive against German and Romanian divisions in the Dnieper Bend. The Nikopol bridgehead was lost, then the key city of Krivoy Rog, as Marshal Ewald von Kleist withdrew to escape encirclement falling back towards **Odessa** (10 January–22 February 1944).

Kroissenbrunn ❙ 1260 ❙ Bohemian Wars

See **Kressenbrunn**

Kromeriz ❙ 1423 ❙ Hussite Wars

Hussite nobles led by Divis Borek of Miletinek campaigned against Sigismund of Hungary, attacking Moravia, held by Sigismund's son-in-law Albert of Austria. Outside Kromeriz (German Kremsier), Borek defeated a Royalist force under Bishop John of Olomouc and Duke Premek of Opava then returned to Bohemia to

fight Hussite leader John Zizka in August at **Strachuv** (July 1423).

Krommydi ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence

With **Navarino** besieged by Egyptian commander Ibrahim Pasha, Greeks under sea Captain Skourti tried to disrupt communication between Navarino and Methone. At Krommydi, up to 7,000 Greeks and irregulars were routed with about 600 killed by Ibrahim's much smaller, yet disciplined Egyptian force. Navarino soon fell and Ibrahim joined the siege of **Missolonghi** (19 April 1825).

Kronstadt ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

In support of the White cause in the Baltic, British Admiral Walter Cowan bombed the key Bolshevik fortress of Kronstadt, outside **Petrograd**, then sent eight coastal motorboats against the Red Fleet. The battleships *Andrei Pervozvanni* and *Petropavlovsk* and the depot ship *Pamyut Azova* were sunk in shallow water in a bold assault, which saw two Victoria Crosses won (18 August 1919).

Kronstadt ❙ 1921 ❙ Kronstadt Rebellion

When sailors at the island fortress of Kronstadt, off Petrograd (St Petersburg), mutinied over post-war civilian famine, Leon Trotsky led Red infantry in a night assault over the ice and stormed the fortress amid heavy losses. About 800 mutineers escaped to Finland and the rest were executed or imprisoned, but the rising led to introduction of the New Economic Policy (17–18 March 1921).

Kronstadt Bay ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

With the Swedish army repulsed at **Fredrikshamn** (18 May), Duke Charles of Sodermanland (brother of Gustav III) sailed into Kronstadt Bay, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, where he met Russian Admiral Alexander Kruse off Cape Styrsudden. Action over two days proved inconclusive and, when the Russian Reval Squadron arrived, Duke Charles withdrew into **Vyborg Bay** (3–4 June 1790).

Kroszka ❙ 1739 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Supporting Russia against Turkey in the Balkans, Austrian Marshal Count Georg Oliver von Wallis faced a massive Turkish advance southeast of Belgrade at Kroszka (modern Grocka). Grand Vizier Al-Haji Mohammed inflicted a heavy defeat then advanced to besiege **Belgrade**, which was later given up when Austria made a separate peace (22 July 1739).

Krugersdorp ❙ 1896 ❙ Jameson's Raid

Encouraged by Cecil Rhodes, Dr Leandar Starr Jameson led 600 mounted police and volunteers from Rhodesia to raise rebellion in the Boer Transvaal. Defeated at Krugersdorp, west of Johannesburg, Jameson lost 17 killed and 55 wounded before surrendering to Pieter Cronjé at nearby Doornkop. He was then handed over and taken to England for trial and prison (1–2 January 1896).

Krujë, Albania ❙ 1448 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad II invading Albania against George Kastriote Skanderbeg besieged **Svetigrad**, then left a covering force and continued on to besiege the strategic fortress of Krujë, on a mountain spur north of Tirana. However, after Skanderbeg defeated the Turks at **Dibra**, Murad had to withdraw to oppose a Hungarian invasion of Serbia, which he soon crushed at **Kossovo**.

Krujë, Albania ❙ 1450 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

After decisive victory at **Kossovo** in 1448, Sultan Murad II again besieged the mountain fortress of Krujë in central Albania, held by Count Uran. With George Kastriote Skanderbeg harrying him from the hills and winter approaching, Murad withdrew after four months with up to 20,000 casualties. Skanderbeg later handed Krujë to Alfonso V of Naples (14 May–September 1450).

Krujë, Albania ❙ 1466–1467 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

In a fresh Turkish invasion of central Albania, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II and Balaban Pasha besieged Krujë, north of Tirana, held by Venetian troops. When the Sultan withdrew, George Kastriote Skanderbeg defeated and killed Balaban to relieve the siege. Mehmed returned with a great army but did not press the siege. Skanderbeg shortly died and Albania was soon conquered.

Krujë, Albania ❙ 1478 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Three years after a failed campaign against Scutari in Venetian Albania, Sultan Mehmed II launched a fresh assault and besieged the nearby fortress city of Krujë. The starving Venetian garrison surrendered after a year on a promise of safe conduct, but most were executed. Mehmed was then able to concentrate his army on the renewed siege of **Scutari** itself.

Krujë, Montenegro ❙ 1796 ❙ Montenegran-Scutari War

See **Krusi**

Kruptchitsa ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

Polish Nationalist General Karol Sierakovski facing a Russian counter-offensive established about 15,000 men in a strong position east of the Bug near Kubrin at Kruptchitsa. Heavy bombardment by Russian Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov drove the Poles out with costly losses. They managed to withdraw with their guns and fought again three days later at **Brest-Litovsk** (16 September 1794).

Krusevac ❙ 1454 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

When Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II invaded Serbia, Hungarian Regent Janos Hunyadi marched to Belgrade, then advanced southeast to Krusevac on the Rasina, defended by a large contingent under Firuz Bey. Hunyadi destroyed the Ottoman force in a surprise dawn attack, capturing Firuz Bey and a large number of Turks, who were later exchanged for Serbian prisoners (September 1454).

Krusi ❙ 1796 ❙ Montenegran-Scutari War

On campaign against Peter I of Montenegro, Mahmud Pasha Bustalija of Shkoder (Scutari) was routed near Spuz at **Martinici** and two months later, with his invasion army reinforced to a reported 30,000 Turks, he was attacked again a few miles to the southwest at Krusi. The Pasha was decisively defeated and killed and Peter secured the Brda highlands (22 September 1796).

Kuangchang ❙ 1934 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Guangchang**

Kuan-tu ❙ 200 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

See **Guandu**

Kuba ❙ 1262 ❙ Mongol Dynastic Wars

Two years after a Mongol loss in Syria at **Ain Jalut**, Hulegu, the Il-Khan of Iran and grandson of Genghis Khan, came under attack in Georgia by his Muslim cousin Berke, Kipchak Khan of the Golden Horde. Marching north of the Caucasus, Hulegu beat Berke in Azerbaijan near modern Kuba. His son Abaqa then rashly pursued Berke and was soon defeated at the **Terek** (14 November 1262).

Kuban ❙ 1222 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

With the Khwarezmian Empire destroyed after its final defeat at the **Indus**, the Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan sent General Subetai north into Christian Georgia, ruled by Queen Russudan. At the Kuban River the Georgian army was heavily defeated by Subetai and Jebei, who marched north into the Ukraine for victory the following year over the Russians at the **Kalka**.

Kuban ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

White commander Pyotr Wrangel in the Crimea launched a late offensive, sending an

amphibious expedition under General Sergei Ulugai east into the Kuban to threaten Ekaterinodar (modern Krasnodar). Despite little initial resistance, Ulugai faced massive Red Army reinforcements and was forced to withdraw with terrible losses. Wrangel was soon beaten at the **Perekop** (August 1920).

Kudalsangaman ❙ 1063 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Rajadhiraja of Chola died at **Koppam** (1054) and his brother Virarajendra later faced attack by Somesvara (Ahavamalla) of Later Chalukya, who sent a large force under Dandanayaka and the Princes, Vikkalan and Singanan. Near the confluence of the Krishna and Tungabhadra at Kudalsangamam, Virarajendra won a great victory. However, within a few years Chalukya seized the throne of Chola.

Kudarangan ❙ 1904 ❙ American-Moro Wars

At war against the Americans on Mindanao in the southern Philippines, the Muslim Moro Datu Ali faced counter-attack by General Leonard Wood and withdrew to the huge fortress at Kudarangan, inland from Coabato. After heavy bombardment, Datu Ali slipped away overnight, along with about 5,000 men, women and children, and fought on until killed near **Buluan** (March 1904).

Kuei-ling ❙ 353 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

See **Guiling**

Kufah ❙ 1060 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

With Toghril Beg occupied elsewhere, General Arslan al-Muzaffar al-Basasiri and Quraysh ibn Badran retook **Baghdad** (December 1058) and recognised Fatimid Egypt. But, al-Basasiri's sponsors soon abandoned him and he had to escape the city. Pursued by Seljuk cavalry to Saqy al-Furat, near Kufah, his brother-in-law Dubays fled and al-Basasiri was defeated and executed (15 January 1060).

Kufah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

On the offensive against Arab insurgents south of Baghdad, British General Henry Walker advanced southwest from **Hillah** to relieve Captain Dermot M. Dowling at Kufah. While another column struck west to seize Tuwairij, and other British forces further south advanced on **Samawah**, Walker fought his way into Kufah, effectively ending the war (21 July–17 October 1920).

Kufit ❙ 1885 ❙ Sudanese-Ethiopian War

Mahdist General Osman Digna was besieging Kassala on the Mareb when Abyssinian commander Ras Alula led a 10,000-strong relief force west from Asmara and inflicted a heavy defeat on the Dervishes at Kufit. The Mahdists lost at least 3,000 dead, including many killed after the battle. However, Kassala had already surrendered and Ras Alula returned to Asmara (23 September 1885).

Kula Gulf ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Japanese forces tried to reinforce **Kolombangara**, west of **New Georgia**, ten destroyers under Admiral Teruo Akiyama were met in the nearby Kula Gulf by Admiral Walden Ainsworth's cruiser squadron. The Japanese lost two destroyers and Akiyama was killed, and an American cruiser was sunk. However, the Japanese troops were successfully landed (5–6 July 1943).

Kulevcha ❙ 1829 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

As he advanced through the Balkans after victory at **Varna** (October 1828), Russian General Count Hans von Diebitsch marched against Grand Vizier Reshid Mehmed Pasha 40 miles west at Kulevcha. Trapped in a deep valley, the Turks lost 5,000 men before they managed to withdraw. Diebitsch then took his army across the steep Balkan Mountains towards **Adrianople** (11 June 1829).

Kulikovo ❙ 1380 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

Encouraged by victory over the Mongols at the **Vozha**, Russian Princes under Dimitri of Moscow took a reputed 150,000 men to Kulikovo on the

Upper Don. Without his former Lithuanian allies, General Mamai's Mongol army was destroyed and Dimitri was named "Donskoi." Mamai was soon overthrown at the **Kalka** and Mongol forces captured **Moscow** in 1382 (8 September 1380).

Kul-i-Malik ▌ 1512 ▌ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

Uzbek conqueror Muhammad Shaybani Khan died at **Merv** (1510) and the Mughal Babur of Kabul seized Samarkand for the third time after **Pul-i-Sanghin**. Without his Persian allies he was defeated near Bokhara at Kul-i-Malik by new Uzbek leader Ubaid Khan. Babur was defeated again at **Ghujduwan** and abandoned hope of recovering the capital of his ancester Tamerlane (May 1512).

Kulm ▌ 1794 ▌ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Chelmno**

Kulm ▌ 1813 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Just days after massive defeat at **Dresden**, the Allies resumed their policy of attacking Napoleon Bonaparte's lieutenants and French General Dominique Vandamme found himself outnumbered by a huge Austrian-Prussian-Russian army under Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg at Kulm in Bohemia. Vandamme was captured and his force was virtually destroyed (29–30 August 1813).

Kum ▌ 1950 ▌ Korean War

As North Korean forces advanced south from **Seoul** through **Osan** and **Chochiwon**, American commander William Walker tried to establish a defensive line on the Kum River. North Korean General Lee Kwon Mu stormed across on a broad front and threatened to envelop the defenders. As a result the Americans had to abandon the Kum and fell back 20 miles to the city of **Taejon** (14–16 July 1950).

Kumamoto ▌ 1877 ▌ Satsuma Rebellion

Despite supporting the Meiji Restoration, Japanese Marshal Saigo Takamori eventually led a rebellion in Satsuma, marching 30,000 men towards Kumamoto, in central Kyushu. Saigo defeated General Tani Tanjo (Tateki), who defended the town for 50 days until Prince Arisugawa Taruhito arrived with an Imperial army. The rebels then withdrew to **Kagoshima** (22 February–14 April 1877).

Kumanovo ▌ 1912 ▌ 1st Balkan War

As the war started, Prince Alexander of Serbia invaded Macedonia and met Turkish General Zekki Pasha northeast of Skopje at Kumanovo. A bloody action cost each side over 4,000 men before the Turks fled towards **Monastir** and Skopje fell more than 500 years after Ottoman conquest at **Kossovo**. Turkey was routed the same day in Thrace at **Kirk Kilissa** (23–24 October 1912).

Kumasi ▌ 1874 ▌ 2nd British-Ashanti War

See **Odasu**

Kumbakonam ▌ 1782 ▌ 2nd British-Mysore War

Aided by French Major Henri Lally, Tipu Sultan, heir to the ruler of Mysore, surrounded British Colonel John Brathwaite in southeast India near Kumbakonam on the Coleroon River (modern Kollidam). With fewer than 2,000 men, Brathwaite was overwhelmed and surrendered after terrible slaughter. Tipu then marched north to capture the port of **Cuddalore** (18 February 1782).

Kumbi ▌ 1076 ▌ Fall of Ghana

Determined to spread Islam into the great West African Empire of Ghana (modern Mali and Mauretania), Almoravid Berbers under Abu Bakr ibn Umar took Audaghost (1054) and eventually seized the capital Kumbi (north of modern Bamako). While the invaders soon left, the empire entered a slow decline. Kumbi fell again to the Sosso in 1203 and was absorbed by Sundiata of Mali in 1240.

Kumbi ▌ 1203 ▌ Wars of Sosso

Amid the decline of the Empire of Ghana, the warrior-ruler Sumanguru of Kaniaga led a campaign of expansion for the Sosso people of

West Africa. After subsuming several neighbouring states, Sumanguru attacked and captured the former Ghanaian capital of Kumbi. However, Kumbi's role in the strategic trans-Saharan trade declined and the Sosso Empire was soon overthrown at **Kirina**.

Kumeiky ❙ 1637 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

When Pavlo Pavliuk led a revolt by anti-Polish Cossacks in the Ukraine, he captured Korsun (August 1637). He was then badly defeated at Kumeiky by a Polish army under Hetman Mikolaj Potocki and withdrew under siege to nearby Borovitsa (near Chigirin). During negotiations, Pavliuk was handed over on condition of safe conduct but he was taken to Warsaw and executed (16 December 1637).

Kum Kale ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

In support of Allied landings on Gallipoli Peninsula at **Helles** and **Anzac** Cove, 3,000 French under General Albert d'Amade landed near Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side of the entrance to the Dardanelles. A Turkish counter-attack cost about 1,700 French casualties before the costly diversion was withdrawn to support the main Allied offensives against **Krithia** (25–27 April 1915).

Kumsong ❙ 1953 ❙ Korean War

Two days after victory at **Pork Chop Hill**, about 150,000 Chinese with massive artillery support assaulted the Kumsong Salient, east of Pyongyang. The last Chinese offensive fell mainly on South Korean troops, who suffered costly losses. The Allies had to withdraw about six miles to the Kumsong River, straightening the line just a week before armistice ended the war (13–20 July 1953).

Kunch ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose captured the strategic stronghold at **Jhansi** (3 April), then advanced northeast towards Kalpi and was blocked at the town of Kunch by a large force under the great rebel leader Tantia Topi. With a brilliant flank attack—in terrible heat, which caused many British deaths from sunstroke—the rebels were defeated and driven out. Rose then pressed on towards **Kalpi** (6 May 1858).

Kunduz ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War

Having taken **Mazar-i-Sharif**, the Northern Alliance turned east to besiege perhaps 10,000 Taliban at Kunduz, including 3,000 Arabs and Chechens determined to fight to the death. Massive American bombing and fierce ground attack saw the last Taliban stronghold in the north surrender to General Rashid Dostam. Many prisoners died in transports or at **Qala-i-Jangi** (14–26 November 2001).

Kunduzcha ❙ 1391 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane repulsed Toktamish, Khan of the Golden Horde, at the **Syr Darya**, then marched north into Russia and heavily defeated his former protégé in a three-day battle at Kunduzcha, east of the Volga. Tamerlane sacked the Khan's capital at Sarai before withdrawing to deal with rebellion in Persia. Four years later he returned to destroy Toktamish at the **Terek** (18 June 1391).

Kunersdorf ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia advanced across the Oder to avenge the defeat at **Kay** (23 July) and attacked a massively superior Austro-Russian force under General Gideon von Loudon and Count Pyotr Soltikov, just east of Frankfurt at Kunersdorf. Frederick lost over 20,000 men and almost 170 guns in his worst defeat, though Allied losses and Russian dissent enabled him to withdraw (12 August 1759).

Kunjpura ❙ 1760 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Recovering from defeat at **Sikandarabad** in March, Marathas under Bhau Saheb captured Delhi then marched north against Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Durrani. In victory at Kunjpura, east of Karnal, the Marathas inflicted nearly 10,000 Afghan casualties, including Abusammad Khan killed and Qutb Shah executed. Within months

the Afghans were victorious at **Panipat** (17 October 1760).

Kunlun Guan ❙ 1939 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Nanning**

Kunovica ❙ 1444 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars (Long Campaign)
Ladislas of Hungary and General Janos Hunyadi were turned back from invading Bulgaria at **Zlatitsa** and withdrew across the Balkans in extreme winter conditions, repulsing the pursuing Turks at **Melshtitsa**. The Christians were then ambushed near Kunovica, between Pirot and Nish in Serbia, inflicting another heavy defeat on the Turks before continuing home to Hungary (4 January 1444).

Kunyang ❙ 23 ❙ Fall of the Xin Dynasty
When Wang Mang usurped the Former (Western) Han throne, he faced insurrection by Liu Xuan and his cousin Liu Xiu, whose forces were eventually besieged at Kunyang. Reinforcements arrived to win a decisive victory, then captured Chang'an and killed Wang Mang. Liu Xiu was proclaimed Emperor Guangwu and his new Later (Eastern) Han Dynasty ruled for 200 years (7 July 23).

Kup ❙ 1762 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah
In a fresh Afghan invasion of the upper Punjab, Ahmad Shah Durrani reached Malerkotla, west of Sirhind, then attacked a 50,000-strong Sikh army just to the north at Kup. In one of their worst defeats—known as Ghallaghurga (Bloody Carnage)—the Sikhs lost perhaps 20,000 killed in a decisive battle of movement. The Afghans then marched north to sack Amritsar (5 February 1761).

Kurchukai ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War
One month after the Turkish defeat on the Danube at **Kozludzha**, a Russian advanced detachment marched across the Balkan hills and along the Luda-Kamchia Valley to attack Kurchukai, about 50 miles south of Shumla. While the Russians were repulsed, their presence south of the Balkans hastened the treaty signed 11 days later, which ended the war (10 July 1774).

Kurdlah ❙ 1795 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars
See **Kharda**

Kurikara ❙ 1183 ❙ Gempei War
Taira Komemori marched north from Kyoto against the Minamoto rebel Yoshinaka to secure the fortress at **Hiuchi**, then met the full Minamoto army in the mountains at Kurikara, near Tsubata in Toyama, below the ridge at Tonamiyama. The Taira were routed in a comprehensive disaster, with perhaps 7,000 killed, and fled back towards Kyoto through further defeat at **Shinowara** (2 June 1183).

Kuriyagawa ❙ 1062 ❙ Earlier Nine Years War
Renewing war against Abe Sadato in northeast Japan, Governor Minamoto Yoriyoshi, aided by Kiyohara Takenori, beat the rebel at **Komatsu** and later Koromogawa, then attacked his last stronghold at Kuriyagawa (modern Morioka in Iwate). Sadato was defeated and killed and his brother Muneto surrendered, ending the war. The Kiyohara ruled the northeast until defeat at **Kanazawa** in 1087.

Kurna ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)
See **Qurna**

Kursk ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
Marshal Erich von Manstein retook Kharkov, then joined Marshal Gunther von Kluge in a massive assault on the Russian salient at Kursk, commanded by Marshal Georgi Zhukov. The huge battle of attrition involved two million men in World War II's largest tank action before the Germans were halted at **Prokhorovka**. The Soviets then struck back at **Orel** and **Kharkov** (5–16 July 1943).

Kürük-Dar ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

When Russian Prince Vassily Bebutov invaded Armenia and won at **Bayazid**, Turkish commander Zarif Mustapha Pasha unwisely marched out of Kars with about 40,000 men. About 20 miles east at Kürük-Dar, Zarif Mustapha was heavily defeated, losing about 3,000 dead and 2,000 prisoners. However, the Russians were not yet strong enough to attack **Kars** (5 August 1854).

Kushliki ❙ 1661 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

A year after victory in the Ukraine at **Chudnov**, Polish Hetman Stefan Czarniecki returned north to Lithuania against Russian commander Ivan Khovanski, previously defeated at **Polonka**. At Kushliki, west of Polotsk in modern Belarus, the Russians were crushed, losing up to 9,000 men. Vilna was retaken and by year's end Lithuania was largely cleared of the invaders (4 November 1661).

Kusseri ❙ 1900 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

See **Kousséri**

Kustendil ❙ 1330 ❙ Serbian Imperial Wars

See **Velbuzhde**

Kut-al-Amara ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian General Charles Townshend advanced up the Tigris from **Basra** through **Amara** and met Turkish commander Nur-ud-Din well-entrenched at the key city of Kut-al-Amara (modern Al Kut in Iraq). The Turks were badly beaten, losing over 5,000 men and all their guns before retreating upriver, pursued by Townshend towards **Ctesiphon** (28 September 1915).

Kut-al-Amara ❙ 1915–1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Repulsed outside Baghdad at **Ctesiphon**, Anglo-Indian General Charles Townshend rashly determined to hold Kut-al-Amara against siege by Turkish General Nur-ud-Din and Colmar von de Goltz. When relief efforts failed at **Sheik Sa'ad**, **Wadi**, **Hanna**, **Dujaila** and **Sannaiyat**, Townshend surrendered 10,000 men. About 4,000 of them died in captivity (7 December 1915–29 April 1916).

Kut-al-Amara ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

New Anglo-Indian commander Sir Frederick Maude determined to regain the initiative in Mesopotamia and took a large force up the Tigris, advancing on General Kara Bekir Bey at Kut-al-Amara, scene of the British Army's worst surrender up to that time. Heavy fighting forced the outnumbered Turks to abandon the city and withdraw upriver to **Baghdad** (17–26 February 1917).

Kutna Hora ❙ 1421 ❙ Hussite Wars

Despite Imperial losses at **Vitkov Hill** and **Zatec** earlier in the year, Sigismund of Hungary led a third expedition into eastern Bohemia and attacked Hussite Jan Zizka outside Kutna Hora, southeast of Prague. When Germans in the city rose in support of Imperial General Pipo Spano (Count Filippe de Scolari), Zizka was forced to break out. He was soon avenged at **Nebovidy** (21 December 1421).

Kuttenberg ❙ 1421 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Kutna Hora**

Kuwait ❙ 1990 ❙ 1st Gulf War

After an orchestrated campaign of aggression, Iraqi troops and tanks invaded and rapidly overwhelmed Kuwait, forcing Emir Sheik Jabir Al Sabah to flee. Despite Superpower military threats and United Nations economic sanctions, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq annexed Kuwait a week later, setting the stage for the coalition **Desert Storm** offensive in January 1991 (2 August 1990).

Kuwait ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

Following massive bombardment by warships in the Persian Gulf, Marine General Walter Boomer stormed through Iraqi southern defences into Kuwait towards the Al Wafra oil field and further west towards Al Jaber air base. The reputed largest tank battle in US Marine

Corps history saw the Iraqis routed and the Americans raced north to help liberate Kuwait City (24–28 February 1991).

Kuzeik ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Japanese forces seized **Moulmein**, while further north General Shozo Sakurai took Pa-an then crossed the Salween downstream of Kuzeik and circled behind a small force under Colonel Jerry Dyer. Attempting to hold well-prepared positions, the British were overwhelmed with 300 killed (including Dyer) and 200 captured. The survivors fled west towards the **Bilin** (11–12 February 1942).

Kwajalein ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While marines attacked **Roi-Namur**, on the northern Kwajalein Atoll in the **Marshall Islands**, General Charles Corbett landed on Kwajalein Island in the south, defended by 5,000 Japanese under Admiral Monzo Akiyama. Although Corbett lost 177 dead and 1,000 wounded, virtually the entire garrison was killed, including Akiyama. The airfield was back in use within days (1–4 February 1944).

Kweilin ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Guilin**

Kweilin-Liuchow ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Guilin-Liuzhou**

Kyo Chong ❙ 1597 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Japanese commander Konishi Yukinga renewed the war against Korea and sailed west from Pusan, supported by troops under Shimazu Yoshihiro on Koje Island, to surprise Korean Admiral Won Kyun near Kyo Chong. Won Kyun and Yo Ok-ki were utterly defeated and killed, losing perhaps 200 ships. Yi Sun-shin was soon recalled to restore Korean prestige at **Myongyang** (27 August 1597).

Kyoto ❙ 1221 ❙ Jokyo Disturbance

Concerned by the growing power of the Hojo clan in Kamakura, retired Japanese Emperor Go-Toba opposed the Kamakura Shogunate and rallied allies against Regent Hojo Yoshitoki. Marching on Kyoto with 100,000 men, Yoshitoki's son Yasutoki crushed the rising. Executions and confiscations then secured Hojo hegemony in Japan until the fall of **Kamakura** in 1333 (June 1221).

Kyoto ❙ 1333 ❙ Genko War

With his forces stalled at the siege of **Chihaya**, Japanese Dictator Hojo Takatoki in Kamakura sent a large force under Ashikaga Takauji against Emperor Go-Daigo. However, Takauji immediately declared for the Emperor and stormed the Hojo city of Kyoto, where the Shogun's representative was defeated and killed. Another Imperialist army soon attacked **Kamakura** itself (10 June 1333).

Kyoto ❙ 1336 ❙ Ashikaga Rebellion

Ashikaga Takauji supported the restoration of Japan's Emperor Go-Daigo (1319) and suppressed a Hojo rebellion in **Kamakura** (1333) then turned against the Emperor, marching west to seize Kyoto. Attacked by Imperial troops under Kitabatake Akiie, the rebel and his brother Tadayoshi were routed and fled to Kyushu, where they soon won a great victory at **Tatarahama** (February 1336).

Kyoto ❙ 1863 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

When anti-western forces in Choshu secured dominance in Japan's court at Kyoto and persuaded Emperor Komei to expel foreigners, the leaders of Satsuma and Aizu determined to stage a coup d'etat. Heavy fighting saw the moderates seize the gates of the palace and the Choshu Samurai were driven out. A year later, Choshu failed in an attempt to recapture **Kyoto** (30 September 1863).

Kyoto ❙ 1864 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

In an attempt to retake the Imperial Palace, Choshu and its allies marched on Kyoto, defended by Aizu Katamori and Hitotsubashi Keiki. Much of Kyoto was burned in a fierce action, but Kusaka Genzui of Choshu was killed and the attack repulsed. The survivors fled to nearby Yamazaki, where Maki Izumi and his followers were defeated and committed suicide (20 August 1864).

Ky Phu ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Phuoc Ha**

Kyrenia ❙ 1974 ❙ Turkish Invasion of Cyprus

After Greek army officers staged a coup in Cyprus, about 6,000 Turks landed near Kyrenia and 1,000 paratroops dropped north of Nicosia to protect the Turkish Cypriots. Facing heavy resistance, more Turks landed through the Kyrenia bridgehead and held one third of the island by the 16 August ceasefire. The invasion cost about 6,000 Greek Cypriot and 3,500 Turkish casualties (20 July 1974).

Kyritz ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Elector John George of Saxony declared war on Sweden and was defeated in Mecklenberg at **Domitz** and **Goldberg**, before being driven back into Brandenberg, where a Swedish army under General Lennart Torstensson marched south to threaten Berlin itelf. To the northwest at Kyritz, near Rathenow, the Swedes were victorious again and swept into Saxony (17 December 1635).

Kyunnairyang ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Hansan**

Kyushu ❙ 1281 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hakata Bay**

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La Amarilla ❙ 1899 ❙ Colombian War of the Thousand Days

See **Peralonso**

La Arada ❙ 1851 ❙ Central American National Wars

Attempting to support Liberal leader Jose Dolores Nufio in Guatemala, President Doroteo Vasconcelos of Salvador, aided by Honduras, led an Allied army into Guatemala. Meeting the invaders near the border at La Arada in Chiquimula, Guatemalan President Jose Rafael Carrera won a decisive victory. He soon imposed conservative regimes in Salvador and later Honduras (2 February 1851).

Labadieville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Georgia Landing**

La Bahía ❙ 1812–1813 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

When American Filibusters under Lieutenant Augustus W. Magee invaded Spanish Texas to support Republican Bernardo Gutiérrez, they captured **Nacogdoches** then took La Bahía on the San Antonio near Goliad. A siege by Governor Manuel de Salcedo and Simón de Herrera failed and a month later the withdrawing Royalists were defeated at the **Rosillo** (7 November 1812–19 February 1813).

La Bassée ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

British under Sir John French sent north from the **Aisne** attempted to turn the German flank and General Horace Smith-Dorrien attacked near La Bassée, east of Bethune. Heavy fighting spread north through **Armentières** and **Messines** to merge into actions around **Ypres**, but the British were driven back to Neuve Chappelle and the Germans kept La Bassée (10 October–2 November 1914).

La Bicocca ❙ 1522 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

See **Bicocca**

La Bisbal ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In order to divert French forces around **Tortosa**, Spanish commander General Henry O'Donnell concentrated about 6,000 men in northern Catalonia and attacked a brigade under General Francois-Xavier Schwarz at La Bisbal, just east of Gerona. Schwarz and about 1,000 men surrendered after heavy casualties while O'Donnell was later created Duke of La Bisbal (14 September 1810).

La Bourgonce ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Etival**

Labuan ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Brunei Bay**

La Cañada ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Facing a rising against America's annexation of New Mexico, Colonel Sterling Price marched north from Albuquerque and attacked over 1,000 Mexicans at La Cañada near Santa Cruz. The insurgents fled with 36 killed and Price advanced through **Embudo Pass** towards **Pueblo de Taos**. A separate American force was defeated the same day further east at **Mora** (24 January 1847).

La Cañada de Cepeda ❙ 1820 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

See **Cepeda**

Lácar ❙ 1875 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Carlist commander Torcuato Mendíri recovering from defeat at **Oteiza** secured a brilliant victory when he surprised and routed a government force under General Enrique Bargés at Lácar, east of Estella, nearly capturing newly crowned King Alfonso XII. However, the tide had turned against the Carlists and defeats at **Treviño** and **Estella** made Don Carlos VII leave Spain forever (3 February 1875).

La Carbonera ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

An Austrian column sent to relieve Imperial commander General Carlos Oroñoz besieged at **Oaxaca** by Republican General Porfirio Diaz, was intercepted by Diaz about 30 miles to the northeast at La Carbonera. The Austrians were forced to withdraw after a day-long action and Diaz returned to the siege of Oaxaca, which surrendered two weeks later (18 October 1866).

La Carolina ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Buoyed by victory at **Ocaña**, King Joseph Napoleon invaded Andalusia and met Spanish General Carlos Areizaga in the mountains north of the Guadalquivir. In related actions around La Carolina and at Linares, Despenaperros and Montison, French Generals Édouard Mortier, Jean-Baptiste Gérard and Francois Sébastiani drove the defeated Spaniards across the river (19 February 1810).

Lachanas ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Balkan (Inter-ally) War

See **Kilkis**

La Chanca ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Rebel leader General José María Obando won at **Garcia** (12 March), then was met at La Chanca, in the Cauca Valley near Cali, by a large government force under Colonel Joaquín Barriga. Obando was routed and his force was dispersed in a decisive and bloody action which effectively ended the rebellion in the south. The war in the north was soon decided at **Ocaña** (11 July 1841).

Lachine ❙ 1689 ❙ King William's War

With England and France at war in Europe, 1,500 pro-British Iroquois crossed Lake St Louis and attacked Lachine, just west of Montreal, where they killed 24, burned most of the houses and took prisoners, many later killed. Reinforcements under Lieutenant de Rabeyre approaching to support nearby Fort Roland were intercepted and destroyed. The Indians then withdrew (5 August 1689).

La Ciudadela ❙ 1831 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

After victory in March at **Rodeo de Chacón**, in western Argentina, Federalist leader Juan Facundo Quiroga marched north on Tucumán and at nearby La Ciudadela fortress decisively defeated Unitarist General Gregoria Araoz de Lamadrid, who fled to Bolivia. The Unitarist cause effectively collapsed, leading to a temporary ceasefire and the rise of Juan Manuel de Rosas (4 November 1831).

La Cluse ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Pontarlier**

La Coimas ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

See **Putaendo**

Lacolle Mill ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American General James Wilkinson was beaten on the St Lawrence at **Chrysler's Farm** in late 1813 and tried to approach Montreal from Lake Champlain in the south. Advancing down the Lacolle River he was blocked at a stone mill held by a small garrison under Major Richard Handcock. After losing 150 casualties Wilkinson retreated across the border and was later dismissed (30 March 1814).

La Corona ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Two days after an Austrian attempt to relieve the siege of **Mantua** was repulsed at **Rivoli**, French General Barthélemy Joubert pursued the defeated Baron Josef Alvinzi north along the Adige to La Corona, where he lost again and thousands surrendered. Another Austrian relief force was defeated the same day at **La Favorita** and Mantua fell two weeks later (16 January 1797).

La Coronilla ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

As Imperial forces left eastern Mexico, Republican Commander Ramon Corona sent Colonel Eulogia Parra to intercept General Ignacio Gutiérrez withdrawing east of Guadalajara. The Imperial column was heavily defeated at La Coronilla—Parra claimed to have inflicted 450 casualties—and Gutiérrez then evacuated Guadalajara and took his troops towards **Querétaro** (18 December 1866).

Lade ❙ 494 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

Resuming war against the Greek cities of Asia Minor a few years after victory off **Ephesus** and **Salamis**, Darius I of Persia took a large fleet to besiege Miletus. Off the nearby island of Lade the Chian ships fought bravely, but the Ionian fleet suffered a terrible defeat, when the Samians deserted. Miletus fell and the Ionian revolt collapsed. Four years later Darius invaded Greece and lost at **Marathon**.

Lade ❙ 201 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

Philip V of Macedon was campaigning in Asia Minor when he fought an indecisive action at Chios and pursued the fleet of Rhodes further south, where they took up a defensive position near Lade, off Miletus. The Rhodian fleet was defeated and forced to withdraw, although it did not suffer heavy losses. Philip then moved north to the Dardanelles to attack the free city of **Abydos**.

La Decena Trágica ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

See **Mexico City**

Ladoceia ❙ 227 BC ❙ Cleomenic War

Determined to recover Mantinea in Arcadia, lost despite recent victory at **Mount Lyceum**, Cleomones III of Sparta attacked Aratus of Sicyon at Ladoceia, near Megalopolis. Sparta's advance forces were defeated, but Lydiades and the Achaean cavalry advanced alone against orders and were routed, with Lydiades killed. The Achaean infantry fled and was beaten next year at **Hecatombaeum**.

La Donjuana ❙ 1877 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Colombia's Liberal government resumed war against Conservative rebels and sent General Sergio Camargo, fresh from victory at **Garrapata**, into Norte de Santander. In battle at La Donjuana, south of Cúcuta, Camargo secured a bloody victory over a rebel force led by General Alejandro Posada. Decisive victory for the government followed three months later at **Manizales** (27 January 1877).

Ladysmith ❙ 1899–1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As Boers under Petrus Joubert advanced deep into Natal, British commander Sir George White failed in a blocking move at **Nicholson's Nek** and fell back under siege at Ladysmith. While a major assault was repulsed at **Wagon Hill**, General Sir Redvers Buller's advance finally succeeded at **Tugela Heights** and Ladysmith was relieved after 119 days (2 November 1899–28 February 1900).

Lae ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Salamaua**

La Esperanza ❙ 1876 ❙ Central American National Wars

Determined to regain power in Honduras, former President José María Medina and General Indalecio Miranda defeated the forces of President Ponciano Levía under War Minister Juan López in a five-day battle at La Esperanza, north of Concepción near Intibucá. While Medina's victory enabled him to seize the Presidency, he was soon defeated by Levía at **San Marcos** River (January 1876).

La Estancia ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Reactionary President Miguel Miramón marched northwest from Mexico City to intercept General Santos Degollado advancing on Querétaro and inflicted a decisive defeat on the Liberal army near Querétaro at La Estancia de las Vacas, on the Celaya Road, capturing huge quantities of arms and supplies. Degollado fled to San Luis Potosi and Miramón won again at **Colima** (13 November 1859).

La Favorita ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Two days after an Austrian attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua** was defeated at **Rivoli**, a separate Austrian relief force under General Giovanni Provera almost reached Mantua but was routed by General Jean Sururier just to the north at La Favorita. A major sortie by besieged General Dagobert Wurmser was also routed and Mantua surrendered two weeks later (16 January 1797).

La Fère-Champenoise ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

While Napoleon Bonaparte campaigned southeast of Paris, the advancing Allies under Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg crashed into Marshals Auguste Marmont and Édouard Mortier at La Fère-Champenoise, southwest of Chalons. The heavily outnumbered French were badly defeated and Schwarzenberg was joined by General Gebhard von Blucher in the advance on **Paris** (25 March 1814).

La Forbie ❙ 1244 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

After Khwarezmian Turks captured Jerusalem, local Crusaders allied themselves with the Ayyubid Sultan of Damascus against the new invaders. At La Forbie, near Gaza, the Turks, supported by rival Ayyubid Sultan al-Salih of Egypt, inflicted one of the worst defeats suffered by a Crusader army. This defeat, and the loss of **Jerusalem**, led directly to the French 7th Crusade (17 October 1244).

Lafourche Crossing ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Despite the surrender of Confederate **Port Hudson** on the Mississippi in Louisiana, further south Confederate General James P. Major led an offensive east from Brashear City. Met at Lafourche Crossing by Union Colonel Albert Stickney, Major was eventually forced to withdraw north through Thibodeaux. He joined the attack a week later to the north at **Donaldsonville** (20–21 June 1863).

Lagos Bay ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

French Marshal Anne Comte de Tourville avenging defeat at **La Hogue** in May attacked a large merchant convoy approaching Gibraltar, bound for Smyrna, after the main Allied escort had turned back. De Tourville drove off the inadequate Anglo-Dutch squadron of Admiral Sir George Rooke in Lagos Bay, near Cape St Vincent, then destroyed or captured almost 100 ships (17–18 June 1693).

Lagos Bay ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Sailing from Toulon to Brest for a planned invasion of Britain, Commodore Jean-Francois de la Clue Sabran was intercepted near Gibraltar by Admiral Sir Edward Boscawen. Some French ships escaped to Cadiz, but in a running battle two were captured and four were pursued into neutral Lagos Bay, Portugal to be captured or burned. De la Clue was fatally wounded (17–19 August 1759).

La Guaira ❙ 1902 ❙ Venezuelan Incident

While Venezuelan President Cipriano Castro fought a civil war at **La Victoria**, British and German warships under Admiral Archibald Douglas attacked La Guaria in support of unpaid debts. After seizing Venezuelan ships and bombarding the port, Italy joined the Allies in blockading the Pacific coast. The blockade was lifted (13 February 1903) after US intervention (9–13 December 1902).

La Gueule ❙ 891 ❙ Viking Raids on Germany

Danish Vikings led by King Godefrid advanced deep into Lorraine, where they defeated a German force at La Gueule, near Maastricht. The warrior-Archbishop Sunderold of Mainz died leading his troops on the battlefield and the Danes continued raiding down the Rhine until their disastrous defeat later in the year at the **Dyle** (26 June 891).

La Herradura ❙ 1819 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

At war with rebel Chiefs in the northeast, government troops under Colonel Juan Bautista Bustos were attacked at La Herradura, southeast of Villa María, by Estanislao Lopez of Santa Fe, with Ricardo López Jordán of Entre Rios and Indians led by the Irish-born Pedro Campbell. López suffered a costly repulse in heavy fighting, though he won in May at **Barrancas** (18–19 February 1819).

Lahijan ❙ 1757 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Mohammad Hasan Khan of Qajar led a brilliant winter offensive south of the Caspian, where he suddenly assaulted his rival Azad Khan Afghan who had advanced into Persia from Azerbaijan. Attacking at Rudsar, Mohammad Hasan routed the garrison at nearby Lahijan, then took Rasht. Azad fled with terrible losses and was defeated again in the summer at **Urmiya** (10 February 1757).

Lahn ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Neuwied**

La Hogaza ❙ 1817 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

As they advanced along the Orinoco from **Angostura**, part of Simón Bolívar's rebel force under Generals Pedro Zaraza and Pedro Léon Torres was surprised near the Rio Manapire at La Hogaza by Spanish General Miguel de La Torre. When Bolívar's cavalry was outflanked and fled, his infantry was destroyed and he returned to Angostura before advancing on **Calabozo** (2 December 1817).

La Hogue ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

In a final French attempt to re-establish James II of England, Admiral Anne Comte de Tourville sailed with a large fleet and was defeated off Barfleur, on the Contentin Peninsula, by the Anglo-Dutch fleet of Admiral Edward Russell. Three days later 12 French ships were destroyed at La Hogue Bay by Admiral George Rooke and the invasion was abandoned (19–24 May 1692).

Lahore ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasions of India

Tair Bahadur, the Mongol military commander in Afghanistan, invaded the Punjab, where he advanced on Lahore and bombarded the city. Lahore fell when the local Governor Malik Kara Kush fled and the city was subjected to massacre and destruction. Troops sent from Delhi by Sultan Muiz-al-din Bahram Shah arrived too late and the Mongols withdrew with their booty (22 December 1241).

Lahore ❙ 1712 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Amid war between the sons of the late Emperor Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah, Rafi-al-Shan and Jahan Shah joined forces against the second son and favourite Azim-al-Shan. With Azim defeated and killed in battle outside Lahore, Jahandar Shah defeated and killed his other two brothers to claim the throne. However, Jahandar was himself killed a year later at **Agra** (14–17 & 26–28 March 1712).

Lahore ❙ 1752 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Despite initial defeat at **Manupur** (March 1748), Afghan General Ahmad Shah Durrani

invaded the Punjab in 1749 and was bought off, then appeared two years later and besieged Lahore. He captured the city after four months and Mughal Emperor Ahmad Shah made peace by ceding Lahore and Multan. The Afghan leader invaded again in 1757 to capture **Delhi** itself (5–6 March 1752).

Lahore ❙ 1759 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

On his fifth invasion of the decaying Mughal Empire, Afghan General Ahmad Shah Durrani was met near Lahore by Sikhs attempting alone to resist his advance. Afghan General Jahan Khan was defeated and wounded in a sharp check, but as Maratha General Sabaji fled from the Punjab, the Sikhs allowed the invaders to advance towards Delhi and victory in early 1761 at **Panipat** (September 1759).

Lahore ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

As Pakistani forces invaded southwestern Kashmir around **Chhamb**, India launched a large counter-offensive towards Lahore, west through Chhamb and from the southeast along the Ravi-Sutlej corridor. Pakistani armour was destroyed around **Khem Karan** and, after a further bloody Indian offensive north of Lahore towards **Sialkot**, both sides accepted a ceasefire (6–22 September 1965).

Laiazzo ❙ 1294 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

War between Venice and Genoa resumed after the expiry of a truce, and a great naval battle was fought off Laiazzo (modern Ayas) on the Cilician coast of Anatolia. Genoese ships were lashed together in the harbour to form a powerful fighting platform and they successfully repulsed a disorganised attack, inflicting heavy losses on the Venetians.

Laing's Nek ❙ 1881 ❙ 1st Anglo-Boer War

When Boers in the Transvaal declared independence and destroyed a British column at **Bronkhorstspruit**, 1,000 men advancing under General Sir George Colley were blocked in the Drakensbergs at Laing's Nek by Boer General Petrus Joubert. Colley was repulsed in an utter rout with almost 200 men lost and he was soon defeated again at **Ingogo** and **Majuba Hill** (28 January 1881).

Lake Ashangi ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

Emperor Haile Selassie retreated south after decisive defeat at **Maychew**, east of Sekota (31 March), leading his survivors past Lake Ashangi where they were pursued and brutally attacked by Italian-armed Oromo tribesmen while being bombed and strafed from the air. A virtual rout saw the Imperial army destroyed before the Emperor reached **Addis Ababa** and fled into exile (4–9 April 1936).

Lake Asunden ❙ 1520 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

See **Bogesund**

Lake Balaton ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Despite the fall of **Budapest**, SS Generals "Sepp" Dietrich and Hermann Balck launched a last offensive towards the oil fields around Lake Balaton. After initial success, an early thaw saw them repulsed by a counter-offensive under Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin. The "Ardennes in the East" cost Germany 500 tanks and 40,000 men and the survivors withdrew towards **Vienna** (6–15 March 1945).

Lake Benacus ❙ 268 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

During a disputed succession in Rome (resolved at **Mediolanum**) Alemanni tribesmen crossed the Alps into northern Italy. On the shores of Lake Benacus (modern Lake Garda) they were met and decisively defeated by new Emperor Claudius II, who then returned to the Balkans to meet the Goths at **Nish**. The Alemanni later invaded again and won a bloody victory in 271 at **Placentia**.

Lake Borgne ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

In preparation for the attack on **New Orleans**, British Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane sent

Commander Nicholas Lockyer with a force of marines in launches and longboats against American gunboats under Lieutenant Thomas ap Catesby Jones on Lake Borgne, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Fierce fighting saw all six American gunboats captured and a schooner destroyed (14 December 1814).

Lake Champlain ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

British General Sir George Prevost led an offensive south from the St Lawrence, where he captured **Plattsburg** on Lake Champlain then sent naval Captain George Downie against American ships at anchor nearby under Captain Thomas Macdonough. Downie was defeated and killed, with all his four ships captured, and Prevost withdrew to Canada in disgrace (11 September 1814).

Lake Chicot ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Old River Lake**

Lake Como ❙ 196 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

With the Insubre Gauls of northern Italy defeated on the **Mincio**, Consul Marcus Claudius Marcellus (whose father and namesake had beaten them at **Clastidium** 25 years earlier) attacked the survivors the following year near the city of Comum at the southern end of Lake Como. The Insubre suffered another very costly defeat and signed a treaty finally accepting submission to Rome.

Lake Erie ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

In a bloody and decisive naval action at the western end of Lake Erie near Put-in Bay, American Commodore Oliver Perry defeated and captured the outnumbered British squadron of Captain Robert Barclay. This strategically significant defeat ended British control of Lake Erie and quickly led to their withdrawal from **Detroit** (10 September 1813).

Lake Garda ❙ 268 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

See **Lake Benacus**

Lake Garda ❙ 1439 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

See **Maderno**

Lake George ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Colonial militia led by Colonel William Johnson of New York advanced north from Albany and met a French and Indian force from Crown Point under Baron Ludwig Dieskau. In hard fighting at the head of Lake George, Dieskau was captured but Johnson did not follow up his victory. He built **Fort William Henry** nearby and the French withdrew to **Ticonderoga** (8 September 1755).

Lake Goplo ❙ 1666 ❙ Lubomirski's Rebellion

See **Matwy**

Lake Janda ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

See **Guadalete**

Lake Khasan ❙ 1938 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Changfukeng**

Lake Koloe ❙ 229 BC ❙ Pergamum-Seleucid Wars

A year after defeating Gallic tribes at **Pergamum**, in western Anatolia, King Attalus I of Pergamum renewed his war against Antiochus Hierax, who ruled part of Asia Minor after defeating his brother Seleucus II at **Ancyra**. Marching south into Lydia, Attalus defeated Hierax at Lake Koloe, then defeated him again later that year in Caria at the **Harpasus**.

Lake Kurukowa ❙ 1625 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Borovitsa**

Lake Naroch ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Russian Generals Aleksei Kuropatkin and Aleksei Evert, attempting to ease pressure on

Verdun, attacked around Lake Naroch, east of Vilna, against General Hermann von Eichhorn's Germans. After an ineffective bombardment the Russian offensive ground to a halt in heavy mud with over 100,000 men lost. A subsidiary attack towards **Riga** also failed (18 March–14 April 1916).

Lake Okeechobee ❙ 1837 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

In one of the war's largest field actions, over 1,000 men under Colonel Zachary Taylor met Seminole Chiefs Sam Jones and Hallack Tustenuggee in Central Florida at Lake Okeechobee. In very heavy fighting, with Missouri militia sacrificed and their Colonel Richard Gentry killed, the Seminole were defeated, though at the cost of 26 American dead and 112 wounded (25 December 1837).

Lake Peipus ❙ 1242 ❙ Rise of Russia

Two years after repulsing a Swedish invasion at the **Neva**, Prince Alexander Nevski of Novgorod faced an even greater threat from Estonia by German knights of the Sword Brethren and their Danish allies. In the "Battle on the Ice" on frozen Lake Peipus (modern Chudskoye) Nevski utterly destroyed the invasion, establishing himself as one of Russia's greatest heroes (April 1242).

Lake Poyang ❙ 1363 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

See **Poyang Lake**

Lake Poyang ❙ 1855 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Jiujiang**

Lake Prespa ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Franco-Serb forces under General Maurice Sarrail commenced a fresh offensive into southern Serbia, advancing along a line west from **Monastir**, towards Lake Prespa. The attack met powerful German-Bulgarian defences and was driven back to Monastir with costly losses. Meanwhile, a British advance further to the east was repulsed around **Doiran** (11–22 March 1917).

Lake Providence ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Goodrich's Landing**

Lake Regillus ❙ 496 BC ❙ Early Roman-Etruscan Wars

A last effort to restore Roman monarchy saw deposed King Lucius Tarquinius join with sons Sextus and Titus and son-in-law Octavius Mamilius of Tusculum. In a semi-legendary battle against Aulus Postumius at Lake Regillus, somewhere southeast of Rome, the King was wounded and his sons and son-in-law were killed. With the Latin army routed the King's cause was destroyed (trad date 496 BC).

Lake Seit ❙ 1903 ❙ American-Moro Wars

Soon after America defeated Philippine Moros on Mindanao at **Bacolod**, Panglima Hassan attacked American troops on Jolo, then faced a large counter-offensive under General Leonard Wood and Major Hugh Scott. The rebel stronghold near Lake Seit was stormed, with up to 500 Moros killed. Hassan was captured but escaped and was defeated at **Pangpang** in March 1904 (14 November 1903).

Lake Smolino ❙ 1502 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

The Livonian Order recovered from disaster at **Helmed** (November 1501) and Master Walther von Plettenberg besieged Pskov, then withdrew south to meet approaching Russians under Prince Daniil Shchenya. A bloody action at Lake Smolino saw both sides withdraw exhausted. Meantime, Duke Ivan III of Moscow failed to seize **Smolensk**, but Alexander of Poland soon sued for peace (September 1502).

Lake Tana ❙ 1543 ❙ Adal-Ethiopian War

See **Wayna Daga**

Lake Trasimene ❙ 217 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

After wintering in northern Italy, the Carthaginian Hannibal Barca marched south across the Apennines and by-passed Romans waiting at Arretium. General Gaius Flaminius pursued him

south and, in a narrow defile leading around the northern shore of Lake Trasimene, the Roman army was ambushed and cut to pieces. Gaius Flaminius was among thousands killed in the slaughter (April 217 BC).

Lake Urmiya ❙ 1605 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

See **Sufiyan**

Lake Vadimo ❙ 310 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War

As Rome continued her conquest of Central Italy, war resumed against the Samnites, who found fresh allies among the Etruscans and were able to drive Rome onto the defensive. However, at Lake Vadimo on the River Tiber north of Rome, the Etruscan army was defeated by Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus and they were soon forced out of the war.

Lake Vadimo ❙ 283 BC ❙ Later Roman-Etruscan War

Soon after Roman forces were devastatingly defeated at **Arretium**, a combined army of Etruscans and Gallic Senones assembled and advanced towards Rome. At Lake Vadimo in Etruria, the invaders were virtually annihilated by Publius Cornelius Dolabella. Despite some continued Etruscan and Senone resistance, the decisive victory virtually completed Rome's conquest of central Italy.

Lakhairi ❙ 1793 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Campaigning against Mahadji Sindhia, Maratha General Tukaji Holkar and Chevalier Dudrenec marched against Viceroy Gopal Rao Bhao, who was supported by Benoit de Boigne and veteran General Lakwa Dada. Hard fighting on wet ground in the pass at Lakhairi, near Ajmer, saw Holkar's army shattered and Mahadji was undisputed Maratha ruler of Hindustan (20 September 1793).

Laknta ❙ 1900 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

See **Kousséri**

La Ladera ❙ 1828 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Colonels José María Obando and José Hilario López led a rebellion in the Cauca Valley against the dictatorship of Simón Bolívar. They took up arms in Popayán and seized the city, then met and defeated the garrison in battle at nearby La Ladera to secure the area. Bolívar later pardoned the rebels and signed an armistice with them to restore peace (November 1828).

La Laja ❙ 1899 ❙ Colombian War of the Thousand Days

See **Peralonso**

Lalsot ❙ 1787 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

Supported by the Rajput rulers of Jodhpur and Udaipur, Partab Singh of Jaipur took a massive force southeast against Marathas under Mahadji Sindhia. When his Mughal cavalry under Mohammad Beg and his nephew Ismail Beg Hamadani defected, Sindhia was defeated in a bloody three-day battle at Tunga, near Lalsot. He then made peace and pressed on to reinforce **Agra** (30 May–1 June 1787).

La Maddalena ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

An ill-advised and confused assault on northern Sardinia saw French Revolutionary troops under Colonel Pietro-Paulo Colonna-Cesari land at La Maddalena. However, they were insufficient for the task and, although artillery Captain Napoleon Bonaparte bombarded the town, the force withdrew after two days. Bonaparte had to spike and abandon his guns (23–25 February 1793).

La Marfée ❙ 1641 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Louis de Bourbon Count of Soissons (brother of Louis XIII) opposed Cardinal Richelieu and invited Imperial General William von Lamboy to support him and Duke Henry of Bouillon at Sedan. At nearby La Marfée, Royalists under Marshal Gaspard de Chatillon were routed, but Soissons was killed—reputedly by accident

using his pistol to raise his visor—and the rebellion collapsed (6 July 1641).

La Mesa ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War
See **San Gabriel, California**

Lamghan ❙ 989 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India
After cross-border raiding, Amir Sebuktigin of Bokhara attacked Raja Jaipal of Punjab, who gathered support from other Hindu Princes, including Dhanga of Chandella. At Lamghan, near Kabul, his confederacy suffered a decisive defeat. Jaipal was forced to concede Kabul and other territory in the west of his Kingdom. In 1001 he was defeated by Sebuktigin's son Mahmud at **Peshawar**.

Lamia ❙ 323–322 BC ❙ Lamian War
Athens and other Greek cities which rebelled following the death of Alexander the Great seized Thermopylae then besieged Antipater of Macedonia at Lamia, in the Sperchios Valley. The death of Leosthenes and the arrival of troops from Asia forced the Hellenic League to lift the siege after almost six months. Defeat at **Crannon** and **Amorgos** ended their effort to overthrow Macedonian hegemony.

La Motta ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League
See **Vicenza**

Lam Son ❙ 1971 ❙ Vietnam War
A disastrous test of "Vietnamization" saw about 16,000 South Vietnamese invade Laos to cut Communist supply routes. After claiming initial success, the invaders were routed by large North Vietnamese reinforcements and withdrew with half the force killed or wounded. About 200 Americans were also killed, mainly crew of over 100 US helicopters destroyed (8 February–24 March 1971).

Lancaster Hill ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Vryheid**

Landau ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
Prince Louis of Baden led an Austrian offensive across the Rhine, where he besieged French General Ezekiel de Mélac at Landau, northwest of Karlsruhe. When Marshal Nicolas Catinat could not send relief the town capitulated. After Bavaria joined the war Louis withdrew and lost at **Friedlingen**. Landau was recovered after victory at **Speyer** in November 1703 (29 July–12 September 1702).

Landau ❙ 1713 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
When England and Holland made peace, Austria resumed war and French Marshal Claude Villars crossed the Rhine to seize Speyer and Kaiserslautern, then besieged Landau, held by Prince Eberhard Ludwig of Württemburg and 12,000 troops. When Imperial commander Prince Eugène of Savoy could not send aid, Landau surrendered and Villars turned against **Freiburg** (20 August 1713).

Landau ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
See **Pirmasens**

Landen ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance
See **Neerwinden**

Landi Kotal ❙ 1897 ❙ Great Frontier Rising
Despite a rebuff for rebellious Pathans at **Shabkadr**, Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen attacked the Khyber Forts. Ali Masjid and Fort Maude quickly fell, but at Landi Kotal, west of Peshawar, there was fierce fighting before the sepoys of the British Khyber Rifles were overwhelmed. The forts were eventually regained by General Sir William Lockhart after the end of the campaign (24–25 August 1897).

Landrécies ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Driving French General Charles Pichegru back into northern France, the English and Austrian Allies under Prince Frederick Augustus Duke of York besieged Landrécies on the Sambre River near Le Cateau. Inadequate French relief attempts from the west were repulsed at **Villers-en-Cauchies** and **Beaumont-en-Cambresis** and the garrison agreed to a premature surrender (17–30 April 1794).

Landriano ❙ 1529 ❙ 2nd Habsburg-Valois War

A French army under Francois de Bourbon Count of St Pol ravaged northern Italy before being driven back from a siege of **Naples**. Withdrawing north they were defeated at Landriano, south of Milan, by Spanish commander Antonio de Leyva, who captured St Pol and his senior officers. Charles V of Spain and Francis I of France soon signed a treaty to end the war (21 June 1529).

Landshut ❙ 1634 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

With Ferdinand of Hungary advancing up the Danube from Bohemia to threaten **Regensberg**, Protestant commander Bernard of Saxe-Weimar joined Marshal Gustavus Horn in a diversionary attack south against Landshut on the Isar. Bernard seized Landshut with General Johann von Aldringer killed, but the Imperials meanwhile captured Regensberg then besieged **Nördlingen** (22 July 1634).

Landshut ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Prussian Baron Ernst Heinrich de la Motte-Fouqué was forced out of the fortress of Landshut, southwest of Breslau in Silesia, but was ordered by Frederick II of Prussia to retake it from Austrian Marshal Gideon von Loudon. De la Motte-Fouqué's outnumbered force was virtually destroyed and Frederick advanced into Silesia to meet von Loudon in August at **Liegnitz** (23 June 1760).

Landshut ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

The Austrian army of Archduke Charles invaded Bavaria, where it was defeated and split in two by Napoleon Bonaparte at **Abensberg**, with the Austrian left wing under Baron Johann Hiller driven southeast towards Landshut. They were attacked there the following day and routed by a large French force under Marshal Jean Lannes, with heavy losses in men and equipment (21 April 1809).

Landskrona ❙ 1677 ❙ Scania War

When Denmark sided with the Netherlands against France and Sweden, Charles XI of Sweden suffered several heavy defeats at sea, but beat the Danes at **Lund** (December 1676) then met them again in a bloody encounter at Landskrona, northwest of Malmo. The Danes were defeated with over 3,000 killed, but the war dragged on while Charles continued campaigning in Germany (14 July 1677).

Landstuhl ❙ 1523 ❙ German Knights' War

Franconian knights under Franz von Sickingen and Ulrich von Hutten resolved to preserve their rights and attacked Catholic Trier. But they fell back to Landstuhl, near Kaiserslautern, besieged by Landgrave Philipp of Hesse, Elector Palatine Ludwig IV and Richard von Griefenklau, Archbishop of Trier. Fatally wounded, Sickingen was forced to surrender, effectively ending the war (6 May 1523).

Lang Bac ❙ 42 ❙ Wars of the Later Han

When the sisters Trung Trac and Trung Nhi raised rebellion in Vietnam and drove out the Chinese Governor, Han Emperor Guangwu sent an army under the veteran General Ma Yuan. The rebels were beaten in battle at Lang Bac (near modern Hanoi) and lost again at Hat Mon (now Son Tay). Unable to face defeat, the sisters killed themselves and Chinese Imperial control was restored.

Langemark ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Opening the First Battle of **Ypres** following action further south at **Messines** and **Armentières**, ill-trained German volunteers attacked Langemark, north of Ypres, where the Allied defence had been badly underestimated. The force of mainly university students and army cadets was destroyed, while the main attack went in further south through **Gheluvelt** (21–24 October 1914).

Langemark ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite terrible losses around **Pilkem Ridge** at the start of Third **Ypres**, General Hubert Gough soon attacked again northeast towards Langemark. The ruined town was taken at heavy cost before the advance ground to a halt in terrible mud for little gain. General Sir Douglas Haig's offensive from Ypres resumed a month later further south along the **Menin Road** (16–18 August 1917).

Langensalza ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

While Prussia invaded Austrian Bohemia, Prussian General Edouard Vogel von Falckenstein attacked Hanover, which had sided with Austria. At Langensalza, near Erfurt, George V of Hanover repulsed the Prussian vanguard, but two days later, was decisively defeated by the main force. Hanover was annexed to Prussia and Falckenstein invaded Bavaria for victory at **Würzburg** (27–29 June 1866).

Langfang ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

When anti-foreign Boxers threatened the legations at **Beijing**, a 2,000-strong multi-national relief force set out from Tianjin under British Admiral Sir Edward Seymour. With the railway destroyed at Langfang, Seymour was cut off and soon faced a major assault by well-armed Imperial troops. His failed expedition retreated to **Tianjin** with almost 300 casualties (14–17 June 1900).

Langport ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

In the wake of his great victory over Charles I at **Naseby** (14 June), Sir Thomas Fairfax marched into Somerset to relieve **Taunton**, held for Parliament by Colonel Robert Blake. Twelve miles east at Langport, Royalist General George Lord Goring was heavily defeated by Oliver Cromwell's cavalry and withdrew to Devon. Taunton was saved and **Bridgwater** fell two weeks later (10 July 1645).

Langside ❙ 1568 ❙ Uprising against Mary Queen of Scots

Mary Queen of Scots escaped from captivity after defeat at **Carberry Hill** (June 1567), raising a 6,000-strong army under Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyll to regain the throne from her son James VI. At Langside, near Glasgow, her army was routed by her half-brother, the Regent Lord James Stewart, and Sir William Kirkaldy. Mary fled to England, where she was beheaded in 1587 (13 May 1568).

Lang Son ❙ 1885 ❙ Sino-French War

A major offensive from **Bac Ninh** in northern Vietnam (Tonkin) saw General Louis Brière de l'Isle secure strategic Lang Son from Chinese Guangxi forces (13 February). However, a massive counter-attack at nearby Bang Bo saw General Oscar de Négrier routed and the French abandoned Lang Son in panic. Paris quickly sued for peace and the pre-war status quo was restored (28–29 March 1885).

Lang Son ❙ 1979 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese War

To punish Vietnam for invading Cambodia, China invaded northern Vietnam, where General Yang Dezhi captured four provincial capitals. Fiercest fighting developed around Lang Son, where the Vietnamese counter-attacked with plentiful modern equipment. With severe losses in men and armour, China withdrew, each side suffering about 20,000 casualties (17 February–5 March 1979).

Lanhozo ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Braga**

Lanneau's Ferry ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Attacking American communications during Britain's siege of **Charleston**, South Carolina, Colonel Banastre Tarleton won at **Monck's Corner** and later met American Colonels Anthony White and Abraham Burford 40 miles from Charleston on the Santee, at Lanneau's Ferry. Tarleton surprised and routed the Americans, then beat Burford again a few weeks later at **Waxhaw** (6 May 1780).

Lansdown ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Sir Ralph Hopton's Royalists advancing into Somerset after victory at **Stratton** (16 May) were blocked at Lansdown Hill, near Bath, by Parliamentary General Sir William Waller. After heavy losses on both sides Cornish infantry under Sir Bevil Grenville took the hill, but Grenville was killed. Waller withdrew after dark and Hopton, who was accidentally wounded, retired on **Devizes** (5 July 1643).

Lanskroun ❙ 1771 ❙ Polish Rebellion

Polish Nationalists under French Colonel Charles Dumouriez defending themselves against a Russian advance, took up a defensive position along a ridge near the fortress of Lanskroun, south of Cracow. Attacking with his Cossacks, Russian General Alexander Suvorov routed the Poles, killing about 500. Dumouriez fled to France, leaving the Poles without a commander (10 May 1771).

Lantada ❙ 1068 ❙ War of Castilian Succession

In the war of succession between the sons of Ferdinand I of Castile, Sancho II of Castile met his brother Alfonso VI of Leon in battle at Lantada, near Carrion, between the two kingdoms. According to legend, the brothers agreed the loser would forfeit his kingdom. However, after Sancho defeated Alfonso and drove him from the field, the brothers managed to patch up the peace.

Laohekou ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (China)

Japanese General Takashi Takamori resumed the offensive into Western Henan, leading a large force against Allied airfields north of the Yangzi. The major base at Laohekou in Hubei fell after a bitter ten-day siege (8 April), though a huge Chinese counter-offensive saved the base at Ankang and retook Laohekou. Further south the Japanese advanced on **Zhijiang** (21 March–28 April 1945).

Laon ❙ 941 ❙ Franco-Norman Wars

In the struggle for the throne of France, Hugh the Great—Duke of the Franks and brother of the late King Rudolf—campaigned against Louis IV d'Outremer, son of the deposed Charles III. Louis was besieged at Laon, north of the Aisne and, although the siege was driven off by the intervention of German Emperor Otto I, Louis lost much of his support and fled to Burgundy.

Laon ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Three days after achieving a costly victory at **Craonne**, northeast of Paris, Napoleon Bonaparte attacked General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussian-Russian army at nearby Laon. Bonaparte was eventually driven off in a confused two-day action and withdrew towards Soissons with heavy losses. Blucher meanwhile was able to continue his advance towards **Paris** (9–10 March 1814).

Laon ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As German forces invaded **France** through the **Ardennes** and swept towards the coast, a French armoured Division attempted a bold counter-attack just north of Laon, where tanks under General Charles de Gaulle struck the Germans around Montcornet. After heavy fighting he was driven off by dive-bombers and concentrated armour and the Germans took Laon (17–19 May 1940).

La Palma ❙ 1855 ❙ Peruvian Civil Wars

In a rising against brutal President José Rufino Echénique, former President Ramón Castilla, supported by Mariano Ignacio Prado and Miguel San Román, met the President's army under General Juan Crisóstomo Torrico southeast of Lima, at La Palma. With Torrico decisively defeated, he and Echénique fled into exile and

Castilla secured a second term in office (5 January 1855).

La Placilla ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War
See **Placilla**

Lapland ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)
Under the Armistice with Moscow signed after **Ilomantsi**, Finland attacked its former German Allies in Lapland. Aided by the Soviets at **Petsamo**, General Hjalmar Siilasvuo recovered most of northern Finland. General Lothar Rendulic's retreating Germans caused massive destruction and burned Rovaniemi before withdrawing to **Kirkenes** in Norway (20 September 1944–24 April 1945).

La Plata, Colombia ❙ 1816 ❙ Colombian War of Independence
As they withdrew east from Popayán after the disaster at **El Tambo**, 150 Patriots led by Colonels Liborio Mejía and Pedro Monsalve attempted to defend a bridge at La Plata against 400 pursuing Royalists under Colonel Carlos Tolrá. Mejía was defeated and later executed, along with many other leaders, effectively completing Spanish reconquest of the Cauca Valley (10 July 1816).

La Plata, Cuba ❙ 1957 ❙ Cuban Revolution
Fidel Castro and Ernesto Che Guevara regrouped after **Alegría del Pío** and soon led a modest force against the army post at the mouth of the La Plata River. After an hour of fighting the small garrison surrendered and the rebels captured much-needed arms. While a minor action, it was hailed as the first victory of the revolution. Further success followed in May at **El Uvero** (16 January 1957).

La Polonia ❙ 1840 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders
At the start of a widespread Federalist rebellion, Colonel Manuel Gonzáles in the north seized Velez. Supported by Generals Juan José Reyes Patria and Juan Gómez, he then attacked government troops under Colonel Manuel María Franco and Major Alfonso Acevedo at La Polonia in Santander. Gonzáles secured a decisive victory, but was defeated next month at **Culebrera** (29 September 1840).

La Prairie ❙ 1691 ❙ King William's War
On a reconnaissance in force towards Montreal, British Major Peter Schuyler with 120 militia and 150 Mohawks attacked La Prairie de la Magdaleine on the St Lawrence, recently reinforced by Governor Louis-Hector de Callière. Schuyler drove off a sortie by Jean Bouillet de la Chassaigne, then fought a brilliant defensive withdrawal, inflicting heavy French losses (1 August 1691).

La Puerta (1st) ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence
Spanish irregulars led by José Tomás Boves advanced north from victory at **San Marcos** and met a blocking force of 2,000 Republicans under General Vicente Campo Elías in battle at La Puerta. While Boves was seriously wounded his cavalry won a decisive victory. Patriot leader Simón Bolívar responded by executing about 800 Spanish prisoners at Caracas and La Guaria (3 February 1814).

La Puerta (2nd) ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence
With Royalist forces advancing in western Venezuela, Patriot leader Simón Bolívar secured defensive victories at **La Victoria**, **San Mateo** and **Carabobo**. At La Puerta, near San Juan de Los Morros, he was decisively defeated by the Spanish leader José Tomás Boves. Withdrawing through **Aragua**, Bolívar fled into exile and Venezuelan independence was again crushed (15 June 1814).

La Puerta ❙ 1818 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence
See **Semen**

Lapuu ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)
Russian forces withdrawing from the West Finland port of **Vasa**, checked the Swedes at

Kokonsaari, then fell back on a strong position at the Lapuu River, held by General Nikolai Rayevski. In hard fighting a few days later, Swedish Commander Karl Adlercreutz drove the Russians out of Lapuu village. Rayevski was relieved of command and was replaced by Nikolai Kamenski (14 July 1808).

L'Aquila ❙ 1424 ❙ Condottieri Wars
See **Aquila**

Larache ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War
When the military Nationalist uprising began in Spanish Morocco at **Melilla**, key centres such as Tetuán and Ceuta quickly fell. However in the western Moroccan city of Larache on that night, rebel army officers met with sharp resistance from pro-government troops and unionists. The loyal opposition was bloodily crushed and by morning the city was under rebel control (18 July 1936).

Laramie ❙ 1854 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars
See **Fort Laramie**

Laredo ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence
In retaliation for Mexican raids on **San Antonio** earlier in the year, President Sam Houston of Independent Texas sent about 700 volunteers under Alexander Somervell, southwest to the Rio Grande, where the so-called Somervell Expedition captured Laredo. They also took Guerrero before disbanding, though some continued downriver to disaster two weeks later at **Mier** (8 December 1842).

Larga ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War
Russian Generals Pyotr Rumyantsev and Grigori Potemkin led a new offensive in the Balkans, crossing the Pruth with 37,000 men. After victory at **Ryabaya Mogila** (17 June) they advanced to the junction with the Larga against 80,000 Turks and Crimean Tatars under Abaza Pasha and Khan Kaplan Girai. Rumyantsev attacked without delay and his routed enemy fled towards **Kagul** (7 July 1770).

Largs ❙ 1263 ❙ Norwegian Invasion of Scotland
When Scotland attempted to regain her western isles, Haakon IV of Norway took a substantial force against Alexander III of Scotland. With his fleet badly damaged by a storm, Haakon landed near Largs on the Clyde in Ayrshire, where he suffered a decisive defeat. As a result Norway gave up the Hebrides and Isle of Man after more than 150 years of rule (2 October 1263).

Larissa ❙ 171 BC ❙ 3rd Macedonian War
See **Callicinus**

Larissa ❙ 1084 ❙ 1st Byzantine-Norman War
The year after defeating Byzantine Emperor Alexius I for a second time at **Dyrrhachium** in Albania, the Norman army of Bohemund advanced into Thessaly to besiege Larissa. But Alexius had raised yet another army—including 7,000 Turkish cavalry—and beat the invaders. When Bohemund's father Robert Guiscard died in Italy in 1085 the Normans withdrew from Byzantine territory.

La Roche-L'Abeille ❙ 1569 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion
In the aftermath of the Protestant rout at **Jarnac** (13 March), Huguenot leader Admiral Gaspard de Coligny received large-scale German Protestant reinforcements and inflicted a sharp check on the Catholics in western France near La Roche-L'Abeille, south of Limoges. However, he failed in a siege of **Poitiers** and was heavily defeated in October at **Moncontour** (June 1569).

La Rochelle ❙ 1372 ❙ Hundred Years War
In response to an English claim on his kingdom, Henry II of Castile supported Charles V of France by attacking the English fleet attempting to relieve the siege of La Rochelle. Castilian Admiral Ambrogio Boccanegra (a Genoese) destroyed the English, capturing commander John Hastings Earl of Pembroke, and La Rochelle soon fell, leading to England losing all of Poitou (22–23 June 1372).

La Rochelle ❙ 1572–1573 ❙ 4th French War of Religion

The principal military campaign of the War following the notorious Massacre of **St Bartholomew's Eve** saw Charles IX of France send his brother Henry of Anjou against the Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle, held by Francois de la Noue. After seven months and increasing Catholic casualties, Henry lifted the siege and accepted a negotiated truce (December 1572–June 1573).

La Rochelle ❙ 1625 ❙ 2nd Huguenot Rebellion

Benjamin Duke de Soubise renewed the Huguenot revolt against the French Crown, seizing Royalist ships at Blavet and taking the islands of Re and Oleron, guarding Protestant La Rochelle. Using borrowed ships with French crews, Duke Henry of Montmorency defeated Soubise off La Rochelle, recapturing the islands. Cardinal Richelieu signed a hasty peace (September 1625).

La Rochelle ❙ 1627–1628 ❙ 3rd Huguenot Rebellion

Attacking the heart of Huguenot rebellion, Armand du Plessis Cardinal Richelieu and Duke Henry of Guise led a brutal land and sea blockade of La Rochelle. With English relief fleets driven off in May (William Feilding Lord Denbigh) and September (Robert Bertie Earl of Lindsey), the city capitulated and the rebellion effectively came to an end (August 1627–29 October 1628).

La Rothière ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Three days after being repulsed from **Brienne**, southeast of Paris, General Gebhard von Blucher led his force of Prussians and Russians against Napoleon Bonaparte to recover nearby La Rothière. After a bitterly fought action, the outnumbered French withdrew during a snowstorm, abandoning guns and prisoners, and the Allies continued towards Paris (1 February 1814).

Larrainzar ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Determined to relieve the Carlist siege of **Villafranca de Oria**, Liberal commander in Navarre, General Jéronimo Valdés, sent Colonel Marcelino Oráa with 3,500 men. At Larrainzar, north of Pamplona, Oráa was surprised and routed by Carlist leader José Miguel Sagastibelza, losing perhaps 500 killed and 500 captured. A second relief force was repulsed days later at **Descarga** (29 May 1835).

Larrasoaña ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

See **Tirapegui**

Larremiar ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Spanish Liberal General Francisco Espoz y Mina and 1,500 men marching to relieve Elizondo in northern Navarre—besieged by Carlists under José Miguel Sagastibelza—came under attack at Mount Larremiar by Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui. Mina lost about 300 casualties in heavy fighting before he managed to reach Elizondo. He resigned a few weeks later (12 March 1835).

La Salud ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

After news of defeat at **Vitoria**, French General Charles Decaen called off a planned attack on Vich, north of Barcelona. However, his subordinate General Maximilien Lamarque unwittingly proceeded with the attack alone. Lamarque was routed by Spanish General Baron Jaime Eroles at nearby La Salud, losing over 400 men before Decaen rescued him and Vich was saved (23 June 1813).

Las Cruces Pass ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

See **Monte de las Cruces**

Las Gradas ❙ 1862 ❙ Ecuador-Colombia War

See **Tulcán**

Las Guásimas ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

At the start of the American land invasion of Cuba, Commander William R. Shafter secured Siboney, then moved west towards Santiago, pursuing the Spanish army of General Arsenio Linares. Facing a rearguard delaying action at Las

Guásimas, American Generals Henry W. Lawton and Joseph W. Wheeler suffered the greater losses, but continued on towards **San Juan Hill** (24 June 1898).

Lashio ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

General Yoshiro Takeuchi drove the Chinese out of **Toungoo**, then advanced with great speed into northeast Burma to the key city of Lashio, the start of the Burma Road into China, where the Chinese 55th Army under General Chen Mianwu was beaten at Mauchi (19 April). As resistance failed, Lashio fell and the Chinese dispersed across the border, pursued to the Salween (29 April 1942).

Las Hormigas ❙ 1285 ❙ French-Aragonese War

When Pedro III of Aragon claimed Sicily after the **Sicilian Vespers**, Philip III of France invaded Aragon and besieged **Gerona**, aided by a strong fleet. His ships suffered costly losses at Rosas before being attacked by Admiral Roger di Loria at the islands known as Las Hormigas. The French fleet was destroyed and Philip had to retreat, dying of fever on the way home (9 September 1285).

Las Navas de Tolosa ❙ 1212 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Facing a massive Almohade army under Caliph Muhammed an-Nasir, Alfonso VIII of Castile gathered a huge force supported by the Kings of Navarre, Aragon and Leon, and Crusaders from Portugal and southern France. Marching south through the Sierra Morena to the Plains of Tolosa, north of Jaen, the Christians inflicted a terrible defeat, which broke Muslim power in central Spain (16 July 1212).

La Souffel ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

In the aftermath of French defeat at **Waterloo**, General Jean Rapp and the Army of the Rhine were driven back by overwhelming numbers under Austrian Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg. At La Souffel, west of the Rhine, Rapp and his heavily outnumbered force inflicted a costly defeat on the Allies before withdrawing to Strasbourg, where a ceasefire was soon agreed (28 June 1815).

Las Piedras ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Viceroy Franscisco Javier de Elio campaigned north from Montevideo into modern Uruguay, where he sent Captain José Posadas and 1,000 men against José Gervasio Artigas near Las Piedras. The Spanish lost 100 dead and almost 500 prisoners in a decisive defeat and Artigas besieged Montevideo itself. Elio brought in Portuguese reinforcements and by October had restored order (18 May 1811).

Lastaguanes ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Taguanes**

Las Trincheras ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Bárbula**

Laswari ❙ 1803 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Soon after capturing **Delhi** and **Agra**, British General Sir Gerard Lake pursued the army of Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior west towards Laswari, near Alwar, where the Maratha Ambaji Inglia was driven from a strong defensive position after one of the hardest fought battles in India. Lake captured massive stores and prisoners, his victory securing the province of Sindhia (1 November 1803).

La Tablada ❙ 1829 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

In support of Unitarist Governor Juan Galo Lavalle, José Maria Paz defeated Federalist Juan Bautista Bustos in Córdoba at **San Roque** and two months later beat Bustos and Juan Facundo Quiroga at La Tablada, north of Córdoba. However next day in Buenos Aires, after defeat at **Puente deMárquez**, Lavalle signed a pact with General Juan Manuel Rosas and went into exile (23 June 1829).

Latakia ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

At the start of the war, six Israeli missile boats under Michael Barkai sank a Syrian torpedo boat with gunfire off the port of Latakia, then engaged two Syrian missile boats and a minesweeper. While both sides fired missiles, all three Arab craft were sunk without Israeli loss. It was claimed as history's first ship-to-ship missile action and the first to see electronic countermeasures (7 October 1973).

Latham ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

When Parliamentary forces overran Lancashire, Charlotte Countess of Derby boldly defended her fortified manor at Latham against Sir Thomas Fairfax, his cousin Sir William and then Colonel Alexander Rigby. The siege was lifted when Prince Rupert advanced, but **Marston Moor** ended the Royalist offensive in the north. Latham surrendered six months later (28 February–26 May 1644).

La Trinidad ❙ 1827 ❙ Central American National Wars

Conservative President Manuel José Arce of the Central American Federation overthrew President Dionisio Herrera of Honduras at **Comayagua**, after which the deposed President's nephew Francisco Morazán attacked and defeated Federal General José Justo Milla at La Trinidad. Morazán secured the country, then invaded El Salvador in 1828 for victory at **Gualcho** (11 November 1827).

Latrun (1st) ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

A major offensive on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road saw Jewish commander Shlomo Shamir attack the key town of Latrun, held by the Arab Legion under Colonel Habes Majali. After terrible Israeli losses in a frontal assault, three attacks failed and American Jewish leader Micky Marcus was killed by one of his own sentries just before a ceasefire came into force (25 & 30 May & 9 June 1948).

Latrun (2nd) ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

During the so-called Ten Days Offensive, Jewish forces again attacked the Arab Legion at Latrun, blocking the Tel Aviv Road west of Jerusalem. Colonel Ygal Allon took surrounding villages, but suffered heavy losses in men and armour before the Second Truce put an end to his failed assault. Latrun remained in Arab hands until the Six Day War of 1967 (14–18 July 1948).

La Tunas ❙ 1897 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

See **Victoria de la Tunas**

Laufach ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

As Prussian General August von Goeben advanced against Austria's south German allies after victory at **Kissingen**, his forward units under General Karl von Wrangel attacked Hessian General Karl von Perglach at Laufach, east of Frankfurt. Perglach fell back after house-to-house fighting and the Prussians advanced west through **Aschaffenburg** to Frankfurt (13 July 1866).

Lauffeld ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

When English commander William Duke of Cumberland and Austrian Marshal Count Leopold von Daun tried to destroy an isolated French force in the Netherlands under Louis Comte de Clermont, they were attacked by the main French army of Marshal Maurice de Saxe at Lauffeld, west of **Maastricht**. Saxe secured a hard-fought victory then besieged **Bergen-op-Zoom** (2 July 1747).

Laugharne ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

On the offensive in southern Wales, Parliamentary leader Rowland Laugharne took 2,000 men against Laugharne Castle, on the Taf Estuary, held by just 200 Royalists under Colonel William Russell. After heavy bombardment, the castle was taken by assault and destroyed. Laugharne gradually secured Pembrokeshire, ending with victory in July 1645 on **Colby Moor** (29 October–3 November 1644).

Launceston ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Parliamentary General James Chudleigh resumed the offensive in Cornwall after defeat at **Braddock Down** in January, advancing on Launceston where Royalists Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Bevil Grenville held Beacon Hill. Despite reinforcements under Sir John Merrick, Chudleigh's Puritans were repulsed after a full day's fighting, but promptly beat Hopton on **Sourton Down** (23 April 1643).

Laupen ❙ 1339 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss Wars

Faced by the rising power of Bern, Swiss and Burgundian nobles under Gerhard of Valangin supported the rival city of Fribourg to besiege nearby Laupen. In a remarkable victory of disciplined infantry over cavalry, an outnumbered relief force of Bernese pikemen under Rudolf von Erlach repulsed the mounted knights then drove their infantry from the field (10–21 June 1339).

Lauron ❙ 76 BC ❙ Sertorian War

With much of Spain held by rebel General Quintus Sertorius after victory at the **Baetis** and **Anas**, Rome sent a massive force across the Alps under Gnaeus Pompey, who advanced to relieve Lauron (modern Liria) northwest of Valencia, besieged by Sertorius. Pompey was routed, losing a legion, and withdrew north of the Ebro for winter. Sertorius captured and burned Lauron.

Lautulae ❙ 315 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War

Roman forces resuming their campaign in central Italy after disaster at the **Caudine Forks** (321 BC), met some success against the Samnites. In Campania at Lautulae, a pass between **Tarracina** and Fundi, commander Quintus Fabius Maximus Rullianus suffered a costly defeat. However, the Romans soon resumed the offensive and Fabius Maximus was avenged five years later at **Lake Vadimo**.

Lava Beds (1st) ❙ 1873 ❙ Modoc Indian War

When war broke out against the Modoc following **Lost River** (November 1872), Colonel Frank Wheaten led about 320 regulars and volunteers against Captain Jack (Kintpuash) in the Lava Beds near Tulelake, northern California. Attacking in heavy fog, Wheaten was driven off with costly losses. General Edward Canby took personal command but was later murdered at a parley (17 January 1873).

Lava Beds (2nd) ❙ 1873 ❙ Modoc Indian War

General Jeff Davis and Colonel Alvan Gillem led a renewed and better-equipped assault on the Modoc in the Lava Beds of northern California, south of Tulelake, forcing their way in with heavy gunfire. After a six-week campaign near Dry Lake, Captain Jack (Kintpuash) was cornered in a cave. He and three other Modoc leaders were hanged and the war ended (14 April–1 June 1873).

Laval ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

A prelude to battle at Entrammes against the Royalist rebels of western France saw Republican General Francois-Joseph Westermann—the Butcher of the Vendée—impulsively attack the nearby city of Laval. Led into a rebel trap at night, Westermann suffered a sharp defeat. However, this was reversed next day by the great Republican victory a few miles south at **Entrammes** (25 October 1793).

La Victoria ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

While Spanish irregulars led by José Tomás Boves besieged Patriot commander Simón Bolívar at **San Mateo**, southwest of Caracas, Spanish General Tomás Morales was attacked and defeated at nearby La Victoria by a separate Republican force under Colonel José Félix Ribas. Boves was also repulsed from San Mateo, but in December he and Morales defeated Ribas at **Urica** (12 February 1814).

La Victoria ❙ 1902 ❙ Venezuelan Civil Wars

Three years after seizing power after **Tocuyito**, President Cipriano Castro faced a "Liberating

Revolution" under General Manual Antonio Matos, who won several early victories. In a prolonged large-scale action at La Victoria, in Aragua, Castro and General Juan Gomez secured a decisive victory. Resistance was finally crushed in July 1903 at **Ciudad Bolívar** (12 October–2 November 1902).

La Virgen ❙ 1855 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

Defeated by Nicaraguan forces at **Rivas** (29 June) American Filibuster William Walker withdrew down the Nicaraguan Isthmus, where he was later attacked at La Virgen (Virgin Bay) by new Legitimist commander, the Honduran José Santos Guardiola. Fighting with his back to Lake Nicaragua, Walker secured a bloody victory, then advanced north to capture **Grenada** (3 September 1855).

Lavis ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French Generals André Masséna and Claude-Henri Vaubois pursued Austrian General Paul Davidovich after his decisive defeat at **Calliano**, driving him out of Trent, in the Adige Valley of northeastern Italy, then caught up with him at the River Lavis. Davidovich suffered another sharp defeat before continuing his withdrawal north along the Adige towards Austria (6 September 1796).

Lawrence ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

On a deadly incursion into Kansas, Confederate guerrillas under Colonel William C. Quantrill attacked the defenceless town of Lawrence, east of Topeka. In one of the most notorious raids of the war, the Confederates killed about 150 men and boys and destroyed much of the town before withdrawing back into Missouri with a massive quantity of captured supplies (21 August 1863).

Lazikou Pass ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As the Red Army of Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong marched north from **Zunyi**, they crossed the Snowy Mountains and Grasslands before reaching Kongdong Mountain, where Nationalists tried to block their entry into Gansu (Kansu). A much-mythologised action saw Yang Chengwu storm the strategic Lazikou Pass and the Long March to Yan'an was almost over (16 September 1935).

Lebanon ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

With Germany on the offensive in North Africa, British General Henry Wilson and Free French commander Paul Legentilhomme invaded the Vichy French Levant, where the heaviest fighting in Lebanon was around Jezzine, Merdjayoun and the Litani. Following defeat in **Syria**, Vichy General Henri Dentz agreed to an Armistice and Beirut was occupied next day (8 June–14 July 1941).

Lebouirate ❙ 1979 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

Polisario guerrillas from Western Sahara continued their offensive in southern Morocco after **Tan-Tan** in January, turning east against the major army base at Lebouirate. Following several failed attacks and a virtual siege, the base was taken by storm with about 40 Russian-supplied tanks captured. A relief column to **Zag** was destroyed in March 1980, taking Moroccan losses to perhaps 500 killed (14 August 1979).

Le Bourget (1st) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

An unauthorised fighting reconnaissance northeast from besieged **Paris** saw General Adrien-Adolph Carrey de Bellemare capture Le Bourget, about four miles away. Paris commander Louis Jules Trochu was reluctantly forced to send reinforcements, but after three days the village was retaken by a German counter-attack. The rash sortie cost about 1,200 French casualties (27–30 October 1870).

Le Bourget (2nd) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

General Auguste Alexandre Ducrot led a fresh breakout from besieged **Paris** and marched northeast towards Le Bourget, site of a failed

sortie two months earlier. Advancing across open ground in extreme winter conditions the French temporarily gained the village. However, they suffered heavy losses to gunfire and frostbite and were driven out by German reinforcements (21 December 1870).

Leburnion ❙ 1091 ❙ Byzantine-Pecheneg Wars

See **Mount Leburnion**

Le Cateau ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Driven out of **Mons** by German commander Alexander von Kluck, Sir John French's badly outnumbered British Expeditionary Force retreated west and General Horace Dorien-Smith made a bold stand at Le Cateau. The delaying action cost very heavy losses to both sides and a French attack to the south at **Guise** further aided the Allied withdrawal towards the **Marne** (26–27 August 1914).

Le Cateau ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

After the initial success of the Allied offensive against the **Hindenburg Line** between **Cambrai** and **St Quentin**, Generals Sir Henry Rawlinson and Julian Byng, with French support, advanced on Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai. Very heavy fighting forced General Adolph von Carlowitz to withdraw and the Allies continued east to the **Selle** and **Sambre** (6–10 October 1918).

Lech ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Rain**

Lechaeum ❙ 390 BC ❙ Corinthian War

Determined to detach **Corinth** from Athens, King Agesilaus of Sparta blockaded the city while his brother Teleutius captured the port of Lechaeum. But outside Lechaeum, 600 Spartans were surprised and virtually destroyed by javelin-armed mercenaries under the Athenian Iphicrates. The blockade of Corinth was broken and Agesilaus withdrew. In 388 BC, Iphicrates won in Asia Minor at **Cremaste**.

Lechfeld ❙ 955 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

Twenty years after their defeat at **Riade**, a massive army of Magyars invaded Bavaria and was met on the River Lech, south of Augsburg, by Emperor Otto I and Duke Conrad of Lorraine. The Magyars were completely defeated, although Conrad was also killed. Magyar King Pulzko was executed and his Hungarian horsemen never again threatened western Europe (10 August 955).

L'Ecluse ❙ 1340 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Sluys**

L'Ecluse ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Jean Victor Moreau advanced against the remaining Allied strongholds in the Netherlands where he took **Nieuport** by siege, then moved against the powerful fortress of L'Ecluse (Sluys). In a terrible siege, which cost over 7,000 casualties from fever, Moreau's force withstood shocking conditions and eventually captured the city (28 July–25 August 1794).

Legations, Siege of ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

See **Beijing**

Leghorn ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Attempting to break the Dutch blockade of Leghorn, on the west coast of Italy, English Commodore Henry Appleton sailed to join up with Admiral Richard Badiley, due to arrive from **Elba**. Before the squadrons could meet, Dutch Commodore Jan van Galen routed Appleton with three ships sunk and three captured. Galen was killed and Appleton taken prisoner (14 March 1653).

Legnano ❙ 1176 ❙ Wars of the Lombard League

On his fifth expedition to northern Italy, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was repulsed from a

siege of **Alessandria** (April 1175) and, after failed truce negotiations, met a large army of the Lombard allies at Legnano, northwest of Milan. German cavalry was destroyed by Milanese infantry and Frederick fled the field, later accepting a humiliating truce, which virtually ended the war (29 May 1176).

Legnano ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Verona**

Leh ❙ 1948 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

Advancing into northern Kashmir along the Indus, Pakistani regulars and Pathan tribesmen seized Kargill and besieged Leh, where Indian Major Priti Chand led a courageous defence, aided by airlifted troops and guns. Despite the fall of **Skardu**, to the north, Leh withstood the siege and was finally relieved after an Indian breakthrough to the west at **Zojila** (February– November 1948).

Le Havre ❙ 1563 ❙ 1st French War of Religion

In return for English support at the siege of **Rouen**, Huguenot leader Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé permitted Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick to seize Le Havre (20 September 1562). Rouen eventually fell and, after Protestant defeat at **Dreux** and a peace treaty, French Catholics and Protestants joined forces to recapture Le Havre and drive the English out of France (28 July 1563).

Leicester ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

King Charles I marched north from Oxford and attacked Leicester, held for Parliament by Sir Robert Pye. The city fell to a midnight assault by Prince Rupert and was put to the sack with many civilians killed. However, a relief force under Parliamentary commander Sir Thomas Fairfax intercepted the King's returning army two weeks later at **Naseby** and inflicted a decisive defeat (30–31 May 1645).

Leilan ❙ 1733 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Determined to recover Persian territory from Turkey, Regent Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) besieged **Baghdad** before he was driven off at **Karkuk** by a massive relief army under Topal Osman Pasha. However, Nadir rallied his forces and at nearby Leilan, Topal Osman was defeated and killed. Nadir then marched south to Baghdad and made peace with Governor Ahmad Pasha (9 November 1733).

Leipheim ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Near the start of the Peasants' War in Germany, about 5,000 rebels under Jacob Wehe advancing towards Ulm were attacked to the northeast on the Danube at Leipheim by a Catholic force under Georg Truchsess von Waldburg. The peasant army was routed, with Wehe captured and executed. The survivors fled to Württemburg, where they were defeated in May at **Böblingen** (4 April 1525).

Leipzig ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Breitenfeld**

Leipzig ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Breitenfeld**

Leipzig ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Defending strong positions at Leipzig, Napoleon Bonaparte was heavily outnumbered by the combined Allied armies under General Gebhard von Blucher and Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg. After a huge battle, involving perhaps 500,000 men, the Emperor began withdrawing towards the Rhine, leaving an estimated 50,000 casualties, 15,000 prisoners and 150 guns (16–19 October 1813).

Leith ❙ 1560 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

When France sent troops to aid Mary of Guise, Regent for Mary Queen of Scots, Admiral Sir William Winter and an Anglo-Scots army under Lord William Grey de Wilton besieged the invaders at Leith. Marshal Pietro Strozzi inflicted heavy losses in a fierce sally (14 April) and while repulsing a major attack (7 May). However, he

surrendered when France agreed to withdraw (March–7 July 1560).

Leitha ❙ 1246 ❙ Austro-Hungarian War

With Hungary ravaged by the Mongols following disastrous defeat at the **Sajo** (1241), Frederick II "the Warlike" of Austria (son of Duke Leopold VI) invaded the western provinces. In northwest Hungary on the Leitha River, a revitalised Hungarian army under King Bela IV defeated and killed Frederick. With him died the Babenberg Dynasty of Austria and Styria (15 June 1246).

Leitskau ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Hagelsberg**

Le Mans ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Just days after defeat at **Angers**, the weakened Royalist rebel army of 12,000 under Henri de la Rochejaquelein captured the city of Le Mans and were attacked by a large Republican force under General Francois Vachot at the nearby village of Pontlieu-sur-l'Huisne. The Vendéeans were crushed, with perhaps 1,000 prisoners executed, and the survivors fled across the Sarthe (12 December 1793).

Le Mans ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

A month after his defeat at **Beaugency**, General Antoine Eugène Chanzy tried to counterattack near Le Mans with a largely militia army of about 150,000 against the heavily outnumbered German veterans of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia and Grand Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg. Fierce fighting cost Chanzy 10,000 casualties and 20,000 prisoners and he retreated west (10–12 January 1871).

Lemberg ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Rawa Russka**

Lemberg ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Austro-German commander August von Mackensen campaigning north from **Gorlice-Tarnow** in Galicia, retook **Przemysl** (22 March), then advanced on the key city of Lemberg (Lvov). Mackensen dislodged the Russians to the west at Gorodok, while Austrian General Eduard Böhm-Ermolli defeated the Russians further north at Rawa-Russka and took Lemberg itself (17–22 June 1915).

Lemberg Offensive ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Kerensky Offensive**

Lemnos ❙ 73 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

A year after defeat at **Chalcedon** (74 BC), which gave the Sea of Marmara to Mithridates VI of Pontus, Roman commander Lucius Licinius Lucullus beat a Pontic squadron off Tenedos, then met the main fleet off Lemnos. Pontic commander Marcus Varius was defeated and captured, opening the way for Lucullus to pass through the Dardanelles to attack Mithridates at **Cyzicus**.

Lemnos ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

Despite Russia's great naval victory in the Aegean off **Chesme** (7 July), Admiral Alexei Orlov passed up an opportunity to force the Dardanelles and instead besieged the island of Lemnos. Surprised by Turkish commander Hasan Bey and a small force of volunteers in boats, the Russians were defeated and dispersed. Hasan was named Ghazi and became Kapudan Pasha (21 July–25 September 1770).

Lemnos ❙ 1807 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Shortly after a failed British attack on **Constantinople**, Russian Admiral Dimitri Siniavin blockaded the Dardanelles and captured several ships. Just as the condition of his flotilla forced him to withdraw he met a larger Turkish fleet off Lemnos and inflicted heavy losses in men and ships. An armistice followed between Russia and Turkey (30 June 1807).

Le Mort-Homme ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Crown Prince Wilhelm captured **Douaumont**, northeast of **Verdun**, then sent forces west

across the Meuse against the strategic French position on Le Mort-Homme (Dead Man's Hill). Nearby Hill 304 was taken after very heavy fighting (4 May) and Le Mort-Homme was also taken before both sides fell back exhausted. The positions were not retaken until August 1917 (6 March–31 May 1916).

Leningrad ❙ 1941–1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

When German forces invaded Russia, Army Group North under Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb drove hard for Leningrad. After failure to take the city by assault, it was placed under siege, which lasted for 900 days. Up to one million civilians died from bombardment and starvation before a massive offensive by four Soviet armies broke the long siege (1 September 1941–27 January 1944).

Lenkoran ❙ 1813 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

Two months after victory at **Aslanduz**, Russian General Pyotr Kotliarevski attacked Lenkoran, in modern Azerbaijan, supported by Caspian flotilla commander Yegor Veselago. Following massive bombardment by land and sea, the fortress was stormed with terrible losses on both sides (Kotliarevski was badly wounded). Persia sued for peace, ceding parts of Azerbaijan and Georgia (1 January 1813).

Lens ❙ 431 ❙ Roman-Frankish Wars

See **Helena, France**

Lens ❙ 1648 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

The final Imperial offensive saw Archduke Leopold William (brother of Ferdinand III) invade northeast France to capture Lens, near Arras. French commander Louis II Duke d'Enghien, now Prince of Condé, enticed the Archduke into an open engagement, where he was utterly routed, losing about 10,000 casualties. The Emperor soon sued for peace, though war continued in Spain (20 August 1648).

Lenud's Ferry ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Lanneau's Ferry**

Lenzen ❙ 929 ❙ German Imperial Wars

After years of intermittent warfare with the Pagan Wends of northern Germany, Emperor Henry I sent the Counts Bernhard and Thietmar to finally suppress them. A large Saxon army besieged the Wend stronghold of Lenzen on the Elbe and, then destroyed a massive relief force. The city surrendered next day and the Wends were forced to accept Christianity (4 September 929).

Leon ❙ 1845 ❙ Central American National Wars

With Morazánista rebels repulsed at **Danli**, President Francisco Malespín of El Salvador, aided by Honduran General José Santos Guardiola, invaded Nicaragua, which had supported the rebellion and he seized Leon after a long siege. A week later, Malespín was deposed by Juan José Guzman and Honduran efforts to restore him were crushed in August at **Obrajuela** (26 November 1844–24 January 1845).

Leontini ❙ 214 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

When Sicilian cities began to declare for Carthage, Rome sent Marcus Claudius Marcellus, who first attacked Leontini and took it by storm. Marcellus had 2,000 citizens executed, but local commander Hippocrates and his brother Epicydes escaped to lead the defence of **Syracuse**, 20 miles to the southeast. The carnage at Leontini is said to have motivated Syracuse to hold out for two years.

Lepanto ❙ 1499 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

An early Ottoman naval victory saw Turkish Admiral Borrak Rais take his ships into the eastern Mediterranean against Venice, which had recently captured Cyprus. In two decisive actions off southern Greece at Zonchio and Lepanto, Admiral Antonio Grimani was heavily defeated. Lepanto then fell, marking a significant setback for Venetian naval supremacy (12 & 14 August 1499).

Lepanto ❙ 1571 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

A large Christian fleet under Don John of Austria arrived too late to prevent Ottoman conquest of Cyprus at **Famagusta**, but met Turkish Admiral Ali Pasha off Lepanto in southern Greece in one of history's most decisive naval battles. The last great action between oared galleys saw the Ottoman fleet virtually destroyed and Turkey never again dominated the Mediterranean (7 October 1571).

Leptis ❙ 238 BC ❙ Truceless War

Recovering from defeat at **Tunis**, Carthage recalled former General Hanno (dismissed after losing at **Utica**) to join his rival Hamilcar Barca against the rebellious former mercenaries. In the final decisive action at Leptis (exact location not known), the remaining rebel army was defeated and their leader Mathos was captured. With his execution, the brutal war effectively came to an end.

Lequeitio ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

An offensive on the northern coast of Spain to relieve pressure on the Allied campaign around **Salamanca** saw British Admiral Sir Home Popham and Spanish Guerrilla leader Don Gaspar attack and capture the fortress of Lequeitio, west of San Sebastian, defended by Chef du Battalion Gillort. They then marched east in a failed attack on the small town of **Guetaria** (22 June 1812).

Le Quesnoy ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Weeks after Frederick Augustus Duke of York captured **Valenciennes**, southeast of Lille, an Allied force under Austrian Field Marshal Charles Clerfayt besieged Le Quesnoy, nine miles further southeast. The town held out for two weeks before it fell to the Allies. It was recovered by the French the following August (28 August–12 September 1793).

Lérida ❙ 78 BC ❙ Sertorian War

See **Ilerda**

Lérida ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

See **Ilerda**

Lérida ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

French commander Philippe de la Motte-Houdancourt on campaign in Catalonia met a large Spanish army under Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés outside Lérida. Leganés was defeated and retired on Fraga, while de la Motte entered Barcelona as Viceroy for Louis XIII. Leganés temporarily lost command, but won at **Lérida** in another campaign four years later (7 October 1642).

Lérida ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

With most of Catalonia in French hands, Marshal Philippe de la Motte-Houdancourt attempted to relieve the Spanish Imperial siege off the key city of Lérida. However, he was heavily defeated and driven off by General Philippe de Silvas. After later being forced to lift his siege of Tarragona, de la Motte was recalled and was replaced the following year by Henri Comte d'Harcourt.

Lérida ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After a six-month siege of Lérida, on the Segre in Catalonia, French forces under Henri Comte d'Harcourt came under attack by Spanish commander Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés, who had been repulsed at Lérida four years earlier. Harcourt was defeated and driven off, abandoning his heavy guns, and was replaced by Louis II Duke d'Enghien (June–November 1646).

Lérida ❙ 1647 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Louis II Duke d'Enghien, now Prince of Condé, led a final French attempt to capture the Catalonian city of Lérida, laying siege to the city on the Segre, defended by Don Jorge Britt. Threatened by a large Spanish relief army under Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés, Condé withdrew

and later resigned in favour of Marshal Charles de Schomberg (12 May–17 June 1647).

Lérida ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Despite initial repulse in July, French troops under Marshal James Duke of Berwick and Philippe II Duke d'Orleans again besieged Lérida, held by Prince Henry of Hesse. When an Allied relief force under Henri de Massue de Ruvigny was driven off, the Spanish city fell at the beginning of October. The garrison in the citadel capitulated six weeks later (September–14 November 1707).

Lérida ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Louis Suchet advanced into Catalonia where he besieged Lérida, defended by Spanish General Garcia Conde. A Catalan relief force under General Henry O'Donnell was bloodily repulsed at **Margalef** and Lérida was heavily shelled and taken by storm. Nearby Mequinenza surrendered a month later with little resistance (15 April–14 May 1810).

Lerin ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Lodosa**

Lerna ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence

A month after defeating the Greeks at **Maniaki**, the Egyptian-Turkish army of Ibrahim Pasha took Tripolitza (22 June), then advanced to threaten Nauplia. Blocked at the Mills of Lerna by a small force under Yannis Makriyannis, Konstantinos Mavromichalis and Dimitrius Ipsilantis, the Ottomans withdrew with about 500 killed. In July they checked the Greeks at **Trikorpha** (25 June 1825).

Leros ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

After seizing **Kos** in the **Dodecanese Islands** (6 October), German General Friedrick Müller sent a parachute and seaborne assault against Leros, held by Brigadier Robert Tilney. Four days' fighting saw heavy casualties on both sides, plus costly Royal Navy losses. While Samos was evacuated to aid Leros, the doomed campaign ended with 3,000 British and 5,000 Italians captured (12–16 November 1943).

Lesbos ❙ 1462 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Mytilene**

Les Espagnols sur Mer ❙ 1350 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Winchelsea**

Lesnaya ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

As Charles XII of Sweden advanced into Russia after victory at **Holowczyn**, his supply train from Riga was overwhelmed on the Dneiper, south of Mogilev at Lesnaya, by Tsar Peter. Swedish General Adam Lewenhaupt lost perhaps 8,000 casualties as well as his guns and 2,000 wagons of supplies before fighting his way through to join King Charles in the Ukraine (9–10 October 1708).

Les Saintes ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Saints**

Letterkenny ❙ 1567 ❙ O'Neill Rebellion

English commander Sir Henry Sidney defeated Irish Catholic rebel Shane O'Neill at **Knockfergus** (November 1566) and restored Hugh O'Donnell Lord of Tyrconnell. Sidney then supported the O'Connells against O'Neill at Letterkenny on Lough Swilly, where O'Neill lost over 1,000 men in a terrible rout. He was murdered, when he sought refuge with former enemies, the MacDonnells (8 May 1567).

Leucimne ❙ 435 BC ❙ Corinthian-Corcyrean War

In an attempt to deter Corinthian interference in the Corcyrean colony of Epidamnus (modern Durres, Albania), ships from Corcyra (modern Corfu) besieged the city, then faced a large Corinthian fleet sailing to break the siege. In the nearby Ambracian Gulf, off Leucimne, the

Corinthians were defeated and Epidamnus capitulated. Another major action was fought two years later off **Sybota**.

Leucopetra ❙ 146 BC ❙ Roman-Achaean War

See **Corinth, Greece**

Leuctra ❙ 371 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

When Thebes stalled truce talks between Athens and Sparta, King Cleombrotus of Sparta took 10,000 men into Boeotia and, ten miles from Thebes at Leuctra, met 6,000 Thebans under Epaminondas. Using the innovative oblique attack, Epaminondas secured a brilliant victory, with 2,000 Spartans killed including Cleombrotus, finally overthrowing the power of Sparta (July 371 BC).

Leuthen ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia secured victory in Saxony at **Rossbach**, then marched east into Silesia to avenge the Prussian defeat at **Breslau**. At nearby Leuthen he met Prince Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Leopold von Daun. In his greatest tactical victory Frederick destroyed the Austrian army, inflicting over 6,000 casualties and taking 20,000 prisoners, then retook Breslau (5 December 1757).

Leuven ❙ 891 ❙ Viking Raids on Germany

See **Dyle**

Leuze ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

While manoeuvering in Flanders against Prince George Frederic of Waldeck, French Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg sent his cavalry to attack the Prince's camp at Leuze, east of Tournai. As at **Walcourt** two years earlier, Waldeck was utterly defeated and William III of England and Holland assumed command of the Dutch-German-English Alliance army (20 September 1691).

Lewes ❙ 1264 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

Facing rebellion by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, Henry III of England and his son Prince Edward defeated the Barons at **Northampton** and **Rochester**. But advancing to relieve a renewed rebel siege of Rochester, they were heavily defeated on the Sussex Downs at Lewes. The King was held prisoner for over a year until Edward killed de Montfort at **Evesham** (14 May 1264).

Lewis's Farm ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union Generals Gouvernor K. Warren and Charles Griffin renewed the offensive against the southwest defences of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, where they were met by Generals Richard Anderson and Bushrod Johnson at Lewis's Farm, near the Boydton and Quaker Roads. Stubborn fighting eventually forced the Confederates back towards the **White Oak Road** (29 March 1865).

Lexington, Massachusetts ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Determined to seize arms held by American patriots, Major John Pitcairn marched from Boston to nearby Lexington. Roused by Paul Revere, about 70 militia under Captain John Parker met the approaching British and a confused action which triggered the war, saw the Americans dispersed with eight dead and ten wounded. Pitcairn then marched west to **Concord** (19 April 1775).

Lexington, Missouri ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Following victory in southwest Missouri at **Wilson's Creek**, secessionist General Sterling Price marched north against Lexington, strongly defended by Union forces under Colonel James A. Mulligan. After repeated assaults, and defeat of a column at **Blue Mills Landing**, Mulligan gave up hope of aid from General John C. Frémont and surrendered over 3,000 men (13–20 September 1861).

Lexington, Missouri ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Sterling Price marched west across Missouri from **Fort Davidson** and

advanced on Lexington, east of Kansas City, defended by a scratch force of Plains militia under General James G. Blunt. Heavily outnumbered, Blunt slowed the Confederate advance but was forced to fall back across the **Little Blue River** to **Independence**, Missouri (19 October 1864).

Lexington, Tennessee ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Jackson, Tennessee**

Leyden ❙ 1573–1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Spanish Viceroy Luis de Requesens sent General Francisco Valdez against George Noyelles at Leyden, north of the Hague, but later suspended his offensive to fight at **Mookerheyde**. After the siege resumed, William of Orange ordered the dykes cut and Dutch Admiral Louis de Boisot finally broke through. Valdez then had to withdraw (31 October 1573–21 March 1574 & 26 May–3 October 1574).

Leyte ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Opening the land campaign in the central **Philippines**, General Walter Krueger landed on eastern Leyte and seized major airfields. However, General Sosaku Suzuki led a stubborn resistance and Krueger had to make a second landing in the west at Ormoc (7 December). Leyte was finally secured at a cost of 3,500 Americans and up to 60,000 Japanese killed (22 October–25 December 1944).

Leyte Gulf ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Determined to repel the invasion of the Philippines, three Japanese naval forces converged on two massive American fleets protecting the beachhead at Leyte Gulf. After an ambush in the **Palawan Passage**, actions in the **Sibuyan Sea**, **Surigao Strait**, **Cape Engaño** and **Samar** saw Japan decisively defeated in history's largest and most complex naval battle (23–25 October 1944).

Liangtian ❙ 883 ❙ Huang Chao Rebellion

With bandit warlords threatening the Tang Empire, Huang Chao captured Luoyang (December 880) and drove Emperor Xizong out of the capital, Chang'an (January 881). From exile in Sichuan, Xizong secured an army from the steppe under Li Keyong, who helped decisively defeat Huang at Liangtian Hill. Huang soon abandoned Chang'an and was later defeated again at **Chenzhou**.

Liao ❙ 1287 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

The final campaign of the Mongol Kubilai Khan saw him lead a large force into southern Manchuria to suppress rebellion by the Nestorian Christian Nayan, a distant relative and descendant of Genghis Khan. Commanding the battle from an elephant-borne palanquin, the 72-year-old Khan defeated Nayan at the mouth of the Liao River, near the Korean border, and had him executed.

Liaoshen ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Communist General Lin Biao broke through to secure the railway at **Siping** (Szepingkau), then launched about 600,000 men on the massive Liaoshen offensive against remaining isolated Manchurian cities. The fall of **Changchun**, **Jinzhou** and **Shenyang** (previously Mukden) cost the Nationalists about 350,000 men and decisively ended their presence in the northeast (12 September–2 November 1948).

Liaoshi ❙ 1947–1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Having crossed the **Songhua** to isolate key Manchurian cities, Communist General Lin Biao circled south to attack the Liaoshi Corridor and Peining railway linking Mukden (modern Shenyang) to the rest of China. Costly defence by Nationalist General Liao Yaoxiang and later Chen Cheng eventually held the corridor and Lin switched his effort north against **Siping** (September 1947– February 1948).

Liaoshi-Shenyang ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Liaoshen**

Liaoyang ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

In the aftermath of the Boxer rebellion, Russian General Deian Subotich advanced north into Manchuria through **Haicheng** and **Shaho** and next day attacked Chinese commander Zengji at Liaoyang. The Chinese suffered a decisive defeat and abandoned Mukden, virtually ending the war. Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria eventually led to war with Japan (28 September 1900).

Liaoyang ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Three Japanese armies under Marshal Iwao Oyama converged on Liaoyang, second largest city in Manchuria, and attacked Russian General Aleksei Kuropatkin on the Tang and Taizi Rivers. After severe fighting, Kuropatkin withdrew towards **Mukden**. Yet he claimed victory as the enemy suffered greater losses and his Russian army escaped to fight another day (25 August–3 September 1904).

Libertwolkwitz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

A prelude to the decisive battle of **Leipzig** saw Austrian Field Marshal Wenzeslaus von Klenau and Russian cavalry under Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein probe the French defences five miles to the south near Libertwolkwitz. Marshal Joachim Murat's cavalry drove off their opponents in a sharp action and helped secure the French position for the main contest two days later (14 October 1813).

Liberty ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Blue Mills Landing**

Lichtenburg ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On the offensive in the western Transvaal, Boer commander Jacobus de la Rey determined to recapture his hometown, Lichtenburg, southeast of Mafeking, held by 600 British under Colonel Charles Money. Attacking at night with 1,200 men, de la Rey broke into the town, but was driven out and withdrew after a courageous defence, with about 50 casualties on either side (2–3 March 1901).

Lidzbark Warminski ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Heilsberg**

Liebenau ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Invading Austrian Bohemia with Prussia's 1st Army against Count Edouard von Clam-Gallas, Prussian Prince Friedrich Karl sent General August von Horn south through Reichenberg towards the Iser. At Liebenau, near Turnau, in the first action of the war, von Horn defeated the Austrians to take Turnau (modern Turnov), then marched downstream towards **Podol** (26 June 1866).

Liebishau ❙ 1577 ❙ Gdansk War

See **Lubieszow**

Liège ❙ 1468 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

When Louis XI of France met his great rival Charles Duke of Burgundy at Peronne, Charles effectively imprisoned him and Louis agreed to accompany the Duke against the rebellious Liègeois, routed a year earlier at **Brusthem**. With token support from Louis, Charles attacked Liège. After three days, with heavy losses on both sides, he stormed and burned the city (27–30 October 1468).

Liège ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The first major action of the war saw German commander Karl von Bulow invade Belgium and send Generals Otto von Emmich and Erich von Ludendorff against Liège, defended by General Gérard Leman. Despite unexpected losses, the Germans seized the city (7 August) and bombarded and took the surrounding forts. The Belgians then fell back northwest on **Antwerp** (4–16 August 1914).

Liegnitz ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasion of Europe

With **Kiev** conquered (1240), the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) sent his cousins Kaidu and Baidur into Poland, where they captured **Cracow** (3 March) before meeting a German and Polish army under Henry II the Pius of Silesia near Liegnitz at Wahlstadt. While

Henry was routed and killed in a decisive defeat, the Mongols did not pursue but turned south towards Hungary (9 April 1241).

Liegnitz ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II advanced into Silesia following Prussian defeat at **Landshut** (23 June) and reached Liegnitz (modern Legnica), where he found himself between Austrians under Marshals Leopold von Daun and Gideon von Loudon and approaching Russians. Frederick brilliantly cut his way through the Austrians at night, inflicting over 10,000 casualties, and withdrew towards Berlin (15 August 1760).

Liesna ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Lesnaya**

Light Brigade, Charge ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

See **Balaklava**

Ligny ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

In a preliminary to battle at **Waterloo**, south of Brussels, Napoleon Bonaparte took his centre and right wing against General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians at Ligny, while Marshal Michel Ney led the left wing against **Quatre Bras**. At Ligny Blucher was defeated and wounded. However, Bonaparte failed to adequately follow up in pursuit northeast towards **Wavre** (16 June 1815).

Liguria ❙ 204 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

After defeat in Spain at **Ilipa** (206 BC), the Carthaginian Mago marched into Italy with 30,000 men to support his brother Hannibal. Having destroyed Genoa, Mago was met in Liguria by four Roman legions under Marcus Cornelius Cethegus and Publius Quintilius Varus. The Romans were eventually driven back in fierce action before Mago fell wounded and withdrew. He died on route to Carthage.

Lille ❙ 1667 ❙ War of Devolution

Following the death of Philip IV of Spain, Louis XIV of France invaded the Spanish Netherlands claimed for his wife, Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. Lille, one of the few cities which resisted, was besieged by French Marshals Henri de Turenne and Francois de Crequi and fell two weeks later after the defeat of a Spanish relief army (27 August 1667).

Lille ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Prince Eugène of Savoy advanced southwest from **Oudenarde** to besiege Lille, while John Churchill Duke of Marlborough drove off French armies under Louis Duke de Vendôme and Marshal James Duke of Berwick. After an heroic defence, which stalled the Allied offensive, Marshal Louis de Boufflers surrendered the town (22 October) and then the citadel (12 August–9 December 1708).

Lille ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Invading France from the Austrian Netherlands, Archduke Charles of Austria sent Duke Albert Casimir of Saxe-Teschen to besiege Lille, which held out for a week under severe artillery fire. French General Charles-Francois Dumouriez then started north from victory at **Valmy** and the Austrians withdrew, followed by defeat a month later at **Jemappes** (29 September–6 October 1792).

Lilybaeum ❙ 368–367 BC ❙ 4th Dionysian War

Despite defeat at **Cronium** (383 BC), Dionysius the Tyrant of Syracuse led a fresh offensive into Carthaginian western Sicily, where he blockaded the key fortress at Lilybaeum (modern Marsala). After a failed siege, Dionysius died of fever and his son, Dionysius II, made a peace with Carthage which endured more than 20 years until the invasion by Timoleon of Corinth at **Adranum**.

Lilybaeum ❙ 277–275 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War

Invited into Italy to aid Greek Tarentum against Rome, King Pyrrhus of Epirus secured

costly victories at **Heraclea** and **Asculum**, then crossed to Carthaginian Sicily, where he seized key cities and besieged the powerful fortress in the west at Lilybeaum (modern Marsala). After further losses while failing to take Lilybeaum by storm, Pyrrhus returned to the mainland, where he lost at **Beneventum**.

Lilybaeum ❙ 250–241 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

The powerful Carthaginian fortress at Lilybaeum (modern Marsala) on the west coast of Sicily was besieged by Romans and held out for eight years under the leadership of Himilco against constant attack by land and sea. Carthage drove off the Romans at nearby **Drepanum** (249 BC), though a fresh fleet under Lutatius Catulus took Lilybaeum. After naval defeat at the **Aegates Islands**, Carthage sued for peace.

Lima ❙ 1881 ❙ War of the Pacific

See **Miraflores**

Liman ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Eight months after the Turks were beaten near the mouth of the Dnieper at **Kinburn**, Admiral Hassan el Ghazi clashed with Russian commander Charles Nassau-Siegen at sea off the Liman near **Ochakov**. He was forced to withdraw after the intervention of American John Paul Jones in Russian service. Ten days later the Russians surprised and destroyed the Turkish fleet (7 & 17 June 1788).

Limanowa ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Russians stormed the Vistula near **Ivangorod**, General Radko Dmitriev raced southwest to besiege Cracow. At nearby Limanowa, Austrian General Svetozar Boroevic launched a bold counter-offensive against General Aleksei Brusilov. Although Boroevic suffered terrible losses, the Russians withdrew to the Dunajec and lost six months later at **Gorlice-Tarnow** (1–9 December 1914).

Limbang ❙ 1962 ❙ Brunei Rebellion

During a brief revolt in Brunei, rebel leader Salleh bin Sambas attacked Bangar, then took hostages at Limbang, on the strip of Sarawak between the two halves of Brunei. British Royal Marines under Captain Jeremy Moore landed at Limbang and retook the town after fierce fighting. Fifteen rebels and five Marines were killed and the rebellion was virtually over (12 December 1962).

Limerick ❙ 1651 ❙ British Civil Wars

Oliver Cromwell returned to England after destroying **Drogheda** and **Wexford**, leaving his son-in-law Henry Ireton to compete the subjugation of Catholic-Royalist Ireland. Ireton besieged the last stronghold at Limerick, defended by Hugh O'Neill (who had resisted Cromwell at **Clonmel)** and forced the town to surrender. However, he died soon afterwards of plague (11 June–27 October 1651).

Limerick ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

William III secured victory over the Catholic army of James II on the **Boyne** in July and captured Dublin, then besieged the Irish port of Limerick, defended by Patrick Sarsfield Lord Lucan. After William's siege train was intercepted and destroyed (10 August) and a costly assault failed (27 August), the King raised the siege. The town was taken a year later (9–30 August 1690).

Limerick ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

After resisting a powerful siege the previous year, the north Irish port of Limerick was again defended by Patrick Sarsfield Lord Lucan as the last remaining Jacobite stronghold. Fresh from success at **Aughrim**, the Protestant army of General Godert de Ginkel forced the surrender of Limerick, effectively ending Irish resistance against William III (25 August–13 October 1691).

Limerick ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

Driven out of Dublin at **Four Courts** and **O'Connell Street**, Republican forces in the west under Liam Lynch attempted to hold Limerick against Generals Michael Brennan and Donncada Hannigan. When General Eoin Duffy arrived to take command with government reinforcements

and more guns from Dublin, heavy fighting soon forced the IRA to evacuate the city (11–21 July 1922).

Limoges ❙ 1370 ❙ Hundred Years War

With Edward Prince of Wales campaigning in France, a number of cities previously under English rule declared for Charles V of France, most importantly the city of Limoges, led into this fateful decision by its Bishop. In a terrible retribution, Prince Edward sacked the city, destroying part of its defensive walls and putting a reported 3,000 men, women and children to the sword.

Lin'an ❙ 1275–1276 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hangzhou**

Linares ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **La Carolina**

Lincelles ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

During the failed Allied siege of **Dunkirk**, British Major General Gerard Lake was detached to support Dutch forces led by William V, Prince of Orange, who had been driven out of forts they had captured near Lille. In a sharp action near Lincelles, troops from the British Guards Regiments defeated the French and recaptured the lost positions (18 August 1793).

Lincoln ❙ 1141 ❙ English Period of Anarchy

Amid anarchy following the death of Henry I, King Stephen of England found himself at war with the late King's daughter Matilda and her half-brother, Earl Robert of Gloucester. Besieging the Castle of Lincoln, held by Earl Ranulf of Chester, Stephen was defeated by Robert after his cavalry deserted. Matilda imprisoned Stephen and was elected Queen (2 February 1141).

Lincoln ❙ 1217 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

When King John of England died, some Barons continued fighting his son Henry III in favour of Prince Louis of France. In battle at Lincoln (the "Fair of Lincoln"), rebel leaders Falke de Breaute and Thomas de Perche were decisively defeated by William Marshal Earl of Pembroke (de Perche was killed). Louis soon abandoned his siege of **Dover** and the rebellion waned (20 May 1217).

Lindenau ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

At the start of the three-day Battle of **Leipzig**, a sharp action was fought to the west around Lindenau. Defending marshy ground near the River Pleisse, French General Count Henri Bertrand drove General Ignace Gyulai's Austrians and Russians out of Lindenau, which secured the line of retreat for Napoleon Bonaparte after his resounding defeat in the main battle (16 October 1813).

Lindisfarne ❙ 590 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

The Angles of Bernicia led by Theodoric threatened to invade northern Northumberland and found themselves facing a Celtic alliance led by the semi-legendary Urien of Rheged, supported by Gwallawg of Elmet and Rhydderch of Strathclyde. Theodoric was driven back to an epic siege on Lindisfarne (modern Holy Island), but Urien was killed and the Britons were eventually defeated.

Lindisfarne ❙ 793 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Near the start of Viking raids on England, a powerful Danish force attacked the island of Lindisfarne (Holy Island) off the eastern coast of Northumberland, with its monastery founded by St Aidan in 635. While not a true battle, the attack came to exemplify the "Norse fury" and the Christian world was stunned by its brutality, with the church destroyed amid an orgy of murder and pillage.

Lindley ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As British forces advanced across the **Zand** River towards Pretoria, Boers under General Piet de Wet besieged 500 mounted Irish volunteers under Colonel Basil Spragge at Lindley, further

to the east on the Valsch. Spragge was killed while waiting for help, which came too late. When the Boer guns were brought up, his force surrendered and 530 men were captured (23–27 May 1900).

Linduz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Roncesvalles**

Linkoping ❙ 1598 ❙ Swedish War of Succession

See **Stangebro**

Linlithgow Bridge ❙ 1526 ❙ Scottish Royalist War

Determined to free 14-year-old James V of Scotland from virtual imprisonment by Regent Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, 10,000 men under James Stewart Earl of Lennox approached Edinburgh and were heavily defeated on the Avon at Linlithgow by James Hamilton Earl of Arran. Lennox was captured then murdered by Arran's natural son, James of Finnart (4 September 1526).

Linying ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While Chiang Kai-shek prepared to invade northern China, Wuhan Nationalist Tang Shengzhi campaigned north through **Zhumadian** to repulse warlord Chang Xueliang, most decisively at Linying, where Tang's General Zhang Fakui secured a bloody victory. However, the delay allowed his rival Feng Yuxiang to advance through **Luoyang** to capture Zhengzhou (28 May 1927).

Lipantitlán ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

With invading Mexican forces besieged at **San Antonio**, a small Texan force under Adjutant Ira J. Westover attacked the Mexicans near a fort on the Lipantitlán near San Patricio on the Gulf Coast. A brief action saw 28 Mexicans killed for no Texas loss, though Westover allowed the fort to be retaken. He defeated the Mexicans again next day at the Nueces (4 November 1835).

Lipany ❙ 1434 ❙ Hussite Wars

Bohemian Hussites repulsed the final German crusade at **Domazlice** (1431) then resumed their doctrinal war. During the decisive battle at Lipany, east of Prague, with terrible losses on both sides, moderate Utraquists (Calixtines) and Catholic allies defeated and killed radical Taborite leader, Prokob the Bald. Sigismund of Hungary was then finally accepted as King of Bohemia (30 May 1434).

Lipara ❙ 260 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

Gathering strength after losing **Acragas** in southern Sicily (262 BC), Carthaginian naval commander Hannibal sent Admiral Boodes from Panormus to Lipara, in the Lipari Islands north of Sicily, to surprise a Roman fleet under Cornelius Scipio Asina. Badly outnumbered, Asina was defeated and fled ashore, where he was captured. Rome's navy was avenged later that year off **Mylae**.

Lipari Islands ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Stromboli**

Lipitsa ❙ 1216 ❙ Early Russian Dynastic Wars

When Yaroslav of Pereiaslav and his brothers Yuri of Vladimir and Konstanin of Rostov attempted to suborn Novgorod, they were attacked by Prince Mstislav of Novgorod, supported by Smolensk and Pskov. At the Lipitsa, near Yurev-Polski, Mstislav decisively defeated the Princes of Vladimir-Suzdal. Twenty years later Yuri was killed by the Mongols at the **Sit** (21–22 April 1216).

Lippa ❙ 1658 ❙ Transylvanian National Revolt

Prince George Rákóczi II of Transylvania suffered a disastrous defeat in Poland at **Trembowla** (July 1657), but overthrew his pro-Turkish successor Ferenc Rédei and routed the Turks at Lippa (modern Lipova) on the Mures, east of Arad.

Though a Turkish counter-offensive drove Rákóczi out, he returned and overthrew Prince Akos Barcsay before he was killed in 1660 at **Gilau** (May 1658).

Lippa ❙ 1695 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Lugos**

Lippe ❙ 11 BC ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars

Drusus, stepson of Emperor Augustus, led his Legions across the Rhine to campaign against Germanic tribes before returning to the Lippe, where he was outnumbered and surrounded. In a brilliant victory, the Romans fought their way out and returned to Gaul. Drusus died two years later in a fall from his horse. Roman ambition beyond the Rhine was destroyed in 9 AD at **Teutoburgwald**.

Liptingen ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Stockach**

Lircay ❙ 1829 ❙ Chilean Conservative Revolution

See **Ochagavía**

Lircay ❙ 1830 ❙ Chilean Conservative Revolution

Following the overthrow of Chilean Dictator Bernardo O'Higgins, rival factions met at **Ochagavía**, before General Ramón Freire broke with the rebels to support the government. Attacked by General Joaquín Prieto at the Lircay, near Talca, Freire's Liberal forces were cut off and virtually annihilated. The Conservatives then ruled Chile for the next 30 years (17 April 1830).

Liri Valley ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Stalled south of Rome, the Allies launched a massive offensive into the Liri Valley. French General Alphonse Juin led a bold flank attack through the mountains while Anglo-American forces stormed the western end of the **Gustav Line** and the Poles took **Monte Cassino**. The Allies broke out from **Anzio** and Rome fell (4 June) as the Germans withdrew to the **Gothic Line** (11–17 May 1944).

Lisaine ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Héricourt**

Lisbon ❙ 1147 ❙ Christian Reconquest of Portugal

Launching a renewed offensive against the Muslims of central Portugal, King Alfonso I seized **Santarem** (March 1147) then marched south against the well-fortified city of Lisbon. A fleet with about 12,000 English, Flemish and German Crusaders on their way to Palestine was enlisted and, after a five-month siege, Lisbon fell by assault, followed by a notorious massacre (June–25 October 1147).

Lissa ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

On an expedition against the British-held Adriatic island of Lissa, French Commodore Bernard Dubourdieu led six French and Venetian frigates, with five smaller ships and 500 occupation troops. In a remarkable action off Lissa, Captain Sir William Hoste and just four frigates defeated and killed Dubourdieu, sank his flagship, and took three prizes (13 March 1811).

Lissa ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

Despite Italy's disastrous defeat on land at **Custozza**, Admiral Carlo di Persano continued the war at sea and soon met Austrian Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthof in the Adriatic near Lissa (modern Vis). In the reputed first open sea battle involving iron-clads as well as wooden vessels, the Austrians were better handled and sank three Italian ships. Peace followed soon afterwards (20 July 1866).

Litokhoro ❙ 1946 ❙ Greek Civil War

Communist leader Nikos Zachariadis recovered from defeat at **Athens** and sent a small band under Markos Vaphiadis against Litokhoro, east

of Mount Olympus. The police station was burned and eight gendarmes and National Guards killed. However, when British troops approached, the guerrillas withdrew. The action was later mythologised as marking the resumption of open war (30 March 1946).

Littafatchee ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Near the start of the war, General Andrew Jackson detached Colonel Robert Dyer with 200 Tennessee militia to attack the Creek village of Littafatchee on Big Canoe Creek, above modern Ashville, Alabama. Dyer surprised and destroyed the village, capturing large supplies of food and 29 prisoners. Within days Jackson's forces destroyed **Tallaseehatchee** and **Talladega** (29 October 1813).

Little Balur ❙ 747 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

See **Gilgit**

Little Belt ❙ 1658 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Funen**

Little Big Horn ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Days after American defeat at the **Rosebud**, General Alfred Terry sent Colonel George Custer against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse on the Little Big Horn River, in southeast Montana. Unwisely dividing his force, Custer was surrounded and all 211 men were killed. His other columns under Major Marcus Reno and Captain Frederick Benteen also suffered costly losses (25–26 June 1876).

Little Blue River ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

In an attempt to slow Confederate General Sterling Price's advance across Missouri, General James G. Blunt fell back west from **Lexington** to join Union commander Samuel R. Curtis in a defensive position behind the Little Blue River. The Union troops fought a courageous holding action, but were soon forced to continue withdrawing west towards **Independence** (21 October 1864).

Little Concho ❙ 1862 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

Discontented with the American Civil War, about 500 Kickapoo under Machemanet trekked south from Kansas and were intercepted on the Little Concho, in southwest Texas, by a Confederate force which attempted to seize their horses. The Texans withdrew after a sharp action with 16 killed, while the Kickapoo settled under Mexican protection at **Nacimiento** (December 1862).

Little Egg Harbour ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British Captain Patrick Ferguson raiding rebel privateers at Little Egg Harbour, north of modern Atlantic City, New Jersey, destroyed a number of ships and facilities, then met a rebel force under the Polish adventurer Casimir Pulaski. The Pulaski Legion were surprised in a dawn attack and heavily defeated, with about 50 killed, before Ferguson withdrew (15 October 1778).

Little Mountain ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

At the start of a new offensive into Kentucky, Wyandot Indians (who had attacked **Ruddle's Station** in June 1780) began raiding south of modern Lexington. Imprudently pursuing with just 25 men, Captain James Estill and six others were ambushed and killed at Little Mountain, near modern Mount Sterling. Another Kentucky force lost a few months later at **Blue Licks** (22 March 1782).

Little Rock ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Bayou Fourche**

Little Wichita ❙ 1870 ❙ Kiowa Indian War

Captain Curwen McClellan pursued a Kiowa war party under Chief Kicking Bird, attacking the Indian camp on the Little Wichita River, northeast of modern Archer City, Texas. However, the outnumbered cavalry was badly defeated and withdrew to Fort Richardson with three dead and 11 wounded. It was Kicking

Bird's last battle, as he never again went on the warpath (12 July 1870).

Liubar ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Recovering from disaster in Ukraine at **Konotop** (June 1659), Russia sent Vasili P. Sheremetev towards Lvov. To the east at Liubar, near Zhitomir, Sheremetev was badly defeated by Poles and Tatars under Jerzy Lubomirski and Stefan Czarniecki. The Russians withdrew northeast to **Chudnov** to await reinforcements, though their Cossack allies were soon defeated at **Slobodyszcze** (August 1660).

Liubech ❙ 1016 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

When Russian Prince Sviatopolk seized Kiev (15 July 1015), he was attacked by his stepbrother Yaroslav of Novgorod, at the head of a reported 40,000 Novgorodians and 1,000 Varangian (Viking) mercenaries. In battle at Liubech, on the Dnieper north of Kiev, Sviatapolk was defeated and fled to Poland. He returned with Polish aid two years later to defeat Yaroslav at the **Bug**.

Livorno ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

See **Leghorn**

Lizard ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Following victory off **Beachy Head**, French Admiral Claude Chevalier de Forbin was joined by René Duguay-Trouin attacking a large British supply convoy to Portugal off the Lizard, Cornwall. The heavily outnumbered escort of Commodore Richard Edwards lost three ships captured and one blown up (with the loss of almost 900 lives), and many merchantmen were captured (10 October 1707).

Lizasso ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Just days after victory at **Maya** during the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," French General Jean Baptiste d'Erlon was blocked at Lizasso by General Sir Rowland Hill to prevent him joining Marshal Nicolas Soult's advance on **Pamplona**. While Hill's Anglo-Portuguese force was badly beaten, Soult was meantime defeated at **Sorauren** and d'Erlon joined the retreat (30 July 1813).

Lizhe ❙ 478 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

In war between rival states in eastern China, Goujian of Yeu recovered from defeat at **Fuqiao** (478 BC) and marched against Fuchai of Wu, facing his army across the Lizhe River. In a brilliant tactical move, Goujian launched two noisy night flank attacks across the river to disperse the enemy, then attacked in force in the centre. Fuchai was routed and Goujian later besieged his capital at **Suzhou**.

Lizy ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Ourcq**

Llandudoch ❙ 1088 ❙ Welsh Dynastic War

Soon after killing his rival Cadifor following victory at **Llechryd**, Welsh King Rhys ap Tewdwr faced rebellion by Cadifor's sons Llewelyn and Einion, his own brother Einion (the Elder) and Gruffyth ap Maredudd. Rhys killed Cadifor's sons in battle near Cardigan at Llandudoch (St Dogmael) and executed Gruffyth. However, Einion the Elder escaped to lead the attack at **Aberdare** in 1093.

Llanos ❙ 1817 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

See **San Juan de los Llanos**

Llechryd ❙ 1088 ❙ Welsh Dynastic War

The Welsh King Rhys ap Tewdwr was forced into exile by Cadifor of Dyffed and Madog, Rhyrid and Cadwyan (sons of Bleddyn), but returned to Wales with a large Irish force and sailed into the Teifi. Madog and Rhyrid were killed in a decisive defeat at Llechryd, just southeast of Cardigan, and Rhys went on to kill Cadifor at Blaen-Cych Castle before securing further victory at **Llandudoch**.

Llera ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

After defeat at **Villagarcia** drove the French in Badajoz Province back on Llerena, French cav-

alry under General Henri-Dominique Lallemand met British cavalry led by Sir John Slade north of the city between Llera and Maguilla. Lured into a rash pursuit, the British were routed by the French reserve and fled, leaving over 100 prisoners. Slade was blamed for mismanagement (11 June 1812).

Llerena ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Villagarcia**

Loano ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A bold French offensive in Italy saw Commander General Barthélemy Schérer split the Piedmontese and Austrian allies by sending General André Masséna across the Apennines in deep winter conditions. Over three days Masséna drove General Michael Wallis out of defensive positions behind the Italian Riviera port of Loano, capturing valuable guns and stores (23–25 November 1795).

Lobositz ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

When Frederick II of Prussia invaded Saxony and besieged the Saxon army at **Pirna**, Austria sent Marshal Maximilian von Browne and 50,000 men, who met the Prussians at Lobositz (modern Lovosice) in Bohemia, northwest of Prague. The Austrian relief army suffered a hard-fought defeat and Pirna was forced to surrender, giving Frederick control of Saxony and its army (1 October 1756).

Lochaber ❙ 1429 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion

Alexander MacDonald Lord of the Isles continued the rebellion led by his father at **Harlaw** , taking a reported 10,000 men to burn Inverness. King James I of Scotland then met the rebels in Lochaber, where MacDonald was heavily defeated in marshy ground after the Camerons and Mackintoshes deserted. Shortly afterwards he surrendered and was imprisoned (26 June 1429).

Lochgarry ❙ 1654 ❙ British Civil Wars

A last effort to revive the Royalist cause defeated in 1651 at **Worcester** saw Scottish nobles loyal to the exiled Charles II led by John Middleton, raise an army against the Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell then sent General George Monck to Scotland and near Lochgarry, Perthshire, he crushed the Scots. The Earls Glencairn and Kenmure made peace and Middleton fled (19 July 1654).

Lochindorb ❙ 1336 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

In the war between adherents of young David II of Scotland and English-backed Edward Baliol, Scottish Regent Sir Andrew Moray killed Earl David of Atholl at **Kilblain**, then besieged his widow, the Countess Katherine, in Lochindorb Castle, near Grantown in Moray. In an unexpected repulse, Moray was held off, then forced to withdraw by approaching English troops under Edward III.

Lochmaben ❙ 1484 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

Alexander Duke of Albany renewed the war against his brother James III of Scotland (which had been suspended after the capture of **Berwick** in 1482) and led a 500-strong English force across the border, supported by the banished James Earl of Douglas. At Lochmaben, near Dumfries, the raiding party was routed with Douglas captured. Albany fled to France and died a year later (22 July 1484).

Loch Ore ❙ 83 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

Governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola resolved to extend Roman control into Scotland and sent a force across the Firth of Forth, where the Ninth Legion were boldly attacked by Caledonian forces while in camp at Loch Ore, near Ballingry in Fife. The Legion was rescued by Agricola after severe losses and it was not until a year later at **Mons Graupius** that Romans finally defeated the Highlanders.

Lochrey's Defeat ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Marching to join Americans under George Roger Clark campaigning in Illinois, Colonel Archibald Lochrey led Pennsylvania volunteers

down the Ohio. Attacked below the Big Miami by Iroquois and Mohawks under the British ally Chief Joseph Brant, the Americans were routed, with 40 dead and 60 captured. Several prisoners were later killed, including Lochrey (24 August 1781).

Lochryan ❙ 1307 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Thomas and Alexander Bruce (brothers of Robert the Bruce) returned from Ireland with fresh recruits and landed at Lochryan in Galloway, where they were defeated and captured by Duncan McDougal, who delivered them to Edward II of England for execution. While only a skirmish, it cost the lives of two Scottish Princes. Robert had his revenge seven years later at **Rushen** (February 1307).

Loc Ninh ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

After a North Vietnamese attack across the DMZ at **Con Thien**, Viet Cong crossed from Cambodia to attack weak local forces at Loc Ninh, north of Saigon. Americans and South Vietnamese arrived to drive them off with up to 850 killed, while another offensive in the central highlands around **Dak To** further diverted attention from the impending **Tet Offensive** (29 October–8 November 1967).

Locri ❙ 205 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

When Quintus Pleminius attacked Locri on the "toe" of Italy, Carthaginian commander Hamilcar was driven back into one of the city's citadels. With Hannibal approaching from Caulon, Publius Scipio the Younger sailed from Messina and a decisive action saw Hannibal's attack and Hamilcar's sortie defeated. Both Carthaginians then withdrew and Pleminius held Locri.

Lod ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

See **Lydda-Ramleh**

Lodge Trail Ridge ❙ 1866 ❙ Red Cloud's War

With Colonel Henry Carrington pursuing Ogala Sioux Indians under High Back Bone and Yellow Eagle northwest of **Fort Phil Kearney**, Wyoming, part of his force under Lieutenant Horatio Bingham was lured into ambush on Lodge Trail Ridge. Bingham and a sergeant were killed with five others wounded in a foretaste of the **Fetterman Massacre** two weeks later (6 December 1866).

Lodi ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Just two days after failing to halt the French advance into Lombardy near **Piacenza**, Austrian General Jean-Pierre de Beaulieu's retreating rearguard under General Karl Sebottendorf was attacked by Napoleon Bonaparte on the Adda River. Despite courageous Austrian resistance, Bonaparte won a bloody battle around the bridge at Lodi and five days later he marched into Milan (10 May 1796).

Lodosa ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Michel Ney moving along the Ebro against the Spanish Army of the Centre, attacked Logrono, where the Spaniards fled without fighting, while further south at Lodosa French General Bon Adrien Moncey inflicted heavy casualties capturing a key bridge. General Francisco Castanos then regrouped to meet the main French offensive a month later at **Tudela** (25–26 October 1808).

Lodosa ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When Spanish guerrilla Francisco Espoz y Mina defeated the French at **Tiebas** and siezed Tafalla (11 February), General Bertrand Clausel sent part of the Army of the North under General Marie Étienne Barbot against the rebel. On the Ega at Lerin, northeast of Lodosa, Mina routed Barbot, causing nearly 1,000 casualties, before escaping into the mountains (30 March 1813).

Lodz ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

With an Austro-German offensive into Poland repulsed at **Warsaw (1st)** and **Ivangorod**,

Russia renewed the offensive into Silesia where General August von Mackensen smashed into General Pavel Plehve around Lodz. Very heavy fighting saw the Germans checked and their spearhead almost captured. However, the Russians later evacuated Lodz to defend **Warsaw (2nd)** (11–25 November 1914).

Lofoten (1st) ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Determined to harass the Germans in Norway, 500 British commandos under Brigadier Charles Haydon attacked fish oil factories on the Lofoten Islands, which produced glycerine for German munitions. The successful raid cost no losses while 11 factories and five ships were destroyed and many Germans were captured, giving British morale a much-needed boost (4 March 1941).

Lofoten (2nd) ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

On a second raid against the Lofoten Islands, off Norway just below the Arctic Circle, 300 British commandos and a few Norwegian troops under Colonel Stewart Harrison landed unopposed and destroyed the German radio station. The raid itself was not significant, yet it provided a valuable diversion from the strongly opposed attack further south at **Vaagso** (26–27 December 1941).

Loftche ❙ 1810–1811 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Two months after Turkish defeat on the Danube at **Batin**, a weak Turkish force sent into Bulgaria against Russian General Nikolai Kamenski was heavily defeated at Loftche (modern Lovech) losing 3,000 men. The Russians soon lost Loftche, but retook it a few months later before fresh Turkish forces drove them back across the Danube at **Ruschuk** (29 October 1810 & 9 February 1811).

Loftche ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

During the Russian siege of **Plevna**, south of the Danube, Prince Alexander Konstantinovich Immeritinski was sent south against the powerful position at Loftche (modern Lovech) on the Turkish communication lines with the Balkans. The Turks under Adil Pasha were driven out of Loftche with a reported 5,000 casualties, though Plevna held out another three months (3 September 1877).

Logan's Crossroads ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Mill Springs**

Logie ❙ 844 ❙ Scottish Dynastic Wars

On the death of the Pictish King Uven, King Kenneth I MacAlpin of the Dalriad Scots marched east to claim the throne through his grandmother. In battle at Logie, near Cambuskenneth in modern Stirling, Kenneth the Hardy achieved a sharp victory over the Picts, establishing himself as the first King of united Dalriada and southern Pictavia, the foundation of modern Scotland.

Logrono ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Lodosa**

Lohgarh ❙ 1710 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Responding to Sikh victories in the Punjab, Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah's army recaptured **Sirhind**, then advanced on the Sikh fortress of Lohgarh, near Sadhaura. Both sides lost heavily in assaults and sorties before the Emperor arrived with 60,000 troops. Banda Singh Bahadur soon fled and General Kanwar Khan then took the fortress by storm (13 October–10 December 1710).

Loigny ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French General Louis d'Aurelle followed French recapture of Orleans after **Coulmiers** by sending General Antoine Eugène Chanzy northwest against outnumbered Germans under Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg near Loigny. Facing a massive counter-attack by Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, the French withdrew with costly losses and abandoned **Orleans** (2–3 December 1870).

Loja ❙ 1482 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

Continuing the recovery of Muslim Granada after his capture of **Alhama**, Ferdinand of Castile and Aragon besieged the city of Loja on the River Genil. In a brilliant defensive victory, Muslim General Ali Atar sortied from the city, lured the Spaniards into pursuit and destroyed them. Ferdinand's personal bravery enabled the survivors to escape and withdraw to Cordova (1 July 1482).

Lokhvitsa ❙ 1663 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

John II Casimir of Poland intervened in Eastern Ukraine to storm Lokhvitsa, supported by Cossacks under Pavel Teteria and 5,000 Tatars. The bloody action cost him terrible losses and he withdrew after a check further north at Glukhov. Threatened by civil war at home, Casimir agreed to a truce. After defeat three years later at **Matwy** he made peace and divided the Ukraine with Russia.

Lolland ❙ 1644 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After the Swedish fleet was defeated at **Kolberg Heath**, Swedish Admiral Karl Gustav Wrangel joined with Dutch ships against a heavily outnumbered Danish squadron under Admiral Pros Mund near the Baltic island of Lolland. Mund was killed in a decisive defeat and only three of 17 Danish ships returned home. Christian IV of Denmark quickly sued for peace (13 October 1644).

Loma del Gato ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

With resistance continuing in eastern Cuba, 1,500 Spanish troops led by Colonel Joaquín Vara de Rey, serving under General Arsenio Linares, attacked a rebel position at Loma del Gato. In a six-hour action the rebels were defeated and driven out with the bayonet, leaving 59 killed, including their commander José Maceo, brother of the great insurgent General Antonio Maceo (5 July 1896).

Lomas Valentinas ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Ita Ybate**

Lombok ❙ 1894 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

See **Cakranegara**

Lombok Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

During the Japanese invasion of the **East Indies**, Allied ships led by Admiral Karel Doorman intercepted an invasion force under Admiral Takeo Takagi in the Lombok Strait off Bali. A confused night action saw a Dutch destroyer sunk and the cruiser *Tromp* badly damaged before Doorman was driven off. Bali fell and days later Doorman was defeated in the **Java Sea** (19–20 February 1942).

Lomitten ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Queetz**

Lonato (1st) ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As a fresh Austrian army advanced into northern Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte lifted his siege of **Mantua** and marched northwest towards Brescia, which had been captured by General Peter von Quosdanovich. Near Lonato he heavily defeated an Austrian brigade under General Karl Ott and entered Brescia next day. He defeated the Austrians at **Lonato** again three days later (31 July 1796).

Lonato (2nd) ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Austrian Commander Dagobert Wurmser marching into northern Italy to relieve **Mantua** sent General Peter von Quosdanovich towards Brescia. Napoleon Bonaparte lifted his siege and, a few days after defeating an Austrian brigade near **Lonato** to retake Brescia, he routed Quosdanovich and General Joseph von Oeskay near Lonato. He then returned east to beat Wurmser at **Castiglione** (3 August 1796).

Loncomilla ❙ 1851 ❙ 1st Chilean Liberal Revolt

When Liberals opposing Conservative President Manuel Montt Torres were crushed at **Petorca** (14 October), Pedro Félix Vicuña Aguirre

led a rising in the south at Concepción and José María de Cruz y Prieto met government troops under General Manuel Bulnes Prieto to the northeast at the Loncomilla. Cruz y Prieto was defeated and surrendered a week later at Purapel (8 December 1851).

London Bridge ❙ 1450 ❙ Cade's Rebellion

Rebels under Jack Cade defeated Royalist forces at **Sevenoaks** and killed several officials in London before being forced to withdraw. A fresh advance was blocked with heavy losses at London Bridge by a large force under Thomas Lord Scales, Governor of the Tower (Scales' Lieutenant Sir Matthew Gough was killed). Cade and other ringleaders were hunted down and executed (5 July 1450).

Londonderry ❙ 1600 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

See **Derry**

Londonderry ❙ 1689 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

Resisting the accession of William III, James II and Count Conrad de Rosen besieged Protestant Londonderry in northern Ireland, defended by Major Henry Blake. After 105 days and costly losses on both sides, Colonel Percy Kirke arrived across Lough Foyle to break the blockade. The Catholics withdrew to defeat a few days later at **Newtown Butler** (17 April–30 July 1689).

Lone Jack ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate Colonel Gideon W. Thompson renewed the offensive in western Missouri by helping take **Independence**, near Kansas City, then supported Colonel John T. Coffee against a Union force under Major Emory S. Foster to the southeast at Lone Jack. Wounded and defeated, Foster retreated to Lexington. However, threatened in the rear, Coffee later also withdrew (16 August 1862).

Lone Pine ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

As a southern diversion from the offensive at **Sari Bair**, Australian General Harold Walker advanced inland from **Anzac** to Lone Pine Ridge. Heavy shelling failed to destroy the Turkish defences, but the Ridge was eventually taken, lost, then retaken again. Bloody fighting cost over 2,000 Australian and 5,000 Turkish casualties and seven Victoria Crosses were won (6–10 August 1915).

Long Bridge ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Great Bridge**

Long Cheng ❙ 1971–1972 ❙ Laotian Civil War

After years of warfare in northern Laos, a large offensive by the Communist Pathet Lao, with North Vietnamese regulars, seized the Plain of Jars and attacked Long Cheng, the mountain base of Meo commander General Vang Pao. Aided by US air-strikes and Thai infantry the attack was repulsed. A few months later, as in Vietnam, a ceasefire ended the war (December 1971–January 1972).

Longcloth ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Determined to prove the value of long-range penetration, British General Orde Wingate led Operation Longcloth into northern Burma, where his Chindits damaged the Mandalay–Myitkyina railway. However, the eccentric Wingate over-reached himself by crossing the Irriwaddy and was forced to withdraw, losing over 1,000 out of 3,000 men for little real gain (14 February–27 March 1943).

Longewala ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

In a bold offensive against India, 45 Pakistani tanks and a mobile infantry brigade advanced ten miles into Indian Rajasthan before being stalled at Longewala by courageous Indian artillery under Major Kuldip Singh Chandpuri. The invading column was then destroyed by Indian Hunter jets, with 34 tanks lost and more than 500 other vehicles. India then counter-attacked into Sind (5–6 December 1971).

Long Island ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General William Howe attacking New York City landed 20,000 men from Staten Island on western Long Island. In desperate fighting, the outnumbered Americans were driven back from Brooklyn Heights. Americans under General William Alexander surrendered after a brave delaying action, but General Israel Putnam crossed to **Harlem Heights** on Manhattan Island (27 August 1776).

Longling ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

As Chinese crossed the **Salween** in Yunnan, the southern force under General Sun Lianzhong seized part of Longling (modern Longshan), but were driven out by Japanese counter-attack. After the fall of **Songshan**, to the northeast, a fresh assault was launched (29 October) and the Japanese under Colonel Kurashiga had to withdraw to avoid annihilation (9 June–3 November 1944).

Longstop Hill ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Thrown out of **Tébourba**, in northern Tunisia, British and Americans tried to force the Germans off Longstop Hill (Djebel Rhar), commanding the strategic Medjerda Valley, southwest of Tunis before winter. Fighting in terrible conditions, the Allies took the summit before being driven off by a counter-attack. The hill was retaken with more costly losses in April 1943 (22–24 December 1942).

Longtan, China ❙ 1927 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Determined to recover **Nanjing**, warlord Sun Zhuanfang crossed the Yangzi further east at Longtan, then faced counter-attack by Nationalist General Bai Chongxi, supported by Admiral Yang Shu Zhang. After very heavy losses on both sides, 30,000 Northerners surrendered with their guns. Sun withdrew and in December he struck back at **Xuzhou** (26–31 August 1927).

Long Tan, Vietnam ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

While patrolling from Nui Dat, in Phuoc Tuy, Australian troops under Major Harry Smith were nearly over-run in a rubber plantation at Long Tan by about 2,000 Viet Cong, who were finally driven off by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire with perhaps 500 killed. The massively outnumbered Australians lost 18 killed and 24 wounded in their fiercest action of the entire war (18 August 1966).

Longueuil ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In a final attempt to relieve besieged **St Johns**, southeast of Montreal, British General Guy Carleton assembled 800 men, supported by Colonel Allan MacLean. While attempting to cross the St Lawrence east of **Montreal** at Longueuil, they were heavily defeated by Colonel Seth Warner and his Green Mountain Boys. Three days later St Johns was forced to surrender (30 October 1775).

Longwood ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American Captain Andrew Holmes patrolled in force up the Thames River in Ontario and reached Longwood, where he established a well-prepared log breastwork. An unwise frontal assault by regulars and militia under Captain James Basden was heavily repulsed, though with over-stretched lines the Americans withdrew to Detroit. Basden was wounded and did not pursue (5 March 1814).

Longwy ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

At the start of their invasion of France, Prussians and Austrians under Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, attacked the border fortress of Longwy, west of Luxembourg. It fell after two days of bombardment and **Verdun**, further south, capitulated soon afterwards. Longwy was abandoned by Brunswick (19 October) when he was forced to retreat after defeat at **Valmy** (23 August 1792).

Lookout Mountain ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Chattanooga (2nd)**

Loon Lake ❙ 1885 ❙ 2nd Riel Rebellion

The Cree Chief Big Bear (Mistahimaskwa) repulsed a pursuing Canadian army force at

Frenchman's Butte after defeat at **Batoche** (12 May), then withdrew north towards Loon Lake in northwest Saskatchewan, where he was attacked by a party of Mounted Police under Samuel Steele. Big Bear again escaped after a sharp action, but surrendered a few weeks later (3 June 1885).

Loos ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As part of the Allied offensive in **Artois**, British forces under General Douglas Haig attacked north of Lens towards Loos. Advancing behind their first use of poison gas, the British enjoyed early success before lack of reserves forced them back with 50,000 casualties. Commander-in-Chief Sir John French was dismissed and was replaced by Haig (25 September–15 October 1915).

L'Orient ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Ile de Groix**

Loros ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Chilean Liberal Revolt

In a rising against Conservative Chilean President Manuel Montt Torres, Pedro León Gallo and 1,400 men faced Colonel José Maria Silva Chávez at Loros, southeast of Copiapo. Following a bloody hand-to-hand action, the government forces withdrew south towards Coquimbo after losing 160 casualties and 250 prisoners. Gallo's rising was crushed next month at **Cerro Grande** (14 March 1859).

Lorraine ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

French Commander Joseph Joffre recovered from repulse at **Mulhouse** (10 August) and sent General Paul Pau into Lorraine southeast of Metz, with Auguste Dubail and Noel de Castelnau. As the French advanced on Sarrebourg and Morhange, German commanders Prince Rupprecht and Josias von Heeringen launched a devastating counter-attack and Pau fell back on **Nancy** (14–22 August 1914).

Los Angeles, California ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **San Gabriel, California**

Los Angeles, Peru ❙ 1880 ❙ War of the Pacific

After landing on Peru's coast, Chilean General Manuel Baquedano marched inland with 10,000 men and attacked a smaller Peruvian force under Colonel Andrés Gamarra defending a defile near Questa de Los Angeles, northwest of Moquegua. While Baquedano lost the greater casualties, the outflanked Peruvians were defeated and withdrew to rejoin the main force at **Tacna** (22 March 1880).

Los Arcos ❙ 1833 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Early in the war against Spanish Regent Maria Cristina, Carlist Marshal Santo Ladron gathered Royalist volunteers in Logroño, then advanced into Navarre against a larger government force under General Manuel Lorenzo. Attempting to make a stand at Los Arcos, near Estella, Ladron was routed, then executed next day as a rebel. Lorenzo won again next month at **Peñacerrada** (11 October 1833).

Los Chancos ❙ 1876 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Amid disorder following Colombia's election of 1876, Conservatives in Antioquia and Tolima resorted to arms against the government. In a bloody battle at Los Chancos, southwest of Manizales, a heavily outnumbered Liberal government force under General Julián Trujillo defeated rebel General Joaquín M. Córdoba. The rebels were defeated again in November at **Garrapata** (31 August 1876).

Lose-Coat Field ❙ 1470 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Edward IV recovered after **Edgecote** (July 1469) and attacked Lancastrian rebels in the north, who were routed at Lose-Coat Field, near Empingham north of Stamford—shedding their distinctive coats in flight. Before execution, rebel leader Sir Robert Welles implicated the King's brother George Duke of Clarence and Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, who both fled to France (12 March 1470).

Los Gelves ❙ 1510 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

After Spain secured **Tripoli** (26 July), Garcia de Toledo, son of the Duke of Alba, arrived with reinforcements to join Pedro Navarro on an expedition to nearby Los Gelves Island. Rashly marching inland in extreme heat, Toledo was attacked by a Moor force and died with most of his men. Navarro turned for home, meeting further destruction when his fleet was struck by a storm (28 August 1510).

Losheim Gap ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Schnee Eifel**

Loshnitza ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow approached the **Berezina**, Russian Admiral Paul Tchitchakov attempted to seize the river crossing at **Borisov**. On the nearby Plain of Loshnitza, Marshal Nicolas Oudinot drove off the attack, securing Borisov and capturing a large quantity of Russian stores. However, Tchitchakov was able to destroy the river bridges (23 November 1812).

Los Horcones ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Weeks after defeating a Royalist force in western Venezuela at **Niquitao**, Republican Colonel José Félix Ribas occupied El Tocuyo then set out northeast towards Barquisimeto in pursuit of Colonel Francisco Oberto. Intercepting the Royalists at Los Horcones, Ribas secured another decisive victory, then marched to join his commander Simón Bolívar in the great victory at **Taguanes** (22 July 1813).

Los Negros ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

American General William Chase invaded the **Admiralty Islands**, west of **Rabaul**, and landed on Los Negros, where intense attacks on his beachhead saw over 100 Americans killed. The island was eventually secured with about 1,200 Japanese dead, many committing suicide to avoid surrender. The Americans then turned west against the larger island of **Manus** (29 February–8 March 1943).

Los Pozos ❙ 1826 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

A fresh attempt to enforce the blockade of Buenos Aires saw the Brazilian fleet attack part of Argentine commander William Brown's squadron at Los Pozos, just outside the capital. In a brief engagement, reportedly witnessed by 10,000 spectators ashore at Buenos Aires, the Brazilians were driven off by heavy gunfire. Action resumed six weeks later off **Quilmes** (11 June 1826).

Los Remedios ❙ 1817–1818 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

In pursuit of rebel Francisco Javier Mina, Royalist Marshal Pascual Liñan captured **Sombrero**, then besieged the remaining rebel stronghold at Los Remedios, southwest of Guanajuato. When Mina was captured at **Venadito** and executed (11 November), the starving garrison attempted a breakout and hundreds of men, women and children were killed or captured (31 August 1817–1 January 1818).

Lost River, California ❙ 1872 ❙ Modoc Indian War

When Modoc under Captain Jack (Kintpuash) refused to return to the Klamath Reservation, Captain James Jackson's cavalry troop was sent to return them by force. In a confrontation on the Lost River, just inside northern California, two soldiers and one Indian were killed. While only a skirmish, it triggered a bitter war and the Modoc withdrew south to the **Lava Beds** (29 November 1872).

Lost Valley, Texas ❙ 1874 ❙ Red River Indian War

Kiowa Chief Lone Wolf seeking revenge for his son and nephew killed at **Adobe Walls**, ambushed Major John B. Jones and 25 men of the Texas Rangers' Frontier Battalion at Lost Valley, near Jacksboro, Texas, close to the site of the **Salt Creek** Massacre. The green Rangers lost two killed and several wounded in a sharp

action before the Indians withdrew at nightfall (12 July 1874).

Lostwithiel ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

King Charles I won at **Cropredy Bridge** in June and pursued Robert Devereux Earl of Essex to siege at Lostwithiel in Cornwall. With the fall of nearby **Beacon Hill**, the Ironsides cavalry under Sir William Balfour escaped to Plymouth (31 August). When Essex fled, Philip Skippon surrendered the town with 6,000 men, 40 guns and 5,000 muskets (7 August–2 September 1644).

Loudon Hill ❙ 1307 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Resuming his struggle against England after defeat at **Methven** (June 1306), Robert the Bruce gathered a fresh Scots army and after a sharp victory at **Glentrool** over Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, decisively beat the Earl again at Loudon Hill, near Ayr. When Edward I died soon after, his son Edward II withdrew to England and lost Scotland in 1314 at **Bannockburn** (10 May 1307).

Loudon Hill ❙ 1679 ❙ Scottish Covenanter Rebellion

See **Drumclog**

Loudoun ❙ 1760 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

See **Fort Loudoun**

Lough Swilly ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

See **Donegal Bay**

Louisbourg ❙ 1745 ❙ King George's War

A decisive offensive against France in North America saw 4,000 Maine militia under William Pepperell besieged the fortress port of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. Supported by naval gunfire from ships under Commodore Peter Warren, the Anglo-American expedition forced the fortress to capitulate. King George II later created Pepperell a Baronet (25 April–16 June 1745).

Louisbourg ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

In a large-scale siege of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, British Generals Jeffrey Amherst and James Wolfe attacked by land while Admiral Edward Boscawen blockaded a French naval squadron in the harbour. After weeks of very heavy fighting, French Governor Auguste Drucour surrendered the fortress, reputedly the most powerful in North America (2 June–27 July 1758).

Loushan Pass ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Recovering from disaster at the **Xiang** (December 1934), the Red Army of Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong continued north, then doubled back to retake Zunyi. The claimed first victory of the Long March saw Peng Dehuai storm the Loushan Pass, then rout the Nationalists to seize nearby Zunyi. The March continued on to eventually cross the **Lazikou Pass** in September (26 February 1935).

Louvain ❙ 891 ❙ Viking Raids on Germany

See **Dyle**

Louvain ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Charles-Francois Dumouriez was disastrously defeated at **Neerwinden** and was beaten again three days later by Friedrich Josias, Prince of Saxe-Coburg at Louvain, east of Brussels. When French Minister of War, Pierre Riel, came to relieve Dumouriez of his command, Dumouriez handed Riel over to the Austrians and defected to his former opponents (21 March 1793).

Louvement ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

When French forces recaptured the Verdun fortresses of **Douaumont** and **Vaux**, General Charles Mangin launched a final major advance northeast through Louvement and Bezanvaux, taking 11,000 prisoners and over 100 guns in three days. German High Command finally had to accept defeat in the great struggle for **Verdun**

and withdrew to their original lines (15–18 December 1916).

Lovejoy's Station ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of his campaign against **Atlanta**, Georgia, Union commander William T. Sherman sent General H. Judson Kilpatrick against Confederate railroads to the south of the city. Kilpatrick destroyed the line at **Jonesborough**, but further south at Lovejoy's Station he was attacked and driven off by Confederates under General William H. Jackson (20 August 1864).

Lovek ❙ 1587 ❙ Siamese-Cambodian Wars

Prince (later King) Naresuan of Siam turned against his former ally King Chetta I of Cambodia (who had previously supported him against Burma) and invaded Cambodia, campaigning right up to the walls of the capital Lovek (north of modern Phnom Penh). While lack of supplies finally forced the Siamese army to withdraw, Naresuan succeeded in a second attempt seven years later.

Lovek ❙ 1594 ❙ Siamese-Cambodian Wars

Having securing Siam from Burmese control at **Nong Sarai**, King Naresuan took 100,000 men on a renewed expedition against Cambodia and captured many towns. However, the capital Lovek (north of modern Phnom Penh) refused to capitulate and had to be taken by storm (although King Chetta I himself escaped). Siam ruled Cambodia as a vassal until it was overthrown in 1622 (July 1594).

Lowenberg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Prior to the decisive battle at the Katzbach, Prussian General Gebhard von Blucher turned on Marshal Jacques Macdonald, who had pursued him into Silesia after victory at **Lützen** and **Bautzen**. On the Bober at Lowenberg, southwest of Leignitz, the Prussians attempted to make a stand but were driven back. The French then advanced to defeat a few days later on the **Katzbach** (21 August 1813).

Lowestoft ❙ 1665 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

While cruising off Lowestoft, Dutch Admiral Jacob Opdam van Wassenaer with over 100 ships met a larger English fleet under James Duke of York. Opdam was killed when his vessel blew up and the resulting rout saw the Dutch lose more than 30 ships before Cornelius van Tromp skillfully managed the withdrawal. York lost only two ships, though failure to pursue cost him his command (13 June 1665).

Loxahatchee ❙ 1838 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

General Thomas Jesup was campaigning in eastern Florida, where he sent a navy boat party under Lieutenant Levin Powell against a Seminole village on the Loxahatchee, near modern Palm Beach. Led into an ambush, Powell was forced to retreat with five killed and 22 wounded. A week later Jesup himself took his main force against the Seminole at **Jupiter Inlet** (15 January 1838).

Lozengrad ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Kirk Kilissa**

Loznitza ❙ 1810 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

Despite defeat northwest of **Nish** at **Varvarin**, a Muslim-Bosnian army attacked Serbian patriot Kara George and Irish-born Russian General Joseph O'Rourke at Loznitza, near the Drina west of Belgrade and were badly beaten again. With Napoleon Bonaparte threatening in the west, Russia abandoned Serbia to make peace with Turkey and Kara George fled to Austria (17–19 October 1810).

Luanda ❙ 1648 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

With Portuguese troops absent on campaign against Kongo, 2,000 Dutch seized Luanda (1641) to capture part of the lucrative Angolan slave trade. Following a troubled occupation, Salvador Correia de Sá led a powerful force from Brazil against Luanda. A sharp siege forced the Dutch to surrender and the Portuguese soon imposed a humiliating peace on their ally King Garcia of Kongo (August 1648).

Lubar ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars
See **Liubar**

Lubeck ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)
Retreating north after the twin defeats at **Jena** and **Auerstadt** (14 October), Prussian General Gebhard von Blucher reached the free city of Lubeck where he turned to face French Marshals Nicolas Soult and Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, who stormed and sacked the Baltic port. Blucher escaped with part of his force but was captured next day, surrendering the once-proud Prussian army (7 November 1806).

Lubieszow ❙ 1577 ❙ Gdansk War
When Danzig (modern Gdansk) supported the Habsburg candidate for the throne of Poland, King Stephen Bathory marched against the city. To the southwest at Lubieszow his army under Jan Zborowski destroyed a much larger Danzig-mercenary force under Hans Winkelbruch of Cologne. The Poles then imposed a siege of **Danzig**, which eventually agreed to pay allegiance (17 April 1577).

Lubina ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
See **Valutino**

Lublin ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)
Just days after the fall of **Minsk**, Russian General Konstantin Rokossovsky launched a fresh offensive from Kovel, west across the Bug into Poland, where he advanced on Lublin, held by Army Group North Ukraine under Marshal Walther Model. The city fell after heavy fighting (Brest-Litovsk also fell a few days later) cutting off aid to **Lvov** and opening the way to **Warsaw** (18–24 July 1944).

Lubnitz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)
See **Hagelsberg**

Lubny ❙ 1596 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars
Amid revolt against Poland, Ukrainian Cossacks under Severyn Nalyvaiko, Hryhori Loboda and Matvii Shaula were besieged by Hetman Stanislas Zolkiewski at Solonitsa, near Lubny. Loboda was killed by mutineers and, when Nalyvaiko and Shaula were handed over during negotiations, Zolkiewski surprised and slaughtered the Cossacks. His two prisoners were later executed (26 May–7 July 1596).

Lucania ❙ 71 BC ❙ 3rd Servile War
See **Silarus**

Lucca ❙ 1341 ❙ Florentine-Pisan Wars
In dispute over possession of Lucca, the armies of Pisa and Florence met outside the walls of the city, where a great battle saw the Florentine cavalry destroyed by Pisan crossbowmen. The Pisans then invested Lucca and, after repeated attempts by Florentine General Malatesta to relieve the siege were driven off, Pisa eventually took possession of Lucca in July 1342 (2 October 1341).

Lucena ❙ 1483 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain
Encouraged by victory at **Axarquia**, King Abu Abdallah (Boabdil) of Granada soon invaded Christian territory and besieged Lucena. South of Lucena at the Genil, the Muslims were routed by a relief army under Diego Fernández de Cordoba Count of Cabra. General Ali Atar was killed and the Muslim King was captured, then later ransomed as a tributary of Ferdinand of Aragon (21 April 1483).

Lucenec ❙ 1451 ❙ Polish-Bohemian War
Czech General Jan Jiskra of Brandyz campaigned in Upper Hungary on behalf of the infant-King Ladislav V (posthumous son of Albert of Hungary) against Regent Jan Hunyadi, most notably at Lucenec, in modern Slovakia. Jiskra's Bohemian mercenaries won decisively, though Jiskra was driven out two years later when Ladislav succeeded to the Hungarian throne (10 August 1451).

Luchana ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War
See **Bilbao**

Lu-chou ❙ 1853–1854 ❙ Taiping Rebellion
See **Luzhou**

Luckau ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Napoleon Bonaparte advanced across the Spree after victory at **Bautzen** and sent Marshal Nicolas Oudinot's division north towards Berlin, where Prussian General Friedrich von Bulow was repulsed at **Hoyerswerda**. A week later, south of the capital at Luckau, von Bulow drove Oudinot back with heavy losses. In August he inflicted a decisive defeat at **Grossbeeren** (6 June 1813).

Lucknow (1st) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Indian mutineers under Nana Sahib swept aside a British force at **Chinhat** (30 June) and besieged the British Residency on the north of Lucknow, held by General Sir Henry Lawrence. Marching north through **Mangalwar** and **Alambagh**, Generals Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram suffered heavy losses fighting their way into the Residency, but the siege continued (25 September 1857).

Lucknow (2nd) ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Despite relief by General Sir Henry Havelock (25 September), the British Residency north of Lucknow had remained under siege by Nana Sahib since 1 July. A second relief force approached under Sir Colin Campbell and, following hard fighting at the **Sikander Bagh**, the Residency was relieved. Campbell evacuated the garrison and families to **Cawnpore** (19 November 1857).

Lucknow ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Four months after evacuating **Lucknow** following victory at **Sikander Bagh**, General Sir Colin Campbell returned to retake the city from mutineers under Nana Sahib. Advancing with a large army and siege train through nearby **Alambagh**, Campbell and Sir James Outram took the city after more than a week of terrible street fighting. This was followed by massive looting (9–21 March 1858).

Lucon ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

During the Royalist rebellion in western France, Maurice d'Elbée and 6,000 rebels were repulsed at Lucon by Republican General Claude Sandoz and a garrison of just 800. New commander Augustin Tuncq drove off a second attempt and, two weeks later, Tuncq and 5,000 men routed 30,000 rebels under the personal command of Francois-Athanese Charette (15 & 28 July & 14 August 1793).

Ludford Bridge ❙ 1459 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Six weeks after decisive victory at **Blore Heath**, the outnumbered army of Richard Duke of York and his father-in-law Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury was confronted at Ludford Bridge, near Ludlow, Shropshire, by Henry VI. Without waiting for battle, York fled to Ireland, while his son Edward Earl of March and Salisbury and his son Richard Earl of Warwick fled to Calais (12 October 1459).

Lugalo ❙ 1891 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

A punitive column led by Lieutenant Emil von Zelewski was sent against rebellious Hehe tribesmen under Mkwawa in the south of German East Africa. Ambushed at Lugalo, east of Iringa in modern Tanzania, by Mkwawa's brother Mpangile, Zelewski was overwhelmed and killed, along with most of his 300 men. Mkwawa was eventually defeated in 1894 at **Iringa** (17 August 1891).

Lugdunum ❙ 197 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

Emperor Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger in the east at **Issus** (194), then turned west and treacherously revoked his previous recognition of Decimus Clodius Albinus in Gaul. Severus crossed the Alps with a large army and a bitter mid-winter battle at Lugdunum (modern Lyon) saw Albinus defeated and take his own life, giving Severus control in the west (19 February 197).

Lugo ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Sir John Moore's British army retreated from **Benavente** towards Corunna in northwest Spain, he determined to make a stand on the Minho at

Lugo. Despite heavy losses of men and equipment, Moore still had a strong force and an attack by Marshal Nicolas Soult was sharply repulsed. Moore then retired during the night through Betanzos to **Corunna** (7–8 January 1809).

Lugos ❙ 1695 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Sultan Mustafa II renewed Turkey's offensive in Romania where his invasion force captured Lippa then advanced south to Lugos (modern Lugoj), east of Timisoara, where Austrian Field Marshal Friedrich Veterani was defeated with heavy losses on both sides. Veterani was taken prisoner and beheaded and the offensive continued until Turkish defeat two years later at **Zenta** (22 September 1695).

Lugouqiao ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Marco Polo Bridge**

Luino ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Disregarding an armistice between Sardinia and Austria after Austrian victory in July at **Custozza**, Giuseppe Garibaldi continued fighting and was attacked near Luino on the eastern shore of Lake Maggiore by 700 Croats under Major Anton von Molinary. The Croats were defeated and withdrew, but days later a larger force was sent against Garibaldi at **Morazzone** (15 August 1848).

Lukouchiao ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Marco Polo Bridge**

Lüleburgaz ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Turks under Abdullah Pasha withdrawing south days after defeat at **Kirk Kilissa**, tried to hold a line between Lüleburgaz and Bunahissar against General Radko Dimitriev's Bulgarians. A massive action—claimed to have decided Turkey's fate in Europe—saw the Turks crushed by artillery fire. They then fled to the defensive line outside Constantinople at **Chataldja** (28 October–3 November 1912).

Lumphanan ❙ 1057 ❙ Scottish War of Succession

Despite defeat at **Dunsinane** (July 1054), the usurper King Macbeth of Scotland retained power in the north and held out against Malcolm Canmore, son of the murdered Duncan I. Aided by Macduff, Thane of Fife, Malcolm defeated and killed Macbeth at Lumphanan, near Alford in Aberdeenshire. He became King in 1058 after victory over Macbeth's stepson at **Essie** (15 August 1057).

Luncarty ❙ 980 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

Forced to wage continuous war against the Saxons of Northumberland and Viking raiders from the north, Kenneth II of Scotland secured a decisive victory against Danes, who had landed on the Tay, northwest of Perth. In one of their worst defeats, the Danish Vikings were utterly routed at Luncarty and their ships were sunk at the mouth of the Tay (trad date 980).

Lund ❙ 1676 ❙ Scania War

When Denmark sided with the Netherlands against France and her ally Sweden, Charles XI of Sweden invaded Danish territory, despite heavy Swedish losses at sea. Charles and General Simon Grundel Baron of Helmfelt attacked the Danes at Lund, near Horsens, where King Christian V of Denmark suffered a terrible defeat. He reputedly lost almost half his army (3 December 1676).

Lundy's Lane ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American Generals Jacob Brown and Winfield Scott, marching north along the Canadian shore of the Niagara River after victory at **Chippewa** (5 July), were met at Lundy's Lane near Niagara Falls by Generals Sir Gordon Drummond and Sir Phineas Riall. After a confused and bloody action, and short of water and ammunition, Brown and Scott both withdrew wounded to **Fort Erie** (25 July 1814).

Luneberg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Following Prussia's defection from his alliance, Napoleon Bonaparte marched into Germany and

General Charles Morand crossed the Weser to occupy Luneberg, southeast of **Hamburg**, where he was heavily repulsed by Generals Wilhelm Dornberg and Alexander Tchernitcheff. Next day Marshal Louis Davout's French army appeared and the Allies were forced to withdraw (1 April 1813).

Lunga Point ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Tassafaronga**

Lung-ling ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Longling**

Lungtan ❙ 1927 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Longtan, China**

Luoyang ❙ 311 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

As civil war wracked northern China, the Xiongnu leader Liu Yuan proclaimed himself King of Han and threatened the Jin Imperial capital at Luoyang. When he died (310), his son Liu Cong and Jie leader Shi Le stormed Luoyang and destroyed much of the city, virtually ending Jin rule in northern China. Emperor Huai was captured and later executed and the Jin capital moved to **Chang'an**.

Luoyang ❙ 328 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

With the end of the Jin Dynasty in northern China at **Luoyang** (311) and **Chang'an** (316), Xiongnu leader Liu Yao and his Jie ally Shi Le fell out and established rival kingdoms. Liu Yao of Former Zhao seized Luoyang, then faced a massive counter-attack by Shi Le. Outside the city, Liu was defeated and captured. Shi Le's Kingdom of Later Zhao effectively came to rule most of northern China.

Luoyang ❙ 620–621 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

After securing northwest China at **Qianshuiyuan** (618), Li Shimin, son of Emperor Gaozu, turned east against the Sui loyalist Wang Shichong at Luoyang, who was defeated outside the city, then fell back under siege. When a Xia relief army under Dou Jiande was defeated at **Hulao** (28 May), Wang surrendered Luoyang and the Tang had eliminated their last major rival (September 620–4 June 621).

Luoyang ❙ 755 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

Military Governor An Lushan led a revolt in China's northern provinces, where he captured modern Kaifeng then advanced on the Eastern capital at Luoyang. Tang commander Feng Chang Qing fought boldly to halt the rebels, but was heavily defeated and Luoyang was taken by storm. An Lushan then declared himself Emperor and the Tang fell back to defend **Tongguan** (December 755).

Luoyang ❙ 762 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

After victory over an Imperial army at **Xiangzhou** (758), Shi Siming overthrew rebel leader An Qingxu and retook Luoyang (759) before he was murdered in 761 by his son Shi Chaoyi. Following three years of military deadlock, new Tang Emperor Daizong launched a fresh offensive. In battle outside Luoyang, Shi Chaoyi was decisively defeated, virtually ending the rebellion (November 762).

Luoyang ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As Wuhan Nationalist Tang Shengzhi advanced north into Henan through **Zhumadian** and **Linying**, his rival Feng Yuxiang converged from the west against Northern General Zhang Zhigong. Feng stormed Luoyang after heavy fighting, then easily took Zhengzhou and Kaifeng. He soon abandoned the Wuhan clique to support Chiang Kai-shek (10–28 May 1927).

Luoyang ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

On the offensive in northern China, Communist General Chen Geng seized Luoyang in Henan on the strategic Longhai Railway, but six days later was driven out by a Nationalist counter-attack. After further heavy fighting, Chen retook Luoyang and entered Shanxi to capture Linfen (17 May). He then led his army

southeast to join the major offensive against **Kaifeng** in June (12 March–7 April 1948).

Lupia ❙ 11 BC ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars
See **Lippe**

Lupstein ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War
See **Zabern**

Lüshun ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Port Arthur**

Lüshun ❙ 1904–1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War
See **Port Arthur**

Lutnyia ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)
See **Leuthen**

Lutsk ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

In support of Germany's **Triple Offensive**, Austrian Franz Conrad von Hotzendorf launched the Black and Yellow Offensive into the Ukraine and seized Lutsk. When General Aleksei Brusilov counter-attacked and retook the city Germany had to send reinforcements. Brusilov withdrew from Lutsk, though the campaign had cost Conrad 300,000 men (31 August–28 September 1915).

Lutsk ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As part of the stunning **Brusilov Offensive** on the Eastern Front, Russian General Aleksei Kaledin led a major attack south of the Pripet Marshes around Lutsk. The Austrian Fourth Army of Archduke Josef Ferdinand was badly defeated and Lutsk was taken along with up to 40,000 prisoners. However, the offensive later stalled further north around **Kovel** and **Brzezany** (4–6 June 1916).

Lutter am Barenberg ❙ 1626 ❙ Thirty Years War (Saxon-Danish War)

Christian IV of Denmark intervened in Germany and marched south from Brunswick. After his ally Count Ernst von Mansfeld was defeated at **Dessau** (26 April), Christian withdrew in the face of a massive Catholic army under Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly. Christian tried to make a stand at Lutter, on the Barenberg near Wolfenbüttel, but he was routed and had to abandon Brunswick (27 August 1626).

Lutterberg ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Counter-attacking across the Rhine through Hesse, French Duke Charles of Soubise secured victory at **Sandershausen**, northeast of Kassel (23 July) and was later attacked at nearby Lutterberg by a Prussian-British force under General Christoph Ludwig von Oberg. Soubise won a decisive victory, but failed to follow up and was eventually replaced by Marquis Louis de Contades (10 October 1758).

Lutterberg ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

A month after defeat in Hesse at **Wilhelmstahl**, French Marshals Charles Soubise and Louis d'Estrées fell back on the Fulda, northeast of Kassel, with the right wing around Lutterberg held by Prince Franz Xavier of Saxony. Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick attacked and routed the Saxons, forcing the French army to continue withdrawing through **Amoneburg** to the Rhine (23 July 1762).

Lutzelburg ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)
See **Lutterberg**

Lützen ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Imperial commander Albrecht von Wallenstein checked Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden at **Furth**, then advanced into Saxony where he faced a Swedish counter-offensive southwest of Leipzig, at Lützen, where the Swedish King and Catholic leader Gottfreid zu Pappenheim were killed. Bernard of Saxe-Weimar secured Protestant victory and Wallenstein withdrew into Bohemia (16 November 1632).

Lützen ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Napoleon Bonaparte followed Prussia's defection from his alliance by marching into Germany, where he captured Leipzig before meeting General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians and Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein's Russians near Lützen at Gross-Gorschen. Both sides suffered heavy losses before the outnumbered Allies were forced back across the Elbe. Bonaparte then occupied Dresden (2 May 1813).

Luxembourg ❙ 1684 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

A brief renewal of war between Louis XIV and the Spanish Netherlands saw France seize Coutrai then lay siege to Luxembourg. Supported by the great siege-master Marshal Sebastien Vauban, French Marshal Francois de Crequi forced Luxembourg to surrender. In the peace which followed it was retained by France (April–6 June 1684).

Luxembourg ❙ 1794–1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As he drove the Allies from the left bank of the Rhine, French General Charles Pichegru besieged the stubborn fortress of Luxembourg, defended by Austrian Baron Blasius von Bender. The starving city surrendered to General Jacques-Maurice Hatry after eight months and Pichegru then joined General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan to cross into Germany (21 November 1794–25 June 1795).

Luzhou ❙ 1853–1854 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

As the Taiping campaigned west from **Nanjing** into Anhui, commander Shi Dakai sent Hu Yihuang west against Luzhou (modern Hefei) recently reinforced by Imperial Governor Zhiang Zhongyuan. Despite a brilliant defence, the city was taken by storm with Zhiang killed, followed by a terrible massacre. It was held by the rebels until November 1855 (12 December 1853–15 January 1854).

Luzon ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Philippines**

Luzon ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Two weeks after seizing **Leyte** in the **Philippines**, General Walter Krueger moved north to Luzon, where over 200,000 Americans eventually landed to secure **Manila**, **Bataan** and **Corregidor**. Fierce fight on Luzon cost 8,000 Americans killed and perhaps 190,000 Japanese, but General Tomoyuki Yamashita held out with 50,000 men until the war ended (9 January–4 July 1945).

Luzzara ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

After losing cavalry at **Santa Vittoria** (26 July), Imperial commander Prince Eugène of Savoy raised his siege of Mantua and marched south to attack Louis Duke de Vendôme outside Imperial-held Luzzara. Though the French and Spanish were driven from their trenches with heavier losses, Eugène's Austrians withdrew. A stalemate ensued in Lombardy until **Cassano** in 1705 (15 August 1702).

Luzarra ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

See **Guastalla**

Lvov ❙ 1655 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Having checked a Polish invasion at **Okhmatov**, the Cossack Bogdan Chmielnicki and Russian Vasili Buturlin besieged Lvov. When Stanislas Potocki's relief force was driven off by Grigori Romodanovsky at Slonihodrek, Lublin fell (20 October). The siege was lifted when a Crimean-Tatar army intervened and the Russians withdrew through **Ozernoe** (September–October 1655).

Lvov ❙ 1675 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

See **Zloczow**

Lvov ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Lemberg**

Lvov ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Kerensky Offensive**

Lvov ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

The final great offensive in the Ukraine saw Marshal Ivan Konev launch 850,000 men on a broad front towards Lvov. Eight German divisions were annihilated northeast around Brody and, after a massive flanking attack west towards Sandomierz, General Josef Harpe was forced to evacuate Lvov. The operation cost severe German losses and opened the way to **Warsaw** (13–27 July 1944).

Lycia ❙ 654 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Mount Phoenix**

Lycus ❙ 66 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

Despite defeat at **Tigranocerta** and **Artaxata** for Tigranes of Armenia, his father-in-law Mithridates VI of Pontus regained part of his kingdom at Zela and was attacked on the Lycus (Kelkit) in Armenia by new Roman commander Gnaeus Pompey. Mithridates was routed and Tigranes sued for peace. Mithridates later killed himself and Pompey built the city of Nicopolis to mark his victory.

Lydda-Ramleh ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

At the start of the so-called Ten Days Offensive, Palmach forces under Ygal Allon launched a large-scale assault southeast of Tel Aviv against Lydda (Lod) and Ramleh. Heavy fighting secured Lydda and its important airport and nearby Ramleh quickly surrendered. However, further along the Jerusalem road at **Latrun**, the Israelis were halted with costly losses (9–12 July 1948).

Lyesna ❙ 1708 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Lesnaya**

Lyman's Wagon Train ❙ 1874 ❙ Red River Indian War

As Captain Wyllys Lyman escorted a wagon train to re-supply Colonel Nelson A. Miles in western Oklahoma, he was besieged for five days just north of the Washita River by 400 Kiowas under Lone Wolf, Satanta and others. An approaching patrol was repulsed at **Buffalo Wallow**, but Lyman was eventually relieved by Major William R. Price from Fort Union, New Mexico (9–14 September 1874).

Lyme ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

When Prince Maurice and 6,000 Royalists besieged Lyme in Dorsetshire, they were repulsed by Colonel Robert Blake and fewer than 1,000 men. The town came to symbolise Parliamentary resistance in the west and, after Robert Rich Earl of Warwick brought supplies by sea (23 May), Blake held out until Sir Thomas Fairfax approached. Maurice then had to withdraw (20 April–15 June 1644).

Lynchburg ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General David Hunter advancing south along Virginia's Shenandoah Valley from victory at **Piedmont**, approached the key railway junction at Lynchburg, where he was met by new Confederate reinforcements under General Jubal A. Early. Unexpectedly outnumbered, Hunter was chased into West Virginia and Early invaded Maryland for victory at **Monocacy** (17–18 June 1864).

Lynn Haven Bay ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Chesapeake Capes (2nd)**

Lyons ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Faced by a Royalist insurrection in Lyons, the Convention sent General Francois Kellerman against the garrison of General Louis-Francois Précy. Lyons fell after a costly siege and Kellerman returned to the war, leaving General Francois Doppet and the Jacobins to exact a terrible revenge. They demolished much of the city

and executed thousands of civilians (8 August–10 October 1793).

Lys ▌ 1918 ▌ World War I (Western Front)

German commander Erich von Ludendorff smashed the Allies on the **Somme**, then launched his second offensive south of Ypres, where Generals Friedrich von Arnim and Ferdinand von Quast attacked General Sir Herbert Plumer on the Lys. The Germans advanced ten miles and retook Messines before stalling at **Kemmel**. Ludendorff then turned south to the **Aisne** (9–29 April 1918).

M

Maan ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Arab forces under Prince Feisal and Jafaar Pasha advanced northeast from **Aqaba** and, aided by British armoured cars, attacked Maan on the Hejaz Railway south of the Dead Sea. The Turkish garrison held out under siege and were heavily reinforced from **Amman**. Amid the final offensives of the war, some defenders fled north and the town fell to the Arabs (17 April–23 September 1918).

Maarat an-Numan ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

In preparation for the main Crusader advance towards **Jerusalem**, Bohemund of Taranto and Raymond of Toulouse marched southeast from **Antioch** to attack the fortified town of Maarat an-Numan. The town fell by bloody assault after a frustrating two-week siege and most of the population were massacred or sold into slavery (27 November–12 December 1098).

Maastricht ❙ 1579 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

A fresh offensive in the northern Netherlands saw Spanish Viceroy Alexander Farnese attack Maastricht, defended by soldiers and militia under Melchior van Schwartzenburg. After a hard-fought siege, with costly mining and counter-mining, the city fell by storm, followed by a terrible massacre. William of Orange was blamed for failing to relieve the city (12 March–29 June 1579).

Maastricht ❙ 1632 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Frederick Henry of Orange secured the south at **Hertogenbosch** in 1629 then took a large force, including English, Scots and French, east against Maastricht, held by Willem Bette Baron van Lede. Spanish under Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba, reinforced by Imperial General Gottfried zu Pappenheim, were repulsed (18 August) before the fortress capitulated (10 June–31 August 1632).

Maastricht ❙ 1673 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

During the French campaign in the Dutch Republic, King Louis XIV himself led a large army against the city of Maastricht, defended by General Jacques de Fariaux Vicomte de Maulde. Brilliant tunnelling operations by the master of siege warfare, Marshal Sebastien Vauban, took only 12 days to undermine the city's defensive walls and Maastricht quickly capitulated (13–30 June 1673).

Maastricht ❙ 1748 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Having captured the Dutch fortress at **Bergen-op-Zoom** (September 1747) after victory at **Lauffeld**, French Marshal Maurice de Saxe marched against nearby Maastricht on the Meuse. Following a half-hearted winter siege, Saxe gathered his forces in spring and took the city by assault. The campaign then became stalemated as negotiations brought the war to an end (7 May 1748).

Maaten-as-Sarra ❙ 1987 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

With Libyan invaders routed in northern Chad at **Ouadi Doum**, 2,000 Chadians in armed Toyota pickups made a lighting raid on the military base at Maaten-as-Sarra, 60 miles inside Libya. Chad claimed to have killed 1,700 Libyans and destroyed 26 aircraft and 70 tanks before withdrawing across the border with just 65 killed. Libya quickly sued for peace to end the war (5–6 September 1987).

Macalo ❙ 1427 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

See **Maclodio**

Macassar ❙ 1660 ❙ Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Dutch Commander Joan van Dam and a fleet of over 30 ships attacked Macassar, in eastern Indonesia's Celebes, where he destroyed six Portuguese vessels in the harbour and seized Fort Panakkukan. Sultan Hasanuddin had to accept peace, but when a wrecked Dutch ship was plundered in 1665 and an investigating official was killed, the Dutch sent a fresh expedition (June 1660).

Macassar ❙ 1667–1668 ❙ Dutch Wars in the East Indies

Determined to recapture Macassar, in the southwest Celebes, Dutch Admiral Cornelius Speelman attacked with 21 ships and defeated the Makasarese fleet off Butong. At the end of a bloody land campaign, supported by Prince Palakka of Bone, Speelman imposed Dutch sovereignty. When Sultan Hasanuddin resumed fighting the following year, he was defeated again and was finally deposed.

Macassar Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

A Japanese invasion force anchored off the burning oil port of Balikpapan in Borneo was surprised at night by four American destroyers under Admiral William A. Glassford, which sank a torpedo boat and four heavily loaded troopships before withdrawing without serious damage. Despite the American success however, the invasion of Borneo proceeded on schedule (23–24 January 1942).

Machias ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When a British schooner and two sloops entered Machias Bay, in eastern Maine, they were pursued by American volunteers under Jeremiah O'Brien, who captured the schooner *Margaretta* and the sloop *Unity*. This first naval action of the war became known as the "Lexington of the Sea." O'Brien later operated *Margaretta* as the renamed privateer *Machias Liberty* (11–12 June 1775).

Machiwara ❙ 1560 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Former Regent Bairam Khan rebelled against the young Mughal Emperor Akbar and marched to the northern Punjab, where he was met by a large army under the loyal Governor Atjah Khan. After a heavy defeat at Machiwara near Jullundur, Bairam Khan fled to Tilwara on the Sutlej. He was later forgiven by Akbar, who sent him to Mecca, where he was killed by an Afghan assassin.

Maciejowice ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

With Russian Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov advancing from the Ukraine, Polish commander Tadeusz Kosciuszko marched from **Warsaw** against General Ivan Fersen before the two Russian armies could join. On the Vistula at Maciejowice, 40 miles southeast of Warsaw, Kosciuszko was routed and taken prisoner and the spirit went out of the rising (10 October 1794).

Mackinac ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Michilimackinac**

Maclodio ❙ 1427 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Three months after taking **Brescia** and defeating the Milanese at **Casa-al-Secco**, Venetian Captain-General Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola lured his enemy into battle at Maclodio,

between Brescia and Crema. Making clever use of swampy terrain, Carmagnola routed the Milanese and took thousands of prisoners, including field commander Carlo Malatesta (11 October 1427).

Macon ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Fort Macon**

Macta ❙ 1835 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

Following the capture of **Algiers**, France faced continued resistance in western Algeria by the Arab warrior Abd-el-Kader, who had his capital at Mascara. Campaigning south from Oran, General Camille Trézel was repulsed by Kader at Moulay Ishmael and lost heavily two days later near Macta, prompting Paris to send reinforcements for final victory in November at **Mascara** (26 & 28 June 1835).

Mactan ❙ 1521 ❙ Philippines Expedition

Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan and his Spanish men-at-arms reached the distant islands later known as the Philippines where they joined Rajah Humabon of Cebu against his rival Lapu-Lapu, ruler of the nearby island of Mactan. In a sharp fight on the beach at Mactan, the Spanish and their allies were repulsed and Magellan was killed (27 April 1521).

Madagascar ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Indian Ocean)

Threatened by possible Japanese use of the Vichy French naval base in Madagascar at Diégo Suarez, General Robert Sturges and Admiral Neville Syfret took a large amphibious force and seized the port, with about 100 British and 200 French killed. Later landings by General Sir William Platt secured the island and Governor Armand Annet surrendered (5–7 May & 10 September–5 November 1942).

Madain ❙ 637 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Following the great Muslim victory at **Qadisiyya** (636), Arab Governor Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas sent his commander Zohra against the Sassanian Persian winter capital at Madain, the complex of cities around Ctesiphon on the Tigris 20 miles south of Baghdad. The Persians withdrew after a two-month siege, abandoning massive booty. Within months they were beaten to the northeast at **Jalula** (March 637).

Madanpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose marched north from **Sagar** towards the rebel stronghold at Jhansi and faced well-defended passes onto the upper Plateau. In a hard-fought action, he stormed the pass at Madanpur, held by the Rajah of Shahgarh, then captured nearby Madanpur town. Rebel forces in nearby passes at Malthon and Narhat then had to withdraw as Rose continued towards **Jhansi** (4 March 1858).

Madeira ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

In battle in the eastern Atlantic off Madeira, the American frigate *United States* (Captain Stephen Decatur) defeated and captured the outgunned British frigate *Macedonian* (Captain John Carden). The badly damaged British ship was taken into American service and Decatur went on to become one of his country's greatest naval heroes (25 October 1812).

Madeira ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812

Unaware that peace was signed in Europe, the large American frigate *Constitution* (Captain Charles Stewart) left Boston for the Atlantic and near Madeira, met the British frigate *Cyane* (Captain Gordon Falcon) and the sloop *Levant* (Captain the Hon. George Douglas). The heavily outgunned British ships attacked bravely before both were captured and taken as prizes (20 February 1815).

Maderno ❙ 1439 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Determined to attack Milan, Venetian forces under Niccolo Sorbolo and Francesco Sforza dragged their ships overland from the Adige to Lake Garda, but were defeated off Maderno by Milanese commander Niccolo Piccinino. However, when Piccinino later narrowly escaped

capture, Sforza retook Verona and Venice secured the lake. Piccinino lost the following June at **Anghiari** (29 September 1439).

Madoera Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

An Allied force under Dutch Admiral Karel Doorman sailing to intercept a convoy heading for Macassar was attacked by Japanese bombers in the Strait between Java and Madoera Island. The ships dispersed to fight back, but the US cruiser *Marblehead* was severely damaged and limped back home. Doorman withdrew and a similar interception failed ten days later off **Palembang** (4 February 1942).

Madonna del Olmo ❙ 1744 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia marched to relieve the Franco-Spanish siege of **Cuneo**, west of Turin, and reached as far as Madonna del Olmo on the outskirts of the town, where he was heavily repulsed by Louis-Francois de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, with the Infante Philip of Spain. The siege continued until casualties and losses to disease forced Conti to withdraw (30 September 1744).

Madras (1st) ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

French Admiral Bertrand Mahé de la Bourdonnais repulsed the British off **Negapatam** in southeastern India in June, then besieged Governor Nicholas Morse at the British base at Madras. After a week—with no French and only six British casualties—Madras and Fort St George surrendered. They were returned to Britain after peace in Europe in 1749 ended the war (14–21 September 1746).

Madras (2nd) ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

See **St Thomé**

Madras ❙ 1758–1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

After a failed siege of **Tanjore** in August, French Governor General Comte Thomas Lally attacked Madras, on the southeast coast, defended by about 4,000 British and Indian troops under Major Stringer Lawrence. Lally captured part of the city, though Fort St George held out for two months until Admiral Sir George Pocock arrived and Lally had to withdraw (13 December 1758–17 February 1759).

Madras ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Sadras**

Madrid (1st) ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

When troops in Madrid rose against the Popular Front government, about 2,000 soldiers and 500 civilians held out at the Montana Barracks under Colonel Moisés Serra and later, General Joaquín Fanjul. After artillery bombardment, the barracks were stormed with several hundred killed, including Serra and Fanjul (who was executed). A subsequent Nationalist assault failed (18–19 July 1936).

Madrid (2nd) ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Nationalist commander Francisco Franco sent Generals José Varela and Juan Yagüe on a bloody assault against Madrid, where General José Miaja led a brave defence, aided by International Brigades. The Nationalists withdrew with very costly losses, then tightened the siege at **Corunna Road**, **Jarama** and **Guadalajara**. Madrid held out until the end of the war (8–23 November 1936).

Madura ❙ 862 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Following the defeat of Srimara of Pandya by Pallava at the **Arisil** (860), Sena II of Ceylon, who supported rebel Prince Varaguna of Pandya, sent an army under general Kutthaka, who besieged the Pandyan capital, Madura. After fierce fighting, Madura was taken and sacked and Srimara died of wounds. His son, who took the throne as Varaguna II, was in turn killed in 880 at **Sripurambiyan**.

Maeredun ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

See **Merton**

Mafeking ❙ 1899–1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As the war began, Colonel Robert Baden-Powell in Mafeking was besieged by General Piet Cronjé (and later General Jacobus "Koos" Snyman), while other Boers struck further south at **Kimberley**. The garrison of under 1,000 held out for 217 days, fighting off an assault at **Stadt**, until relieved by General Bryan Mahon. The siege entered Victorian heroic legend (13 October 1899–20 May 1900).

Magagua ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

A few days after American defeat at **Brownstown**, forces under American Colonel James Miller made a further attempt to escort supplies to **Detroit**, on Lake St Clair. On the United States side of the Detroit River at Magagua, they were driven off by a British-Indian force under Captain Adam Muir and the Americans failed to break the British blockade of Detroit (9 August 1812).

Magango ❙ 1840 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

See **Maqonqo**

Magdala ❙ 1868 ❙ British Expedition to Ethiopia

General Sir Robert Napier led a punitive expedition against Emperor Theodore (Tewodros) of Ethiopia and his Anglo-Indian army marched 400 miles inland from the Red Sea. Three days after defeating the Ethiopian army at **Arogi**, they bombarded and stormed the Emperor's mountain fortress at Magdala. Theodore killed himself and Napier released the Emperor's British captives (13 April 1868).

Magdeburg ❙ 1630–1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

On campaign in northern Germany against Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, General Gottfried zu Pappenheim besieged Magdeburg, held by Swedes under Dietrich von Falkenburg. Reinforced by Imperial commander Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly, Pappenheim stormed the city, which then suffered a notorious orgy of destruction, with over 25,000 citizens killed (November 1630–20 May 1631).

Magdeburg ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As the Prussian army retreated north across Germany after the twin defeats at **Jena** and **Auerstadt**, the powerful Elbe fortress of Magdeburg resisted the tide of defeat. General Franz Kasimir von Kleist and 25,000 men held out against Marshal Michel Ney for six weeks before the city finally surrendered and the garrison went into captivity (20 October–11 November 1806).

Magdhaba ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Having blunted a Turkish advance into Egypt at **Romani** (5 August), General Charles Dobell crossed the Sinai to seize El Arish, then sent General Harry Chauvel against nearby Magdhaba with Australian and New Zealand cavalry and an Imperial Camel Corps. Heavy fighting forced the Turkish redoubt to surrender, leaving the only Turks remaining in Sinai at **Rafa** (23 December 1916).

Magenta ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Napoleon III of France intervened in northern Italy to support King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont against Austria and Marshal Marie MacMahon led a powerful force against Austrian General Count Franz Gyulai at Magenta, 15 miles west of Milan. Gyulai withdrew after a mismanaged battle with costly losses on both sides and the Allies marched into Milan (4 June 1859).

Magersfontein ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Northwest of the British defeat at **Stormberg**, General Lord Paul Methuen attempted a frontal assault on General Piet Cronjé well entrenched at Magersfontein, near **Kimberley**. In the second disaster of "Black Week," Methuen was driven off with over 800 casualties (including

General Andrew Wauchope killed). Britain was soon defeated again at **Colenso** (10–11 December 1899).

Magnano ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Amid renewed fighting in northern Italy, Austrian General Paul Kray defeated the French army under General Barthélemy Schérer around **Verona**, then again to the south at Magnano. Schérer was driven back to the Adda, where he yielded command to General Jean Victor Moreau. However, the new French commander was unable to prevent a further defeat at **Cassano** (5 April 1799).

Magnesia ❙ 190 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

Soon after victory at **Myonnesus**, General Lucius Cornelius Scipio and his brother Scipio Africanus invaded Asia Minor and were joined by Eumenes II of Pergamum against Antiochus III of Syria. The decisive action at Magnesia Manisa, near Ismir, saw the larger Seleucid army routed after its elephants stampeded. The Romans then required Antiochus to abandon Asia Minor (December 190 BC).

Magruntein ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Rafa**

Maguilla ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Llera**

Maharajpur, Gwalior ❙ 1843 ❙ British-Gwalior War

During a disputed succession of the Maharaja of Gwalior in central India, Governor General Edward Lord Ellenborough sent a large force under General Sir Hugh Gough. In battle south of Gwalior at Maharajpur, near Lashkar, Gough inflicted a terrible defeat on Maratha General Bhagerat Rao Scindhia. Another defeat the same day at **Panniar** brought the war to an end (29 December 1843).

Maharajpur, Uttar Pradesh ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Cawnpore (2nd)**

Mahdiyya ❙ 1550 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

On a fresh offensive in North Africa, Emperor Charles V sent forces to recapture (al-)Madhiyya, south of Tunis, which had been lost to Ottoman Corsair Admiral Turgut Reis (Dragut). Venetian Admiral Andrea Doria retook the city by a brilliant assault, but it became untenable after the fall of **Tripoli** in 1551. Its fortifications were then destroyed and abandoned (8 September 1550).

Mahenge ❙ 1905 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

During the most serious rising in German East Africa, about 4,000 Maji Maji rebels of the Mbunga and Pogoro attacked Mahenge (in modern Tanzania), defended by Captain L. L. von Hassel and 60 Askaris. After an initial failed assault, the rebels besieged Mahenge. Captain Ernst Nigmann then counter-attacked at **Namabengo** (30 August–23 September 1905).

Mahidpur ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Mehidpur**

Mahiwa ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

A month after defeat at **Tabora** in German East Africa, German forces withdrew southeast where they were attacked inland of Lindi at Mahiwa. A frontal assault cost South African General Gordon Beves shocking losses and Colonel Paul Lettow-Vorbeck claimed the victory. However, his own losses could not be replaced and he withdrew south into Portuguese Mozambique (17–18 October 1916).

Mahoetai ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

General Thomas Pratt assumed command in New Plymouth after the rout at **Puketakauere** and led 900 Regulars and two companies of

militia to meet the hostile Ngati Haua west of Waitara. Pratt routed an advance party of about 150 in fierce fighting at Mahoetai, but did not achieve strategic victory until he completed a hard campaign in early 1861 on the Waitara River at **Te Arei** (6 November 1860).

Mahsama ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

See **Kassassin**

Mahungwe ❙ 1684 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

Changmire Dombo seized the Kingdom of Butua on the Zimbabwe Plateau, then met a Portuguese force at Mahungwe. A fine victory of hand weapons over muskets forced the Portuguese off the Plateau and Changmire later seized Dambarare and Macequece. However, his death in 1694 allowed the Portuguese to remain on the lower Zambezi. The Changmire Dynasty built the Rozwi Empire.

Maicanesti ❙ 1789 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

See **Rimnik**

Mai Ceu ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

See **Maychew**

Maida ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

When French Marshal André Masséna and General Jean-Louis Reynier invaded the Kingdom of Naples, Britain sent an expedition from Sicily to Calabaria under General Sir John Stuart, who heavily defeated Reynier at San Pietro di Maida, near Catanzaro. Stuart then captured Scylla Castle, but the expedition was not followed up and he withdrew back to Siciliy (4 July 1806).

Maidan ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

British General William Nott advanced from Kandahar in southern Afghanistan towards Kabul against Akbar Khan, son of deposed Amir Dost Muhammad and defeated Afghan General Shems-ud-Din at **Ghoaine** (30 August). Nott met him again with 12,000 men outside Kabul at Maidan (modern Maydan Shah) and inflicted another heavy loss. He entered Kabul three days later (14 September 1842).

Maidstone ❙ 1648 ❙ British Civil Wars

With war virtually over, Royalist rebels in Kent seized Rochester, Deptford and Dartford, and George Goring Earl of Norwich (father of Royalist Commander George Lord Goring) was elected leader. However, at Maidstone the disorderly rising was routed by disciplined Puritans under Sir Thomas Fairfax. Norwich then took his few Cavalier regulars to defend **Colchester** (1 June 1648).

Maine ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

In a notoriously contentious incident, the American warship *Maine* blew up in Havana Harbour, Cuba, killing 260 crew. While America blamed a Spanish mine and Spain blamed an explosion of coal gas, the incident triggered a war, which immortalised the slogan "Remember the Maine" and eventually gave the United States Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam (15 February 1898).

Mainpuri ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

On campaign east of Aligarh, Colonel Thomas Seaton defeated rebels at **Kasganj** and **Patiala**, then gathered his convoy and marched against new forces under Tej Singh, self-proclaimed Rajah of Mainpuri. The rebels fled with 250 killed after a brief action about a mile west of Mainpuri. Seaton established his camp in the town, clearing the road to **Fategarh** (27 December 1857).

Mainz ❙ 1635 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

French under Louis de Nogaret (Cardinal de la Valette) and Bernard of Saxe-Weimar advanced to the Rhine to relieve Mainz, where they defeated Imperial commander Count Matthias Gallas and raised the siege. With insufficient food however, the French had to destroy their stores and retreat across the mountains towards Lorraine, fighting off an Imperial attack at **Boulay** (July–8 August 1635).

Mainz ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While fighting in the Rhine Valley, French General Adam Philippe Custine learned that the garrison of the fortified city of Mainz was weak and believed there was a strong pro-French group in the city. He immediately besieged and captured Mainz after just three days. The city was eventually recovered by the Prussians in mid-1793 after a four-month siege (19–21 October 1792).

Mainz ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

One year after the French captured Mainz, the key Rhine city was besieged by a large Allied force under Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick. After a courageous defence, led by General Francois-Ignace d'Oyse, the garrison were released after agreeing not to take arms against any foreign army. Many later supported the Republic against the Vendée Rebellion (6 April–23 July 1793).

Mainz ❙ 1794–1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As French forces campaigned on the Rhine, General Jean-Baptiste Kléber commenced a fresh siege of Mainz, later continued by General Charles Pichegru. Almost a year after, following French defeat at **Höchst**, Austrian Field Marshal Charles von Clerfayt advanced to the Rhine, where he defeated Pichegru at Mainz and the siege was lifted (14 December 1794–29 October 1795).

Maiozamalcha ❙ 363 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

Emperor Julian advanced down the Euphrates against Sassanian Shah Shapur II of Persia, where he razed **Pirisabora**, then moved along the strategic canal to the Tigris against the powerful fortress city of Maiozamalcha, the last major defence before the capital. After a brutal siege, the Romans stormed the city, which was pillaged and destroyed, then advanced on **Ctesiphon** (10–13 May 363).

Maipú ❙ 1818 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Resolved to restore Spanish authority after defeat at **Chacabuco** (February 1817), General Manuel Osorio and 6,000 men won at **Cancha Rayada**, then met 9,000 Patriots under General José de San Martin south of Santiago at the Maipú River. The Royalists were crushed, with 1,000 killed and over 2,000 captured. Osorio withdrew to Peru and Chilean independence was secured (5 April 1818).

Maisalun ❙ 1920 ❙ French Occupation of Syria

Prince Faisal of Hijaz had helped Britain drive the Turks out of **Damascus** (October 1918) and was declared King of Greater Syria (March 1920). However, the League of Nations had granted France a mandate over Syria and fighting broke out. The Arabs were defeated at Maisalun and the French occupied Damascus. Faisal fled to Iraq, where the British made him King (24 July 1920).

Maiwand ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

When Britain proclaimed Abdur Rahman Amir of Afghanistan, his cousin Ayub Khan, brother of former Amir Yakub Khan, appeared from Herat to claim the throne and marched on Kandahar. General George Burrows was sent to meet him with a small British force, which was routed at Maiwand with over 1,000 men lost. The survivors fled east and were besieged at **Kandahar** (27 July 1880).

Maizières ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Bellevue**

Majadahonda ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington marched on Madrid after his great victory at **Salamanca** (22 July), Anglo-Portuguese advance units under General Sir Benjamin D'Urban were attacked by French cavalry at Majadahonda, northwest of the capital. They suffered unexpected casualties until Wellington's main force

drove off the attack. He entered Madrid next day (11 August 1812).

Majalahonda ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
See **Majadahonda**

Majorca ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War
Majorca easily fell to Nationalist forces under General Manuel Goded (19 July), but Catalan Captain Alberto Bayo recaptured Ibiza (9 August) then landed to recover Majorca. With Nationalist resistance under Colonel Louis García Ruiz much stronger, a counter-attack forced Bayo to withdraw. Ibiza was also retaken and Majorca became a key air and naval base (16 August–3 September 1936).

Majuba Hill ❙ 1881 ❙ 1st Anglo-Boer War
After defeat at **Laing's Nek** and **Ingogo**, General Sir George Colley and about 600 men attempted to hold strategic Majuba Hill, south of Volksrust. A brilliant victory saw Boer General Petrus Joubert storm the hill and the British fled with 91 killed (including Colley), 134 wounded and 59 captured. War quickly ended with British recognition of independent Transvaal (27 February 1881).

Makale ❙ 1895–1896 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War
Buoyed by victory at **Amba Alagi**, Ethiopian commander Ras Makonnen advanced north to besiege the Italian invaders at Makale, heroically defended by a small garrison under Major Guiseppe Galliano. The Italians repulsed many heavy assaults, inflicting costly losses, but were starved into capitulation then permitted to withdraw northwest to **Adowa** (7 December 1895–20 January 1896).

Makaretu ❙ 1868 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War
The Hauhau rebel Te Kooti ravaged **Matawhero** then withdrew to the hills inland from Poverty Bay, pursued by militia under Lieutenants George Preece and Frederick Gascoigne with Maori allies under Ropata Wahawaka. Brought to action at Makaretu, near the Wharekopae Stream, Te Kooti lost about 20 killed before escaping wounded southwest to his stockade at **Ngatapa** (3 December 1868).

Makhram ❙ 1875 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia
See **Khokand**

Makin ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
As a diversion before the assault on **Guadalcanal**, Marines under Colonel Evans Carlson landed by two submarines on Makin, in the **Gilbert Islands**, killing about 70 Japanese and destroying the radio station and stores. The raid had little true value, costing 30 American lives and prompting the Japanese to fortify Makin and **Tarawa** before the real attack there a year later (17 August 1942).

Makin ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
After heavy bombardment, Admiral Kelly Turner and General Ralph Smith attacked Makin in the **Gilbert Islands**, well fortified but with only about 500 troops under Lieutenant Seizo Ishikawa. Most of the Japanese were killed for the loss of just over 60 Americans dead, though a further 650 Americans were lost when the escort carrier *Liscombe Bay* was torpedoed offshore (20–23 November 1943).

Makry Plagi ❙ 1264 ❙ 3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War
In the aftermath of Byzantine restoration in **Constantinople** (1261), William of Villehardouin Prince of Achaea recovered from Latin defeat at **Pelagonia** to oppose Emperor Michael VIII. The Emperor's brother Constantine invaded Greece and seized Lacedaemonia. But after repulse at **Prinitza** (1263) he was routed at Markry Plagi (modern Yerani) northeast of Corinth and withdrew.

Makwanpur ❙ 1816 ❙ British-Gurkha War
General Sir David Ochterlony advanced into Nepal after Gurkha surrender in the west at **Malaon** (May 1815) and found his route to Kathmandu blocked at a mountain pass near Makwanpur. Despite heroic defence, the Nepa-

lese army was driven off with heavy losses and the war quickly came to an end. Gurkhas soon became an important element in the British army (27 February 1816).

Malacca ❙ 1511 ❙ Early Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

With Indian **Goa** secured in 1510, Portuguese commander Afonso de Albuquerque sailed with 800 men to attack Malacca in modern Malaysia. Despite an initial repulse, the Portuguese force seized Malacca by storm and Sultan Mahmud and his son Ahmad fled to Pahang. The settlement remained a key Portuguese trading port until it was taken by the Dutch in 1641 (25 July–24 August 1511).

Malacca ❙ 1568 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

After Portugal seized Malacca in 1511, she faced constant attack by neighbouring states, most notably Acheh in northern Sumatra, which first attacked in 1537. In 1568 Sultan Ala al-Din of Acheh assembled a huge fleet, with 15,000 troops and Turkish mercenaries, and besieged Malacca. Aided by Johore, Dom Leonis Pereira drove off the siege, but Achinese attacks continued for many years.

Malacca ❙ 1606 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

A year after Dutch capture of Portuguese **Ambon**, Admiral Cornelius Matalief besieged the fortress port of Malacca, in modern Malaysia, but was finally driven off by Dom Martin Afonso de Castro, with two ships burned. He later returned and defeated Portuguese commander Dom Manuel Mascarenhas, who lost seven ships left to defend the port (30 April–17 August & 22 October 1606).

Malacca ❙ 1640–1641 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Determined to secure Portuguese Malacca (modern Melaka, Malaysia) Dutch Admiral Willmsoon Cartekoe and ships from Johore besieged the powerful fortress, commanded by Governor Manuel de Sousa Coutinho. With no hope of aid from Goa, the city surrendered six months later after a bloody assault, effectively ceding control of the spice trade (June 1640–14 January 1641).

Malaga ❙ 1487 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

Spanish forces under Ferdinand V of Castile and Aragon advancing into Granada captured **Loja** (where they had been defeated five years earlier) and besieged the key city of Malaga. Malaga fell after four months with many residents enslaved or exchanged for Christian prisoners. Ferdinand then moved on towards the Muslim capital at **Granada** (17 April–18 August 1487).

Malaga ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

French Admiral Louis de Bourbon Comte de Toulouse sailing to recover **Gibraltar** was attacked at nearby Malaga by an Anglo-Dutch fleet under Sir George Rooke and Admiral Gerard Callenburgh. Badly damaged and out of ammunition, Rooke withdrew and was later relieved of his command. However, Toulouse also withdrew badly damaged and Gibraltar was secured (13 August 1704).

Malaga ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

In command of a southern offensive in Andalusia, Nationalist commander Gonzalo Queipo de Llano, with General Mario Roatta's Italians, took Marbella (17 January), then advanced on Malaga, defended by Colonel José Villalba. The Republicans abandoned the Mediterranean port after taking heavy casualties and fighting shifted back to the Madrid front at **Jarama** (3–8 February 1937).

Malaghur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Bulandshahr**

Malakand ❙ 1895 ❙ Chitral Campaign

During a disputed succession in the Kashmir Kingdom of Chitral, tribesmen under Sher Afzul and Umra Khan besieged a small British-Sepoy

garrison. A field force of 16,000 men was sent northeast from Peshawar under General Sir Robert Low and 12,000 Chitrali attempting to block the advance at the Malakand Pass were driven out with heavy losses. Low continued on towards **Chitral** (3 April 1895).

Malakand ❙ 1897 ❙ Great Frontier Rising

Two years after British forces secured the Kingdom of **Chitral**, Pathan tribesmen inspired by the Mullah Sadullah besieged the small garrison in the Malakand Pass (Colonel William Meiklejohn) and nearby Chadkara. A relief force under General Sir Bindon Blood drove off the rebels to secure the fortresses and, after action at **Shabkadr**, the campaign was virtually over (26 July–2 August 1897).

Malakov (1st) ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

A poorly co-ordinated assault on the defences of the besieged Black Sea fortress of **Sevastopol** saw French forces under General Amiable Pélissier attack the position to the southeast known as the Malakov, while British troops attacked The **Redan**. The French were driven back with costly losses and, with the British also repulsed, the siege continued (17–18 June 1855).

Malakov (2nd) ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

Three months after costly Anglo-French failure at the Malakov and The **Redan**, guarding besieged **Sevastopol**, French General Pierre Bosquet made a fresh assault, forcing his way into the Malakov, from where he was able to support the British assault on The Redan. Russian General Mikhail Gorchakov evacuated Sevastopol next day, effectively ending the war (8 September 1855).

Malala ❙ 1905 ❙ American-Moro Wars

The Muslim Moro hero Datu Ali was driven out of **Kudarangan**, on Mindanao in the southern Philippines, in early 1904 but continued resisting American occupation until cornered on the Malala River, near Buluan, by Captain Frank McCoy. One of the bloodiest actions of the early occupation saw American guns kill several hundred men, women and children, including Datu Ali (22 October 1905).

Malandarai Pass ❙ 1586 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Facing insurrection following the death of Governor Muhammad Hakim Mirza of Kabul, Mughal Emperor Akbar sent General Zain Khan Kuka and court poet Raja Birbal against the Yusufzai tribesmen of Swat. In disaster at Malandarai Pass, near Peshawar, Birbal and 8,000 Imperial troops were killed. Mughal Generals Todar Mal and Man Singh eventually restored order (25 February 1586).

Malang-gad ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

After victory at **Kalyan** (15 May), Britain attacked the powerful mountain fortress of Malang-gad south of the Sharavati, held by Pandurang Sambhaji Ketkar. A Maratha relief force under Gangadhar Ram Karlekar was repulsed at the Sharavati by Colonel James Hartley, but repeated assaults failed. The British finally lifted the siege and moved against **Bassein, India** (4 August–November 1780).

Malaon ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

Despite British losses at **Mangu** and **Jaitak**, General David Ochterlony assaulted the Gurkha fortress at Malaon, south of Bilaspur, where 74-year-old Bhakti Thapa and several hundred of his men died in an heroic sortie at nearby Deothal. A month later General Amar Singh Thapa made terms and marched out with his arms and colours. Ochterlony won a knighthood (16 April–15 May 1815).

Malatya ❙ 576 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Melitene**

Malavalli ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain in southern India, General George Harris advanced towards **Seringapatam** and met the Mysorean army on the Maddur River at Malavalli. A brilliant cavalry charge by Colonel John Floyd and conspicuous bravery by

Colonel Arthur Wellesley saw the Indians forced to flee with over 1,000 casualties (27 March 1799).

Malaya ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Within hours of **Pearl Harbour**, General Tomoyuki Yamashita and Admiral Jizaburo Ozawa began landing 60,000 men and advanced into Malaya through **Kota Bharu**, **Jitra** and **Slim River**. The warships ***Prince of Wales*** **and** ***Repulse*** were sunk off the coast while the British, with obsolete aircraft and no tanks, were overwhelmed and driven back to **Singapore** (8 December 1941–31 January 1942).

Malazgirt ❙ 1054 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

See **Manzikert**

Malazgirt ❙ 1071 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

See **Manzikert**

Malazgirt ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

As Turkish forces recovered from disaster at **Sarikamish**, new commander Abdul Kerim concentrated west of Lake Van, then marched north against Russian General Pyotr Ivanovitch Oganovski at Malazgirt. The Turks were initially driven from the nearby heights of Belican, but further costly fighting saw the Russians defeated and withdraw north towards **Karakilise** (10–26 July 1915).

Malborghetto ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte smashed the Austrians in northern Italy and sent General André Masséna to cut off their withdrawal through the Carnic Alps. Masséna was repulsed at the Pass of **Tarvis**, on the Isonzo, but next day to the west at Malborghetto, Masséna routed Archduke Charles, seizing his guns and supply wagons. Within weeks Austria sued for peace (23 March 1797).

Maldah ❙ 1659 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

Amid bitter war between the sons of the ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, the second son Shuja, was defeated by his brother the Emperor Aurangzeb at **Khajwa**. Then north of the Ganges near Ingraj Bazar at Maldah, he was decisively defeated by Aurangzeb's General Mir Jumla. Shuja fled to the Arakan, where he and his family were murdered by King Sandathudamma (5 April 1659).

Maldon ❙ 991 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

In a return of Vikings to the coast of England, Olaf Tryggvason (later King of Norway) raided near Sandwich with a fleet of almost 100 ships, then landed in Essex east of Chelmsford. When East Saxon Ealdorman Byrhtnoth was killed in a disastrous defeat at nearby Maldon, King Aethelred II paid a tribute to make the raiders leave. However, they eventually returned to conquer England (August 991).

Malegaon ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

One of the final actions of the war saw the Maratha fortress of Malegaon, 150 miles northeast of Bombay, attacked by British forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McDowell. Lack of heavy guns prolonged the siege and a premature assault was driven off. However, with the arrival of a British siege train from Bombay, the fortress fell and the war was effectively over (16 May–18 June 1818).

Malegnano ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

See **Melegnano**

Maleme ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

A key battle in the German invasion of **Crete** was in the northwest at Maleme, where glider and parachute forces under General Karl Student were met by stubborn New Zealand resistance. The strategic airfield was captured after bloody fighting and Crete soon fell, but shocking losses

among the German parachute troops helped ensure it was the last such major airborne action (20–22 May 1941).

Malerkotla ❙ 1762 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

See **Kup**

Malesov ❙ 1424 ❙ Hussite Wars

The Hussites of Bohemia defeated Imperialist invaders at **Nemecky Brod** (January 1422), then began a self-destructive doctrinal war. After several losses the moderate Utraquist (Calixtine) faction eventually joined Catholic nobles against the radical Taborites of the great Jan Zizka. At Malesov, near Kutna Hora, Zizka secured victory. He later took Prague but died soon after (7 June 1424).

Maling ❙ 341 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

Despite suffering a terrible defeat at Guiling (353 BC), Wei again interfered in neighbouring Han and was once more attacked by the army of Qi under Generals Tian Ji and Sun Bin. At the mountain pass of Maling the army of Wei was virtually destroyed, with the inexperienced young Crown Prince Shen of Wei captured. This second defeat led directly to the decline of Wei as a state power.

Malinta ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

See **Polo**

Mallaha ❙ 1157 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Baldwin III of Jerusalem recaptured the fortress of **Baniyas** in the upper Jordan Valley (previously besieged by Sultan Nur-ed-Din), then established himself further south towards Lake Tiberias at Mallaha. While crossing the Jordan at nearby Jacob's Ford the Crusaders were ambushed and suffered heavy casualties. Baldwin barely managed to escape with his life (19 June 1157).

Malloy ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Vaagso**

Malmaison ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Despite earlier failed sorties from besieged **Paris**, General Auguste Alexandre Ducrot tried a further breakout, leading about 8,000 men with 120 guns west through Mt Valerian between Rueil and Malmaison to reach Buzenval. Badly hit in open fields by Prussian shellfire, his force withdrew with losses of 400 killed, 100 wounded and 120 captured (21 October 1870).

Malmo ❙ 1523–1524 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

See **Copenhagen**

Malmo ❙ 1535–1536 ❙ Danish Counts' War

See **Copenhagen**

Malnate ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

See **Varese**

Malolos ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

American General Arthur MacArthur captured **Caloocan**, just north of **Manila** (10 February), then drove Philippine General Antonio Luna out of **Polo** and marched on the Revolutionary capital further northwest at Malolos. After a week of fighting, with over 530 American casualties, MacArthur captured Malolos. However, President Emilio Aguinaldo escaped to **San Isidro** (31 March 1899).

Maloyaroslavetz ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Spearheading the French retreat southwest from Moscow, an advance unit under Prince Eugène de Beauharnais was blocked at Maloyaroslavetz on the Luhza by Prince Mikhail Kutuzov's Russians. The French took the town after a bloody engagement, though the action forced Bonaparte's main army to retreat along the more northerly "scorched" route via Smolensk (24–25 October 1812).

Malplaquet ❙ 1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

French Marshal Claude Villars advancing to relieve **Mons**, southwest of Brussels, established himself just to the south at Malplaquet, where John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy frontally attacked French trenches. In the bloodiest battle of the war, both sides had heavy losses, including Villars wounded, before the French withdrew and Mons fell (11 September 1709).

Malpura ❙ 1800 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

When Partab Singh of Jaipur tried to throw off Maratha rule, General Pierre Perron sent the army of Sindhia under Lakwa Dada, who met the Raja and his allies from Jodhpur at Malpura, southwest of Jaipur. During terrible fighting, the Rajput cavalry was destroyed by Maratha gunfire. Partab Singh was forced into a humiliating peace and never regained his prestige (15 April 1800).

Malsch ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Having crossed the Rhine at Strasbourg, French General Jean Victor Moreau defeated Archduke Charles Louis of Austria at **Rastatt** and five days later, they fought an indecisive engagement further east at Malsch. After unsuccessfully attempting to hold the advance at nearby Ettlingen, south of Karlsruhe, Charles continued to withdraw towards Swabia (9 July 1796).

Malta ❙ 1565 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

Forty years after relocating from the island of **Rhodes**, the Knights Hospitalier of St John faced a massive assault on Malta by a Turkish force under Mustafa Pasha. In one of history's epic sieges, Grandmaster Jean de la Valette's garrison held out for four months with terrible losses on both sides until the arrival of a Spanish fleet forced the Turks to withdraw (19 May–11 September 1565).

Malta ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

En route to invade Egypt, young General Napoleon Bonaparte—apparently on his own authority—landed on Malta and bombarded the fortress of **Valetta**. At the cost of just three French dead, the once-powerful Knights of Malta surrendered and Bonaparte sailed for Egypt a week later. Valetta remained in French hands until it was captured by the British in September 1800 (9–12 June 1798).

Malta ❙ 1940–1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

With Malta commanding vital sea-lanes to the desert war, the island was massively bombed and besieged by Axis naval and air forces. Bloody convoy battles included **Calabria**, **Cape Passaro**, **Matapan**, **Cape Bon**, **Sirte** and **Pedestal** before the starving population were effectively relieved in November 1942. Attacks continued until Allied victory in North Africa (June 1940–May 1943).

Maltepe ❙ 1328 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

See **Pelacanon**

Malthan ❙ 1751 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

During resumed war between Maharashtra and Hyderabad, Maratha Peshwa Balaji Rao marched towards Ahmadnagar. After losing a skirmish at Parner (21 November) he attacked the Nizam's army under Saiyad Lashkar Khan, south of Ahmadnagar. Near Malthan on the River Ghod, the Marathas secured a bloody victory and Nizam Salabat Jang soon made peace (27 November 1751).

Mal Tiempo ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

With scant ammunition following **Iguará** and **Manacal**, insurgents Máximo Gómez and Antonio Maceo intercepted a Spanish column under Colonel Salavador Arizón at Mal Tiempo, southwest of Santa Clara near Cruces. Attacking with machete and bayonet, the rebels secured a

bloody victory, capturing 200 rifles and 10,000 rounds, then marched on **Coliseo** in Matanzas (15 December 1895).

Maluna ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War
See **Vigla**

Malvasia ❙ 1689–1690 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars
See **Monemvasia**

Malventum ❙ 275 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War
See **Beneventum**

Malvern Hill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In the last of the **Seven Days' Battles**, south of Richmond, Virginia, Union commander George B. McClellan crossed the **White Oak Swamp** and took a defensive position north of the James at Malvern Hill. Confederate General Robert E. Lee withdrew after terrible fighting and over 5,000 casualties, but Richmond was saved and the Peninsula Campaign was over (1 July 1862).

Mams ❙ 688 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

Berber "King" Kusayla expelled the Muslim Arabs from Ifrikiya following his victory at **Biskra** (683), then faced a renewed Arab invasion led by the powerful General Zuhayr ibn Kays al-Balawi. The armies met at Mams, in mountains west of al-Kayrawan (Kairouan) in modern Tunisia, where Kusayla was defeated and killed. The Arabs steadily completed their conquest of the Maghrib.

Manacal ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

After battle in western Cuba near **Iguará** (3 December), insurgent leaders Máximo Gómez and Antonio Maceo took a defensive position at Manacal, near Santa Clara, against a large pursuing Spanish force under General Fernando Oliver. They were finally driven out by Spanish artillery, but Oliver returned to La Siguanea. The Cubans soon struck back at **Mal Tiempo** (10–13 December 1895).

Manado ❙ 1958 ❙ Indonesian Civil Wars

Jakarta crushed dissident forces on Sumatra at **Bukittingi**, then turned its attention to Sulawesi, where the rebel capital had been moved to Manado under Colonel J. F. "Joop" Warouw. Manado fell after heavy fighting, though resistance continued in rural areas until a ceasefire in 1962. The revolt is claimed to have cost almost 10,000 government troops and 22,000 rebels killed (28 June 1958).

Manara ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Lebanese troops under Fawzi el Kaukji advanced on Manara, in Upper Galilee extending between Lebanon and Syria, to support Egypt's offensive in the south. The Arabs took nearby Sheikh Abad, but the Jews at Manara held out against fierce and sustained attack. The besieged village was eventually relieved after Arab defeat further south at Safad and **Tarshiha** (22 October 1948).

Manassas ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Bull Run**

Manassas ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Bull Run**

Manassas Gap ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee withdrew from decisive defeat at **Gettysburg** and crossed the Potomac at **Williamsport**, pursued by General George G. Meade's Union army. Attempting a flanking attack at Manassas Gap, east of Front Royal, Union General William G. French was repulsed in an inconclusive action and Lee was able to continue south through Virginia (23 July 1863).

Manassas Station ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Kettle Run**

Mancetter ❙ 61 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain
See **Boudicca**

Manchuria ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (China)
With war almost over, Russian Marshal Aleksandr Vasilevksy led a converging invasion of Japanese-occupied Manchuria—from Outer Mongolia towards Mukden (modern Shenyang), across the Amur towards the Songhua, and from Valdivostok towards Harbin. General Otozo Yamada's Guandong Army was crushed and, as the war ended, the Russians continued into Korea (8–22 August 1945).

Manchuria Incident ❙ 1931 ❙ Manchuria Incident
See **Mukden**

Mandalay ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)
While heavy fighting continuing around the vital Japanese communication centre at **Meiktila**, General Sir William Slim pursued General Shihachi Katamura's army north to Mandalay, where they dug in for a hard-fought siege. After a month of fierce resistance, the Japanese evacuated and, with the capture of Rangoon in the south, the campaign was largely over (12 February–19 March 1945).

Mandali ❙ 1982 ❙ Iraq-Iran War
Despite terrible losses against Iraq north of **Basra**, Iran launched a fresh offensive further north near Mandali, east of Baghdad. "Human wave" infantry assaults with little armoured support again cost Iran heavy casualties for some territory, yet negligible strategic advantage. A second assault, in support of action around **Musian**, also achieved little (1–6 October & 7–11 November 1982).

Mandasur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
See **Goraria**

Mandonium ❙ 338 BC ❙ Archidamian Wars
In an attempt to support Tarentum against Lucania, Archidamus III of Sparta took a mercenary force into southern Italy. Three years' unsuccessful campaigning ended when he was defeated and killed, along with most of his troops, at Mandonium (modern Manduria) 20 miles southeast of Tarentum (modern Taranto). This was ostensibly on the same day as the Macedonian victory at **Chaeronea**.

Mandora ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)
As General Sir Ralph Abercromby marched from **Aboukir** towards **Alexandria**, his seaward column of marines and Scottish infantry, led by General Richard Lambart Earl of Cavan, came under heavy French attack at Mandora. Hard fighting cost 160 British killed and 2,000 wounded before the French were driven off and Abercromby's advance continued (13 March 1801).

Mandu ❙ 1535 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India
Emperor Humayun extended the Mughal Empire into central India, where he drove off Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat besieging **Chitor** and pursued him to the great mountain fortress of Mandu, southwest of Indore. Bahabur Shah's Governor Mallu Kadir Khan attempted a defence, but Humayun's army forced their way in and took the fortress by storm as the Sultan fled to **Champaner**.

Manduri ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny
Nepalese troops under Dhir Shamsar Rana marching to support the British at **Azamgarh**, met a rebel force ten miles away at the village of Manduri. Advancing through fields of sugarcane the Gurkhas routed the rebels, inflicting over 200 casualties. This action, and a larger victory at **Chanda, Uttar Pradesh**, confirmed British

willingness to use Nepalese against the rebels (19 September 1857).

Mañeru ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

During continued campaigning in Navarre, Spanish Republican General Domingo Moriones met a Carlist force under Nicolás Ollo at Mañeru, near Puente de la Reina. Both sides claimed victory in a hard-fought yet indecisive action, though the Carlists were said to have had the advantage. A month later Moriones was repulsed in a costly assault further west against **Estella** (6 October 1873).

Mangalore ❙ 1783–1784 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore continued his father's war against Britain, he captured **Bednur** (30 April 1783) then marched on the southwest Indian port of Mangalore, defended by Colonel John Campbell. Amid failed negotiations, Campbell was starved into surrender (he later died in captivity of exhaustion). A subsequent settlement brought the war to an end (20 May 1783–26 January 1784).

Mangalwar ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

As they marched northeast from Cawnpore to relieve besieged **Lucknow**, British Generals Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Ganges and were blocked five miles away at Mangalwar by a strong rebel force. A four-hour action saw them clear the rebels with a bold cavalry attack, killing over 100, before continuing north towards the fort of **Alambagh** (21 September 1857).

Mangapiko ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

British General Duncan Cameron advancing south into the Waikato secured **Rangiriri**, then besieged the Maori position at Paterangi. After a bloody ambush at nearby Mangapiko Creek, a large hand-to-hand action developed (with the first Victoria Cross won by a non-regular soldier) before the Maoris were repulsed. Paterangi was evacuated after defeat at **Rangiaowhia** (11 February 1864).

Mangrol ❙ 1761 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Encouraged by Maratha disaster at **Panipat** (14 January), the Rajput Principalities of northern India attempted to reassert their power under the leadership of Madho Singh of Jaipur. At Mangrol, northeast of Kota, Maratha General Mulhar Rao Holkar decisively defeated the Rajput allies. However, he then had to return to Maharashtra and Maratha power in the north declined (29–30 November 1761).

Mangshan ❙ 543 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

With an offensive by Western Wei defeated at **Heqiao** (538), war between the rival factions in northern China died down apart from a failed attack by Eastern Wei on Yubi (542). The following year, Yuwen Tai of Western Wei again advanced on Luoyang, but withdrew after a very heavy defeat by Gao Huan at nearby Mangshan. Fighting then eased until 546, when Gao made a fresh assault on **Yubi**.

Mangu ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War

While General David Ochterlony checked Nepalese expansion into northern India at **Nalagarh**, further north Colonel William Thompson attacked the fortress of Mangu, near Ramgarh, held by Amar Singh Thapa. The British were repulsed in large-scale heavy fighting, but Amar Singh later abandoned the fort to intercept Ochterlony's advance towards **Malaon** (27–29 December 1814).

Maniaki ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence

With **Navarino** about to fall, Bishop Gregorios Dikaios (Papaflesas) boldly led 3,000 Greeks towards the Egyptians and met a claimed 6,000 men under Ibrahim Pasha marching northeast from Navarino at Maniaki, on Mount Malia. A ferocious action cost 800 Greeks killed (including

Dikaios) as well as 400 Muslims before the Greeks finally had to withdraw (20 May 1825).

Maniar ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Rebel leader Kunwar Singh lost at **Azamgarh** (15 April) and suffered further casualties at Naghai two days later before escaping to Maniar, just south of the Gaghara near Sikandarpur. Surprised at dawn by British forces under Brigadier Claude Douglas, the rebels fled with terrible losses. Kunwar was wounded, but escaped south across the Ganges at Bulliah to fight at **Jagdispur** (20 April 1858).

Manila ❙ 1610 ❙ Dutch-Spanish Colonial Wars

On an expedition against the Philippines, Dutch Admiral Francois Wittert was met off Manila by a much larger Spanish fleet under Governor Don Juan de Silva. In a decisive defeat, during which Wittert was killed, two Dutch ships were captured and one was burned. The two remaining Dutch vessels played no part in the battle and escaped safely to Palani in India (25 April 1610).

Manila ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Philippines)

In response to Spain entering the war, British Admiral Sir Samuel Cornish and General Sir William Draper took a large force to the Philippines, where they besieged Manila, which surrendered after brief resistance. Britain captured the Acapulco galleon and levied a massive ransom (which was never honoured). After the war Manila was returned to Spain (23 September–6 October 1762).

Manila ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

With the Spanish fleet destroyed at **Manila Bay**, American General Thomas M. Anderson landed troops at Cavite, followed by the main force under General Wesley Merritt, to besiege Manila, defended by Spanish General Fermín Jáudenes. Manila fell in an almost bloodless assault and the United States seized the Philippines, triggering a bloody war with the Filipinos (17 July–14 August 1898).

Manila ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

After an incident outside Manila at San Juna del Monte, provoked by Colonel John Stotsenburg's Nebraskans against Colonel Luciano San Miguel, fighting broke out in Manila and part of the city was burned. The insurgents were repulsed at a cost of over 230 American and 500 Filipino casualties, opening a bitter war which continued with an attack on **Caloocan** (4–5 February 1899).

Manila ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Americans landed on **Luzon**, General Oscar Griswold drove south towards Manila, with a fresh landing to the southwest by General Joseph Swing. Army and navy forces under Admiral Sanji Iwabuchi fought a ferocious defence of the Philippine capital, which fell after terrible destruction with 16,000 Japanese killed as well as a large number of Filipino civilians (4 February–3 March 1945).

Manila Bay ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

At the start of war with Spain, American Admiral George Dewey took five cruisers and two gunboats to the Philippines and cornered Admiral Patricio Montojo's eight-ship squadron in Manila Bay. At the cost of just one American killed and eight wounded, Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, inflicting over 380 casualties. He then had to wait for land forces to capture **Manila** (1 May 1898).

Manizales ❙ 1860 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Former President Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera of Cauca rose against the government of Mariano Ospina and marched on Manizales against General Joaquín Posada Gutiérrez. An indecisive seven-hour action saw Mosquera withdraw and an armistice was agreed. However by mid-1861, Mosquera had won at **Subachoque** and **Bogotá** and regained the Presidency (28 August 1860).

Manizales ❙ 1877 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Resuming war against Conservative rebels after his previous victory at **Los Chancos** (August 1876), General Julián Trujillo for the Liberal government attacked General Marcelino Vélez, who had earlier secured armistice after defeat at **Garrapata**. Following a recent rebel defeat at **La Donjuana**, Vélez and the rebellion were crushed at Manizales and Trujillo later became President (3–5 April 1877).

Mannar ❙ 1591 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

King Puvijara Pandaram of Jaffna besieged the Portuguese island colony of Mannar off the northwest coast of Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka), supported by the fleet of Samudri of Calicut. But in a bold attack, Portuguese commander Andre Furtado de Mendonca destroyed the Calicut fleet. He then defeated and killed Puvijara and installed Ethirimanna Cinkam as puppet King of **Jaffna**.

Mannerheim Line ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

As the **Winter War** began, Soviet General Kirill Meretskov took 120,000 men and 1,000 tanks against Finland's Mannerheim Line across the Karelian Isthmus. However, outnumbered commander Hugo Östermann, with Generals Harold Öquist and Erik Heinrichs, achieved a courageous defensive victory. Meanwhile, the Russians were also repulsed further north at **Tolvajärvi** (1–20 December 1939).

Mannerheim Line ❙ 1940 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

New Russian commander Semyon Timoshenko recovered from terrible losses at **Tolvajärvi** and **Suomussalmi** and launched a massive fresh assault on the Mannerheim Line across the Karelian Isthmus. After one of the heaviest bombardments seen in Europe, the Russians broke through around Summa to capture Vyborg. Finland sued for peace to end the **Winter War** (1–15 February 1940).

Mannheim ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

When defeat at **Höchst, Frankfurt**, drove the main Protestant army west across the Rhine, the victorious Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly captured **Heidelberg**, then besieged Mannheim, held by 1,400 English troops under Sir Horace Vere. Following stout resistance, Vere was permitted to withdraw with the honours of war. The last Rhine fortress at Frankenthal held out until early 1623 (5 November 1622).

Mannheim ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Campaigning on the Rhine, French General Jean-Victor Moreau besieged Mannheim, garrisoned by over 15,000 Prussians. The fortress on the left bank capitulated two months later with agreement that the French would not bombard the right bank city unless their army crossed the Rhine—which came to pass in September of the following year (10 October–25 December 1794).

Mannheim ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French troops invaded Germany and the major Rhine city of Mannheim quickly surrendered to General Charles Pichegru (20 September 1795). However, in the Austrian counter-offensive after their victory at nearby **Höchst, Frankfurt**, the large French garrison was forced to capitulate after holding out for a month against siege by General Dagobert Wurmser (10 October–22 November 1795).

Mannheim ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Archduke Charles of Austria defeated the French at **Zurich** (14 August), then marched from Switzerland to the Rhine and launched a massive attack against Mannheim, defended by Antoine Baron de Laroche-Dubouscat. The heavily outnumbered French garrison inflicted severe Austrian casualties in a bloody struggle before it was forced to withdraw from the city (18 September 1799).

Manresa ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the Spanish offensive in Catalonia by General Henry O'Donnell, General Juan Caro was wounded defeating the French at **Villafranca del Penedes** and a few days later, Luis Gonzalez Torres Marquis of Campoverde moved the force north against Manresa, northwest of Barcelona. General Francois-Xavier Schwarz's German Brigade lost 800 men before the town fell to the Spanish (5 April 1810).

Mansfield ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

As Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks advanced up Louisiana's Red River from **Fort de Russy**, Confederate General Richard Taylor determined to block Banks at Mansfield and moved out to meet him at nearby Sabine Cross Roads. In the decisive action of the campaign, Union assaults were driven off with heavy losses and Banks fell back to a defensive line at **Pleasant Hill** (8 April 1864).

Mansilla ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Untrained Spanish levies under General Pedro La Romana, advancing to support the British army as it withdrew to the northwest of Spain, were routed by Marshal Nicolas Soult while attempting to cross the river at Mansilla, southeast of Leon. La Romana had arrived too late to support the British at **Benavente** and now joined their retreat towards **Corunna** (30 December 1808).

Mansura, Egypt ❙ 1250 ❙ 7th Crusade

King Louis IX of France advanced towards Cairo and was repulsed at the **Ashmoun Canal** where, after months of delay, his brother Robert of Artois stormed the town of Mansura, killing Ayyubid Egyptian commander Fakr-ed-din. In a violent counter-attack the Crusaders were driven out with severe losses, including Count Robert killed, and were forced back towards Damietta (8 February 1250).

Mansura, Louisiana ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Withdrawing down Louisiana's Red River from **Mansfield** and **Pleasant Hill**, Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks repulsed an attack at **Monett's Ferry** (23 April) then continued to Mansura, south of Marksville, where he was met by Confederate General Richard Taylor. Taylor withdrew after a mainly artillery action and Banks marched east through **Yellow Bayou** (16 May 1864).

Mantapike Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Walkerton**

Mantinea ❙ 418 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

On a fresh offensive, Argis II of Sparta led a force into Tegea to secure his allies, then marched into Mantinea against a coalition of Argives, Athenians and Mantineans. In a classic hoplite action at Mantinea—reportedly involving 5,500 Spartans and 7,000 of the coalition forces—the brilliant discipline of the Spartans secured victory, boosting Spartan authority in the Peloponnese.

Mantinea ❙ 362 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

Determined to challenge Theban supremacy, established with victory at **Leuctra** (371 BC), Athens and Sparta combined against Epaminondas of Thebes, who was invading the Peloponnese. Despite very substantial forces deployed, action at Mantinea was indecisive. However, the death of Epaminondas in the pursuit and that of Pelopidas at **Cynoscephalae** ended Theban hegemony.

Mantinea ❙ 207 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

When Machanidas of Sparta invaded northwest Peloponnesia, he was met by Achaean cavalry under Philopoemen of Megalopolis, near Mantinea. After his Tarantine mercenaries fled, Machanidas led a courageous counter-attack, but was defeated and killed, reputedly by Philo-

poemen himself. A temporary truce resulted and in 199 BC, Philopoemen met Machanidas' successor Nabis at **Scotitas**.

Mantua ❙ 1629–1630 ❙ Thirty Years War (Mantuan War)

In a disputed succession in Mantua and Montferrat, Imperial Commander Rambaldo Collalto besieged Mantua, held for the French-born heir Charles di Gonzaga Duke of Nevers. Cardinal Richelieu himself crossed the Alps, though could not prevent Mantua falling to Collalto. However, **Casale** held out and the ensuing peace secured Nevers his inheritance (13 October 1629–18 July 1630).

Mantua ❙ 1796–1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte captured most of northern Italy, where he besieged the powerful city of Mantua. He then withdrew to fight a fresh Austrian army under General Dagobert Wurmser. After Austrian defeats at **Lonato** and **Castiglione**, Wurmser was trapped in a renewed siege of Mantua and capitulated with terrible losses (4 June–30 July 1796; 24 August 1796–2 February 1797).

Manupur ❙ 1748 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Following the death of Persian Emperor Nadir Shah, General Ahmad Shah Durrani seized Persian Afghanistan and launched the first of many invasions of India. At Manupur, in the Punjab northwest of Sirhind, he was heavily repulsed by Mughal Prince Ahmad after Vizier Qamruddin was killed. Durrani's later expeditions yielded him much of northern India (11 March 1748).

Manus ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Having taken **Los Negros**, in the **Admiralty Islands** west of **Rabaul**, American commander General Innis Swift sent General Verne Mudge west against the larger island of Manus, aided by massive artillery and bomber support. The small Japanese garrison held out for a week of heavy fighting before the island was secured and the survivors retreated into the jungle (12–25 March 1944).

Manzikert ❙ 1054 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

On a fresh Seljuk offensive into Byzantine Armenia after victory at **Hasankale** (September 1048), Kutalmish invested Kars while the Sultan Toghril Beg captured Arjish, then laid siege to Manzikert, north of Lake Van. When the Greeks counter-attacked to burn his siege machines, and heavy snow fell, Toghril withdrew to **Rayy**. His nephew and successor won a great victory here 15 years later.

Manzikert ❙ 1071 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

In a final effort against Turkish invasion of Anatolia and Armenia after his defeat at **Sebastia**, Byzantine Emperor Romanus IV led a large army—including many Western mercenaries—to Manzikert (modern Malazgirt) near Lake Van, against the Seljuk Alp Arslan. One of the medieval world's decisive battles saw Romanus defeated and captured, leading directly to the Crusades (19 August 1071).

Mao Khé ❙ 1951 ❙ French Indo-China War

Viet Minh commander Vo Nguyen Giap was heavily repulsed at **Vinh Yen** (17 January), but began a new attack in the **Red River Delta** at Mao Khé, northwest of Haiphong, where a small garrison held out. Next day bombardment by French warships broke up the advance before paratroops arrived. A final Viet Minh frontal assault cost 400 killed before Giap was forced to withdraw (23–28 March 1951).

Maqonqo ❙ 1840 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

A year after his terrible loss to the Boers at **Blood River**, Zulu King Dingane faced a coup by his brother Mpande. Dingane's army under Ndlela suffered a crushing defeat in battle at Maqonqo, near the Mkuzi River north of Nongoma, which cost both sides over 1,000 dead. The King fled to the north and a month later

Mpande was acknowledged as the new Zulu monarch (30 January 1840).

Marabout ❙ 1801 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

See **Alexandria (2nd)**

Maracaibo ❙ 1823 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Two years after victory at **Carabobo**, the ultimate battle for Independence was fought along the western shore of Lake Maracaibo between the Patriot navy of General José Padilla (with troops under General Manuel Manrique) and Royalists Admiral Angel Laborde and General Francisco Tomás Morales. After a decisive naval defeat Spain finally abandoned Venezuela (24 July 1823).

Maracesti ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

In support of the **Kerensky Offensive** in Galicia, Russo-Romanian forces in Moldavia under Generals Andrei Zayonchovsky and Alexandru Averescu advanced north of Focsani around Maracesti against Bulgarian-German forces under August von Mackensen. Though Averescu eventually held the line, the Russians were forced to withdraw and Romania soon sued for peace (6–28 August 1917).

Maragheh ❙ 1760 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Azad Kahn of Azerbaijan recovered from his terrible defeat at **Urmiya** in July 1757, raising fresh forces in Kurdistan to advance towards Tabriz. Southeast of Tabriz at Maragheh, Azad met a confederation of his former allies led by Fath Ali Khan Afshar and Shahbaz Khan Donboli. The Azerbaijani leader was utterly defeated in a decisive battle and took refuge in Georgia (July 1760).

Marais des Cygnes ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

As he retreated south from defeat near Kansas City, Missouri, at **Westport**, Confederate General Sterling Price was attacked near Trading Post by Union General Alfred Pleasonton. At Marais des Cygnes his rearguard under Generals John S. Marmaduke and James F. Fagan fought a holding action before falling back to join Price in a better defensive position at **Mine Creek** (25 October 1864).

Maraita ❙ 1907 ❙ Nicaraguan-Honduran War

President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua invaded Honduras to win at **San Marcos de Colón** and **Namasigue**, while another invading force under José María Valladares advanced on Maraita, southeast of Tegucicalpa. Bloody fighting saw Honduran General Sotero Barahona defeated and killed and the capital fell. President Manuel Bonilla fled into exile, replaced by Miguel Dávila (22–23 March 1907).

Marakesh ❙ 1912 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

See **Sidi Ben Othman**

Marathon ❙ 490 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

Darius I of Persia recovered Greek Ionia at **Lade**, then sent Artaphernes and Datis against Eretria and Athens, which had aided the rebels. The Persians landed at Marathon, northeast of Athens, and were routed by Callimachus and Miltiades. Losing 6,400 killed for just 192 Athenians (including Callimachus) the Persians withdrew, but returned in 480 BC at **Thermopylae** (12 September 490 BC).

Marauder ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Plain of Reeds**

Marbella ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Sent to relieve the Franco-Spanish siege of **Gibraltar**, Admiral Sir John Leake, reinforced by Sir Thomas Dilkes and Dutch and Portuguese ships, pursued French commander Jean-Bernard Desjeans Baron de Pointis east through the Strait of Gibraltar to Marbella. With three French ships taken and two burned to avoid capture, de Pointis withdrew and the siege was raised (10 March 1705).

Marcellae ❙ 759 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

Emperor Constantine V repulsed Bulgar raids on Byzantine territory, then personally led an army into Bulgaria and met his enemy northwest of Burgas at Marcellae (near modern Karnobad). Constantine won a bloody battle, though both sides suffered costly losses and agreed on a truce. The Bulgars later renewed the war and were defeated in June 763 at **Anchialus**.

Marcellae ❙ 792 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

Determined to assert his authority, the 21-year-old Byzantine Emperor Constantine VI overthrew his mother, the Regent Irene, then unwisely marched into Bulgaria, where he came under attack by the Khan Kardam at Marcellae (near modern Karnobad). Constantine suffered a humiliating defeat and fled. He then restored his mother as Empress, but she later deposed and blinded him.

Marchfeld ❙ 1278 ❙ Bohemian Wars

Two years after the Habsburg King Rudolf of Germany captured Vienna from Ottokar II of Bohemia, his powerful rival returned with a large army. On the Plain of Marchfeld, north of Vienna, the Bohemian King was defeated and killed by a massive force under Rudolf and his ally Ladislav IV of Hungary. Victory established Habsburg dominance in Austria (26 August 1278).

Marchfeld ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Aspern-Essling**

Marciano ❙ 1554 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War

During the 15-month siege of **Siena** by Imperial forces under Gian Medecino Marquis of Marignano, a French army led by Pietro Strozzi approached to try and relieve the Republic. Strozzi's relief army was utterly defeated east of Siena at Marciano. Medecino then returned to the siege of Siena, which held out until April 1555 before starvation forced surrender (2 August 1554).

Marcianopolis ❙ 377 ❙ 5th Gothic War

Goths under Fritigern and Alvivus crossed the Danube with the permission of Emperor Valens (376), but war soon broke out against Governor Lupicinus, who had failed in an attempt to assassinate the Goth chiefs. Outside Marcianopolis (modern Preslav, Bulgaria), the local Roman army was annihilated. Valens himself then marched to Thrace and died in a disastrous defeat at **Adrianople**.

Marco Polo Bridge ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Under pretext of conducting a military exercise, Japanese troops clashed with Chinese at Marco Polo Bridge (Lugouqiao) just outside Beijing, triggering an undeclared war. Colonel Ji Xingwen was driven off and Chinese commander Song Zheyuan negotiated a truce. A few days later, the Japanese were reinforced and began their attack on Tianjin and **Beijing** (7 July 1937).

Marda ❙ 1977 ❙ Ogaden War

Somali forces invaded the Ogaden in southeastern Ethiopia, then advanced through **Jijiga** to the strategic pass at Marda (Karamarda) in the Ahmar Mountains. Overwhelmed by tanks and air-strikes, the Ethiopian army suffered a decisive defeat, opening the way to **Harer**. Somalis later dug in to defend Marda, but were bypassed by the Ethiopian counter-offensive of February 1978 (29 September 1977).

Mardia ❙ 317 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Campus Ardiensis**

Mardon ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

See **Merton**

Mared ❙ 1563 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

After invading Danish Halland and failing in an attempt on **Halmstad**, the defeated Swedes came under attack by Frederick II of Denmark while withdrawing at nearby Mared. The Swedes were

beaten when their cavalry fled, though a courageous defensive action under Klas Kristersson Horn and Charles de Mornay saved the withdrawing army from complete destruction (9 November 1563).

Marengo ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Alessandria**

Marengo ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

At Marengo, near the Lombard city of Alessandria, Austrian Baron Michael von Melas attacked the unprepared French and defeated General Claude Victor. However, a counter-attack by General Louis Desaix and a fine cavalry charge by General Francois Kellerman routed the Austrians, though Desaix was killed. A further defeat at **Höchstädt** made Austria sue for peace (14 June 1800).

Mareth Line ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

British General Sir Bernard Montgomery brushed aside an Axis spoiling attack at **Médenine** (6 March), then launched a major assault on the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia, held by General Giovanni Messe. After initial failure, a flanking attack across the Matmata Hills by New Zealand General Bernard Freyberg broke through the Tebaga Gap and Messe fell back to **Wadi Akarit** (20–27 March 1943).

Marga ❙ 1946 ❙ Indonesian War of Independence

Determined to restore order, Dutch forces attacked the stubborn nationalist I Gusti Ngurah Rai on Bali. Surrounded and massively outnumbered, the 29-year-old Colonel and 94 guerrillas refused to surrender and died to a man in a suicidal stand reminiscent of the puputan at **Denpasar** 40 years earlier. Although Balinese resistance was crushed, the Dutch left three years later (20 November 1946).

Margalef ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Catalan General Henry O'Donnell was advancing to relieve the siege of **Lérida**, when his vanguard led by General Miguel de Ibarrola was surprised six miles from Lérida at Margalef by a large French force under General Louis Musnier. By the time O'Donnell arrived, the French cuirassiers had killed 500 and taken more than 2,000 Spanish prisoners and he hastily withdrew (23 April 1810).

Margate ❙ 1387 ❙ Hundred Years War

In a short-lived period of French authority at sea after victory at **La Rochelle**, Duke Louis of Anjou, Regent for Charles VI, sent his fleet on an ill-prepared invasion of England. Off Margate, Kent, the French-Castilian fleet was destroyed by English ships under Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel and Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, ending the threat of invasion (24 March 1387).

Margus ❙ 285 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

When Aurelius Carinus, commander in the East, became Emperor, he was soon opposed by Diocletian, who was elevated by the Army of Asia. Setting out from Gaul with a large, well-disciplined force, Carinus defeated the usurper on the Margus (modern Morava) in Serbia. However, he was killed in the moment of victory by dissident officers and Diocletian was proclaimed Emperor.

Margus ❙ 505 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Horreum Margi**

Maria ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Joachim Blake repulsed new French commander General Louis Suchet at **Alcaniz** in May, then led his Army of the Right northwest to threaten the key city of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Near the small town of Maria, in the Huebra Valley south of Saragossa, Blake was defeated by Suchet with heavy losses in men and

guns and withdrew east towards **Belchite** (15 June 1809).

Maria de la Cabeza ❙ 1936–1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

With the loss of **Oveida**, the monastery of Maria de la Cabeza, north of Andujar, was the last rebel outpost in the north, held by 2,000 Civil Guards and civilians under Captain Santiago Cortés. In a determined assault to crush the stubborn resistance, about 20,000 Republicans under Colonel Carlos García Vallejo finally took it by storm. Cortés died of his wounds (22 August 1936–1 May 1937).

Mariana Islands ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

American forces in the central Pacific under General Holland Smith and Admiral Kelly Turner advanced north from the **Marshall Islands** into the Mariana Islands, defended by Admiral Chuichi Nagumo and General Hideyoshi Obata. Bloody fighting secured **Saipan**, **Guam** and **Tinian**, and with them the vital airfields for B-29 bombers to attack the Japanese homeland (June–August 1944).

Marias ❙ 1870 ❙ Piegan Indian Expedition

Colonel Eugene Baker was sent to the Marias River in northern Montana against hostile Piegan under Mountain Chief, but instead he attacked the nearby camp of the friendly Chief Heavy Runner. In a dawn massacre in extreme cold, Heavy Runner and 172 other Piegan were killed, including many women and children. About 140 more were captured, along with over 300 horses (23 January 1870).

Maria Zell ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte advanced towards Vienna after victory at **Ulm**, French Marshal Louis Davout caught up with a retreating Austrian force under Count Maximilian von Merveldt at Maria Zell, east of **Durrenstein**. The Austrians suffered a sharp defeat with a heavy loss of prisoners and Bonaparte continued on to capture Vienna, a week later (8 November 1805).

Marienthal ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Mergentheim**

Marienwerder ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Sztum**

Marietta ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

While General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced through Georgia, Confederate commander Joseph E. Johnston was forced out of Allatoona following defeat at **Dallas** and withdrew east to defensive positions around Marietta. After three weeks of inconclusive action Johnson secured victory at nearby **Kennesaw Mountain**, then slowly fell back on **Atlanta** (10 June–3 July 1864).

Marignano ❙ 1515 ❙ War of the Holy League

When Francis I of France invaded Lombardy, where the Swiss held a virtual protectorate in alliance with the Pope, a two-day battle at Marignano, south of Milan, saw the hitherto invincible Swiss pikemen defeated by artillery combined with ferocious cavalry. The Swiss withdrew across the Alps and the Pope sued for peace, leaving the French in Milan (13–14 September 1515).

Marignano ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

See **Melegnano**

Marigüeñu ❙ 1554 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Chile

Following the execution of Pedro de Valdivia after defeat at **Tucapel**, new Spanish Governor Francisco de Villagrán assembled an army in Concepción and marched south across the Bio Bio, where he was attacked at Marigüeñu by up

to 8,000 Araucanian Indians under Lautaro. Villagrán suffered a terrible defeat and abandoned Concepción, which was twice sacked by Lautaro (23 February 1554).

Marion ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On a second Union raid into southwest Virginia against the vital saltworks at Saltville, General George Stoneman advanced from Knoxville and led a feint against the leadworks at nearby Marion. Confederate General John C. Breckinridge moved east to try and protect Marion, but after a brief skirmish, Stoneman eluded pursuit and marched west to attack **Saltville** (17–18 December 1864).

Maritza ❙ 1363 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

During the first united Christian campaign against growing Ottoman power, Serbian and Bosnian forces joined Louis the Great of Hungary advancing to the Maritza in southern Bulgaria against Lala Shahin Pasha. Hadji Ilbeki completely destroyed the Christians in a brilliant unauthorised attack and Louis only just escaped with his life. Ilbeki was later allegedly poisoned by his jealous commander.

Maritza ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

When the Despot Vukashin Mernitchevitch and his brother Ugliecha secured southern Serbia, they were threatened by Sultan Murad I who retook **Adrianople**. Their attempted counter-offensive was defeated on the Maritza near Cernomen, where both brothers were killed. Murad seized much of southern Bulgaria and the remainder fell after victory at **Samokov** and **Kossovo** (26 September 1371).

Marjal-Saffar ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

See **Marj as-Suffar**

Marj as-Suffar ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Continuing his advance towards Damascus, the great Muslim commander Khalid ibn al-Walid drove back the Byzantine General Baanes at **Fihl**, then a month later faced a last-ditch Byzantine stand at Marj as-Suffar, 20 miles south of Damascus, northeast of the Sea of Galilee. Baanes was again defeated and the Arabs moved forward to lay siege to **Damascus** (25 February 635).

Marj-Dabik ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

Sultan Selim I defeated Persia at **Chaldiran** and **Turna Dag**, then turned to meet a flank attack from Persia's Mamluk allies in the south in Syria. Using disciplined infantry and newly introduced mass artillery, Selim overcame and killed Mamluk Sultan Kansu al-Gauri north of Aleppo at Marj-Dabik. Victory at **Yaunis Khan** in October completed Selim's conquest of Syria (24 August 1516).

Marj Rahit ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

The Muslim commander Khalid ibn al-Walid was recalled from Mesopotamia after victory at **Firadz** in January to support the conquest of Byzantine Syria, marching west through the desert to inflict a sharp defeat on a Byzantine force at Marj Rahit, east of Damascus, traditionally on Easter Sunday. He then joined the main Muslim forces in Palestine for victory at **Ajnadin** and at the **Yarmuk**.

Marj Rahit ❙ 684 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Following the death of the Umayyad Caliph Yazid I and his short-lived and feeble son Mu'awiya II, the former Regent Merwan ibn al-Hakam was appointed Caliph in Damascus, while the rebel Abdullah ibn Zubair continued to be recognised as Caliph in Arabia and Egypt. Near Damascus, at Marj Rahit, the Zubair faction was decisively defeated and Merwan reclaimed Syria.

Marks' Mills ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

After capturing Camden, Arkansas, Union General Frederick Steele lost a foraging party to the west at **Poison Spring**, then sent Colonel Francis Drake with a supply train northeast to Pine Bluff. Attacked by General James B. Fagan at Marks' Mills, west of the Saline, Drake lost the wagons and was captured with most of his men. Steele soon retreated through **Jenkins' Ferry** (25 April 1864).

Marmiton ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Sterling Price retreating south from defeat at **Westport**, Missouri, suffered terrible losses at **Mine Creek**, then attempted to make a stand at the Marmiton River, east of Fort Scott. Defeated by General John H. McNeil, Price destroyed an estimated 400 wagons to prevent their capture. His shattered force then continued south through Carthage to **Newtonia** (25 October 1864).

Marne ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German commander Helmuth von Moltke swept into France through Belgium, his army was struck in the flank east of Paris along the Marne by the Anglo-French Allies under Marshal Joseph Joffre. One of history's decisive actions saw the German offensive halted and Paris was saved. The Germans had to withdraw to the **Aisne** and von Moltke was replaced (5–9 September 1914).

Marne ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

When German commander Erich von Ludendorff launched his fifth and final offensive on the Marne around Rheims, Generals Bruno von Mudra and Karl von Einem enjoyed initial success, then faced a massive Allied counter-offensive under Marshal Ferdinand Foch. Threatened in the flank, the Germans withdrew and the Allies soon won again at **Amiens** and **Arras** (15 July –5 August 1918).

Marqab ❙ 1285 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Mamluk Sultan Qalawun led a renewed campaign against the Crusader States and laid siege to the Hospitallier fortress near the Syrian coast at Marqab. Attacking with siege machines from Damascus, he eventually forced the knights to surrender. They were permitted to leave without their arms and possessions and the Sultan marched south to capture **Tripoli** (17 April–25 May 1285).

Marsaglia ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Victory at **Staffarda** in 1690 gave France Savoy and Piedmont. However, the defeated Duke Victor Amadeus of Savoy obtained Austrian and English reinforcements and invaded Dauphiné. French Marshal Nicolas Catinat once more crossed the Alps and, at Marsaglia southwest of Turin near Staffarda, Catinat again defeated the Duke, who eventually made a separate peace (4 October 1693).

Marseilles ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

See **Massilia**

Marseilles ❙ 413 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Massilia**

Marseilles ❙ 1524 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

After repulsing a French invasion of Lombardy, Imperial commanders Charles Duke of Bourbon and Fernando d'Avalos Marquis of Pescara invaded France and besieged Marseilles. With the Imperial navy defeated at sea off Marseilles, the garrison under Renzo da Ceri held out until Francis I aproached with a relief army. The invaders then had to withdraw (19 August–29 September 1524).

Marseilles ❙ 1536 ❙ 3rd Habsburg-Valois War

With Emperor Charles V occupied in **Tunis**, Francis I of France invaded northern Italy and

Charles returned to attack in the south of France. Notwithstanding the costly Imperial repulse at Marseilles in 1524, Charles personally led a large force against the city. After two months of siege, disease and lack of ammunition forced his withdrawal and Pope Paul III negotiated a ten-year truce.

Marseilles ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

General Jean-Baptiste-Francois Carteaux was sent against Royalist insurrection in the south of France where he took 2,500 men down the Rhone and defeated the rebels at Orange and Cadenet, then continued south and forced his way into Marseilles. He soon marched east to join the siege of **Toulon**, but his military competence was called into question and he was relieved of command (25 August 1793).

Marseilles ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

When Allied forces invaded southern France along the **Riviera**, Free French Commander Jean de Lattre de Tassigny ordered General Joseph Goislard de Monsabert against Marseilles, France's largest port. Severe fighting, including a Resistance uprising in the city, forced the German garrison of 11,000 to surrender. Marseilles and **Toulon** became key Allied supply ports (22–28 August 1944).

Marshall Islands ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With the **Gilbert Islands** won, American Admiral Ray Spruance and General Holland Smith continued 500 miles north into the Marshalls. The key Kwajalein Atoll was secured at **Roi-Namur** and **Kwajalein**, followed by the **Eniwetok** Atoll 350 miles to the west (supported by a massive attack on **Truk**), opening the way for the next offensive north into the **Mariana Islands** (1–20 February 1944).

Mars-la-Tour ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia attempting to intercept the French west of the Moselle after **Colombey** defeated Marshal Francois-Achille Bazaine's left flank at Mars-la-Tour, while General Konstantin von Alvensleben secured nearby Vionville. But at Rezonville the Prussians were checked by Marshal Francois-Antoine Canrobert, while Bazaine retired through **Gravelotte** (16 August 1870).

Marston Moor ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Defending the Parliamentary siege of **York, England**, Prince Rupert and William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle were met on nearby Marston Moor by Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, Edward Montagu Earl of Manchester and Scots under Alexander Leslie Earl of Leven. More than 3,000 Royalists died in a bloody rout and the fall of York meant the north was effectively lost (2 July 1644).

Martaban ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

When Burma conquered Arakan and attacked British India, General Sir Archibald Campbell secured Rangoon (May 1824), then sent Colonel (later General) Henry Godwin and naval Lieutenant Charles Keele 100 miles east against the fortress at Martaban, on the Salween opposite Moulmien. They stormed the stockade after three days, capturing a massive store of arms and ammunition (30 October 1824).

Martaban ❙ 1852 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

Britain resumed war with Burma for commercial gain and General Henry Godwin and Admiral Charles Austen attacked Martaban, at the mouth of the Salween opposite Moulmein, held by 5,000 experienced Burmese troops. The city fell by storm and a few days later Godwin secured **Rangoon** before advancing northwest against **Bassein, Burma** (5 April 1852).

Martinesti ❙ 1789 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

See **Rimnik**

Martín García ❙ 1814 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

During an attack on the Spanish fleet blockading Buenos Aires, Argentine Commodore William Brown was repulsed near the island of Martín García, with American-born Captain Benjamin Franklin Seaver killed. A second attack five days later saw Spanish commander Jacinto de Romarate defeated and he withdrew up the Uruguay River towards **Arroyo de la China** (11 & 16 March 1814).

Martinici ❙ 1796 ❙ Montenegran-Scutari War

Mahmud Pasha Bustalija of Shkoder (Scutari) and 18,000 Turks who invaded Montenegro were met in the Zeta Valley north of Podgorica at Martinici, near the fortress of Spuz, by a claimed 3,000 men under Peter I of Montenegro. Bustalija was wounded and badly defeated and his reinforced army suffered an even more decisive defeat two months later at **Krusi** (11 July 1796).

Martinique ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

Shortly after arriving in the West Indies, new English Admiral Sir John Harman was repulsed attempting to recapture St Christopher, then took his large force against more than twenty French warships at Martinique following their defeat at **Nevis**. In a one-sided action, Admiral Joseph de La Barre suffered a major disaster, with just two or three ships escaping destruction (25 June 1667).

Martinique ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

British General Sir Peregrine Hopson and Commodore John Moore led an attempted offensive in the French West Indies, where they successfully landed on Martinique at Fort Royal. However, when heavy surf prevented unloading of their guns the ineffectual Hopson withdrew with over 100 casualties. The expedition then turned its attention instead to **Guadeloupe** (16–18 January 1759).

Martinique ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

Following the conquest of French Canada, Britain captured **Dominica** and Admiral George Rodney and General Sir Robert Monckton landed on Martinique. Reinforced by General Andrew Lord Rollo, Monckton captured Port Royal and Martinique soon surrendered. Nearby St Lucia was taken without fighting and both were returned to France after the war (16 January–12 February 1762).

Martinique ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Admiral Luc-Urbain Comte de Guichen sailed from Martinique to attack Barbados, fleet and troop convoys were intercepted near Martinique by British Admiral George Rodney. After a confused drawn action, with heavy casualties on both sides, the French abandoned their expedition and withdrew to Guadeloupe. Rodney blamed his subordinates for the failure (17 April 1780).

Martinique ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British commander George Rodney took **St Eustatius** in the West Indies (3 February), then sent Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) with an inadequate force to intercept a large convoy from France, escorted by Admiral Francois-Joseph de Grasse. In battle off Martinique, Hood's outnumbered squadron was driven off with heavy damage and the French convoy arrived safely in Port Royal (29 April 1781).

Martinique ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While campaigning against French territory in the West Indies, Admiral Sir Alan Gardner sailed from Barbados against Martinique with French Royalist troops and 3,000 British regulars. The troops under General Thomas Bruce landed but were repulsed after five days. Martinique remained under French Republican rule until a further attack the following February (16–21 June 1793).

Martinique ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A British expedition from Barbados under Admiral Sir John Jervis and General Sir Charles Grey renewed the attack on France in the West Indies, where they landed on Martinique and quickly captured St Pierre. With the fall of the strongpoints Fort Royal and Fort Louis, Governor Donatien Rochambeau surrendered. Jervis and Grey went on to capture **St Lucia** (5 February–23 March 1794).

Martinique ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

The West Indian island of Martinique was returned to France in 1802, but the resumption of war saw Britain mount a fresh expedition to recover the colony. Captain Sir Thomas Cochrane and General Sir George Beckwith landed with their force and, after sharp fighting, French Governor Admiral Louis Villaret de Joyeuse was forced to surrender (30 January–24 February 1809).

Martinsbruch ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Determined to prevent the union in Switzerland of the French Army of the Rhine and General Jean-Joseph Dessoles advancing from Italy, Austrian Field Marshal Johann Loudon turned first against General Claude-Jacques Lecourbe approaching from the north. At Martinsbruch (modern Martina), the Austrian repulsed Lecourbe, but he was beaten by Desoles a week later at **Tauffes** (17 March 1799).

Martin's Point ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Marching towards Wacahoota from Fort Micanopy, south of Gainesville, Florida, Lieutenant Walter Sherwood and a small patrol were ambushed by Seminole under Halleck Tustenuggee at Martin's Point, close to a previous ambush site at **Bridgewater, Florida**. Before aid could be sent from the fort, Sherwood, four soldiers and an officer's wife under escort had been killed (28 December 1840).

Martin's Station ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Ruddle's Station**

Marton ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

See **Merton**

Martynow ❙ 1624 ❙ Polish-Tatar Wars

Stanislas Koniecpolski was ransomed from captivity after **Cecora** (1620) and led a Polish force against Tatars at Martynow, in the southern Ukraine northeast of Ivano-Frankovsk. Koniecpolski won a decisive victory and was created Palatine of Sandomierz by a grateful Sigismund III. Over the next 20 years he defeated the Tatars again at **Sasowy Rog**, **Kamieniec** and **Okhmatov** (20 June 1624).

Martyropolis ❙ 588 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Despite mutiny in the east against army pay reforms, Germanus invaded Persia, where he was checked by Sassanian General Marouzas and fell back to the frontier city of Martyropolis (modern Silvan in Armenia). Germanus killed Marouzas and took 3,000 prisoners, but the next year the city was betrayed to the Persians. It was later recovered for helping restore Chosroes II after **Ganzak** in 591.

Maruchak ❙ 1507 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

Uzbek conqueror Muhammad Shaybani Khan drove the Mughal Babur from **Samarkand** (1501), then marched southwest into the Khorasan, where he was met by Dhu'l-Nun, the Arghunid Mughal Governor of Kandahar. Dhu'l-Nun was defeated and killed in battle at Maruchak, on the Murghab River near Bala Morghab. His son Shah Beg retained **Kandahar** as an Uzbek vassal.

Masada ❙ 72–73 ❙ Jewish Rising against Rome

Facing rebellion in Judea, Roman forces stormed **Jerusalem** (70) then systematically crushed resistance, besieging the last Jewish stronghold near the Dead Sea at Masada, held by Zealots under Eleazor ben Yair. Threatened by

perhaps 15,000 men under Flavius Silva, the entire garrison of over 900 men, women and children finally killed themselves rather than be captured (72 AD–15 April 73).

Masaguara ❙ 1856 ❙ Central American National Wars

Guatemala and Honduras agreed a truce following action at **Omoa** in 1853 to meet the threat of American Filibusters, later resuming their border war. In southwest Honduras at Masaguara, Honduran President José Trinidad Cabañas was defeated by Guatemalans under Juan López. Cabañas was soon overthrown and the combatants united again to meet the Filibusters at **Granada, Nicaragua** (6 October 1856).

Masaya ❙ 1856 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

With American Filibuster William Walker defeated in southwest Nicaragua at **Rivas**, the Central America allies took Masaya, 50 miles to the north. An attempt by Colonel John Waters to retake Masaya was repulsed by José Victor Zavala of Guatemala and Jose Maria Estrada of Nicaragua. After a second costly failure, Walker fell back on **Granada** (13 October & 15–17 November 1856).

Mascara ❙ 1835 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

In the campaign to complete the conquest of western Algeria, France faced the Arab warrior Abd-el-Kader, who established his capital at Mascara, southeast of Oran. Following defeat at Moulay Ishmael and **Macta**, France sent fresh forces under Marshal Bertrand Clausel, who defeated Kader and took Mascara. However, the Arab fought on until eventual defeat at **Smala** and **Isly** (November 1835).

Maserfield ❙ 641 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Threatened by the growing power of Northumbria, Penda of Mercia challenged King Oswald at Maserfield (probably Oswestry) in Shropshire. In a repeat of his victory over Edwin of Northumbria at **Heathfield**, Penda now defeated and killed Oswald, who was Edwin's nephew and successor. Northumbrian supremacy was restored in 655 at **Winwaed** (5 August 641).

Masindi ❙ 1872 ❙ Egyptian Wars of Expansion

Sir Samuel Baker, Viceroy of the Egyptian Khedive, advanced south into the Nile basin, where he annexed Bunyoro in northern Uganda, then came under attack by King Kabarega. At Masindi, east of Lake Albert, Baker's 200-strong force repulsed the Bunyoro with heavy losses. However, continued skirmishing forced Baker to burn his stores and endure a costly retreat to the Nile (8 June 1872).

Maskat ❙ 1507 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

See **Muscat**

Maskat ❙ 1650 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

See **Muscat**

Maskin ❙ 701 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

When Ibn al-Ash'ath in the east rebelled against the Umayyad Caliph, he was defeated near Kufa at **Dayr al-Jamajim** by Governor al-Hajjaj of Iraq and retreated north to Maskin on the Shatt al-Dujayl. There, al-Hajjaj inflicted a terrible defeat, with many drowned in the river trying to escape. Ibn al-Ash'ath fled and bloody retribution against his supporters ended the insurrection (October 701).

Massacre Canyon ❙ 1873 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

While hunting buffalo in southwest Nebraska under the protection of Fort McPherson, about 350 peaceful Pawnee were unexpectedly attacked near modern Trenton by a large war party of Brulé and Oglala Sioux under Chief Snow Flake. Army help arrived too late and up to 100 Pawnee were slaughtered, including Sky Chief. The site was later known as Massacre Canyon (5 August 1873).

Massacre Hill ❙ 1866 ❙ Red Cloud's War

See **Fetterman Massacre**

Massawa ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After British forces in Eritrea captured **Keren** and Asmara, General Lewis Heath was sent east against Massawa. Italian Admiral Mario Bonetti demolished much of the Red Sea port before the British and Free French stormed in with tanks to seize the last Italian stronghold in Eritrea. Bonetti surrendered almost 10,000 men and the Allies turned south towards **Amba Alagi** (8 April 1941).

Massawa ❙ 1977 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

At the high-water mark of their urban offensive, Eritrean forces attacked the port of Massawa and seized most of the city. However, a frontal assault on the nearby naval base was driven off, with 200 killed and 400 wounded, by Ethiopian tanks supported by shelling from Ethiopian and Soviet warships. The rebels tried to maintain a siege but were later forced to withdraw (21–31 December 1977).

Massawa ❙ 1990 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

With rebel forces on the offensive throughout Eritrea, a land and sea attack was launched against Massawa, where speedboats sank most of the Ethiopian warships in the harbour. The city and naval base were taken with very heavy losses on both sides. After the surrender Ethiopian aircraft bombed the city for ten days, causing massive damage and civilian losses (8–16 February 1990).

Massilia ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar marched into Gaul and besieged Massilia (modern Marseilles) held for his rival Pompey by Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. He then departed for Spain, leaving Gaius Trebonius to maintain the siege, aided at sea by Decimus Brutus. Ships sent by Pompey were repulsed and, when Caesar returned from victory at **Ilerda**, Domitius fled and the city fell (March–6 September 49 BC).

Massilia ❙ 413 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

On campaign in southern Gaul, the Visigoth Ataulf took Toulouse and Narbonne, then besieged the key Roman city of Massilia (modern Marseilles) defended by the powerful Roman General John Bonifacius. However, Ataulf failed to take Massilia and later made peace with Emperor Honorius, marrying the Emperor's sister Placidia. He was later sent to recover Spain for the empire.

Masterby ❙ 1361 ❙ Wars of the Hanseatic League

See **Visby**

Masts ❙ 654 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Mount Phoenix**

Mastung ❙ 1758 ❙ Baluchi Rebellion

After defeats in the Punjab for the Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani, his former General, Baluchi Chief Nasir Khan, declared independence. Ahmad sent his vizier to attack the rebel at Kalat, but further north near Mastung the Afghan army was badly beaten. Ahmad Shah himself then arrived to besiege Kalat. After failed assaults he made peace and accepted homage from Nasir Khan.

Masulipatam ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

To take pressure off the British in **Madras**, Governor Robert Clive of Bengal sent Colonel Francis Forde south from Calcutta to support Raja Ananda Raj against the French under Herbert de Brienne Comte de Conflans. After victory at **Condore**, Forde besieged then stormed the key coastal town of Masulipatam. Conflans surrendered with almost 3,000 men (6 March–8 April 1759).

Masumpur ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Renewing the Mughal invasion of Bengal following defeat at **Patna** (April 1759), Emperor Shah Alam II and General Kamgar Khan mar-

ched on Patna, defended by Raja Ramnarain who met them at Masumpur, east of Futwar. Ramnarain was heavily defeated when three of his divisional commanders deserted on the battlefield, but the Imperials were beaten two weeks later at **Sherpur** (9 February 1760).

Masurian Lakes ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

German General Paul von Hindenberg destroyed a Russian army at **Tannenberg** (31 August), then turned north against the First Army of Pavel Rennenkampf. Heavy fighting around the Masurian Lakes cost 125,000 Russian and 40,000 German casualties before Rennenkampf eluded envelopment and abandoned East Prussia. Russia soon counter-attacked at **Augustovo** (9–14 September 1914).

Masurian Lakes ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

A massive mid-winter offensive from East Prussia saw Marshal Paul von Hindenberg attack north of the Masurian Lakes, with Generals Otto von Below and Hermann von Eichhorn. A Russian Corps was sacrificed holding Augustovo, costing General Thadeus Sievers 56,000 casualties and perhaps 100,000 captured. A counter-attack finally halted the German advance (7–21 February 1915).

Mata Carmelera ❙ 1898 ❙ Venezuelan Civil Wars

When President Joaquín Crespo fraudently secured election of his successor, Ignacio Andrade, General Jose Manuel Hernandez began the "Revolution of Queipa." In action at Mata Carmelera, in Cojedes, Crespo was shot and killed, though Hernandez was later defeated and captured by General Ramóin Guerra (12 June). Andrade was overthrown the following year after **Tocuyito** (16 April 1898).

Matamaros ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

Days after destroying an Imperial convoy at **Santa Gertrudis**, Liberal commander Mariano Escobedo marched west against Matamaros, held by just 300 men under General Tomás Mejía, who was forced to capitulate. Although Mejía was controversially permitted to withdraw with all his arms except 43 cannon, the loss of the city was a severe blow to the Imperial cause (23–24 June 1866).

Matanikau ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With Japanese forces on **Guadalcanal** reinforced after **Cape Esperance**, General Masao Maruyama launched a large-scale attack across the Matanikau River, west of General Alexander Vandergrift's Americans at Henderson Field. Two badly co-ordinated assaults were repulsed, with up to 3,500 Japanese casualties, ending the last major Japanese ground offensive (23–25 October 1942).

Matanzas ❙ 1628 ❙ Dutch-Spanish Colonial Wars

Dutch Admiral Piet Heyn returned to the West Indies the year after his victory at **Salvador** and led a large fleet to capture the King of Spain's annual silver shipment from America. Off Matanzas Bay, in western Cuba, Heyn intercepted and seized the galleons, securing a massive treasure for the West India Company and earning the title Lieutenant Admiral of Holland (8 September 1628).

Matapan ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Cape Matapan**

Mataquito ❙ 1557 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Chile

On a fresh offensive against the Araucanian Indians of southern Chile, Governor Francisco de Villagrán took a large army against Lautaro, who had defeated him at **Marigüeñu** (1554). In battle at Mataquito, Lautaro was decisively defeated and killed, along with perhaps 600 of his guerrillas. Within a year, Chief Caupolicán was also defeated and killed and resistance was suppressed (29 April 1557).

Matará ❙ 1815 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

In the rising by Indian leader Mateo Pumacahua against Peru's Spanish rulers, rebel leaders Manuel Hurtado de Mendoza and José Gabriel Bejar rebuilt their forces in Anadahuaylas after defeat at **Huanta**. They were beaten again by the Royalists at Matará and escaped east towards Cuzco. Both men were eventually executed after the rising was crushed in March at **Umachiri** (4 February 1815).

Mataram ❙ 1894 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

Determined to avenge his defeat on Lombok, Dutch General Jacobus Vetter returned three months later with a much larger force to burn **Cakranegara**, then met the Balinese army just outside the capital Mataram on a hill called Gunung Sari. Crown Prince Anak Agung Nengah was killed in a terrible ritual defeat (puputan) and the elderly Raja went into exile in Batavia (22 November 1894).

Matarikoriko ❙ 1861 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Te Arei**

Matawhero ❙ 1868 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Hauhau rebel Te Kooti returned to New Zealand's east coast after escaping from the Chatham Islands and descended on the remote settlement at Matawhero, west of Turanganui (modern Gisborne). In one bloody night, his followers killed 37 friendly Maoris and 33 Europeans, including Major Reginald Biggs and his family. They were soon checked further inland at **Makaretu** (9–10 November 1868).

Matchevitz ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Maciejowice**

Matchin ❙ 1791 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Advancing up the Danube after taking **Izmail** (December 1790), 40,000 Russians under General Prince Nikolai Repnin approached Vizier Yusuf Pasha with 100,000 men at Matchin (modern Macin). Without waiting for reinforcements from Prince Grigory Potemkin, Repnin and General Mikhail Kutuzov won a massive victory, ending the war with Russian gains on the Black Sea (28 June 1791).

Matehuala ❙ 1864 ❙ Mexican-French War

Five months after winning at **San Luis Potosi**, General Tomás Mejía and French under Colonel Alphonse-Édouard Aymard cornered Liberal commander Manuel Doblada further north at Matehuala, where he was supported by Florencio Antillón and Antonio Carbajal. Following heavy losses on both sides, Doblada fled to the United States. He died in New York in June 1865 (17 May 1864).

Mati ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

Despite checks at **Nezeros** and **Vigla** as he advanced into Thessaly, days later Edhem Pasha assembled a large Ottoman force near Mati against Greek Crown Prince Constantine, supported by Colonels Mastrapas and Mavromichalis. After action north from Tyrnavos, the Turks launched a bloody assault and the Greeks fled south through Larissa to **Velestino** and **Pharsalus** (22–23 April 1897).

Matmata Hills ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Mareth Line**

Mato Grosso ❙ 1864 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Coimbra, Brazil**

Matwy ❙ 1666 ❙ Lubomirski's Rebellion

Bitterly opposed to Royal reforms, former Polish Marshal Jerzy Lubomirski led a rebellion against John II Casimir, whose army under John Sobieski (later King) was routed at Matwy on Lake Goplo. Though Lubomirski later yielded and left for Silesia, the weakened Polish King was forced to cede the Eastern Ukraine, Kiev and Smolensk to Moscow. He abdicated in 1668 (13 July 1666).

Maubeuge ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Wattignies**

Maubeuge ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

As the Allies advanced from Brussels, Courtrai and Oudenarde were taken before Karl August Duke of Weimer sent General Karl-Christian von Lecocq against Maubeuge. Facing a stout defence by Colonel Jean-Baptiste Schouller, Lecocq's Saxons were checked and withdrew after five days. However, the broad advance could not be stopped and the Allies drove on towards **Paris** (19–24 March 1814).

Mauku ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Maori warriors campaigning against settlements south of Auckland were repulsed at **Pukekohe East**, then attempted to seize cattle further west near Mauku. Boldly counter-attacking in dense bush, 50 militia under Lieutenant Daniel Lusk met the raiders at nearby Titi Hill. In close quarters action, 20 Maoris and eight British were killed before the Maoris withdrew (23 October 1863).

Maumee ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Dudley's Defeat**

Maupertuis ❙ 1356 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Poitiers**

Mauriacus ❙ 451 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Chalons**

Mauritius ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

After British failure at **Grand Port** (23 August), Admiral Albemarle Bertie and General John Abercomby with over 10,000 men attacked the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius (French Ile de France). Surrendered by General Charles Decaen, the island was confirmed as British at war's end and resumed its earlier name. Nearby **Réunion** had already been captured (24 September–3 December 1810).

Mauron ❙ 1352 ❙ Hundred Years War

French Marshal Guy de Nesle was ransomed after his capture at **Saintes** in April 1351 and seized Rennes. Then advancing west towards Brest he was intercepted at Mauron by Sir William Bentley. In perhaps the most decisive French defeat since **Crecy** (1346) the outnumbered English archers destroyed the French knights. Nesle was among up to 2,000 claimed killed (14 August 1352).

Maxen ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Following his disastrous defeat at **Kunersdorf** (12 August), Frederick II of Prussia sent an inadequate force under General Frederick von Finck against Marshal Leopold von Daun's Austrians at Maxen, south of Dresden. The massively outnumbered Prussians were overwhelmed and the entire army of 12,000 men surrendered. Finck was later court-martialled and imprisoned (20 November 1759).

Maya ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," French Marshal Nicolas Soult sent General Jean Baptiste d'Erlon to relieve besieged **Pamplona**, but he was blocked at the Pass of Maya by British General Sir William Stewart. As at **Roncesvalles** the same day, the outnumbered British fell back with heavy losses. However, they had successfully delayed the French advance (25 July 1813).

Mayals ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Determined to spread the Carlist insurrection to Catalonia, Commander Manuel Carnicer crossed the Ebro and was met at Mayals, southwest of Lerida, by General José Carratalá, commanding in Tarragona, and Governor Manuel Breton of Tortosa. Despite a courageous attack by Colonel Ramón Cabrera, Carnicer was defeated and the Carlists suffered a major setback (10 April 1834).

Maychew ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

Although his armies in the north were destroyed at **Amba Aradam**, **Tembien** and **Shire**, Emperor Haile Selassie personally led 35,000 men to meet Marshal Pietro Badoglio at Maychew, east of Sekota. Haile Selassie was badly defeated in the battle, which decided the fate of his country. He fell back through disaster at **Lake Ashangi** to **Addis Ababa**, then fled into exile (31 March 1936).

May-en-Multien ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Ourcq**

Mazar ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid routed a Persian army at **Hafir, Iraq** before another Sassanian Persian force under Qarin ibn Quryana crossed the Tigris later the same year and attempted to block his advance into Mesopotamia at Mazar. Qarin was killed in a bloody action and his desperate army was destroyed. The Persian Emperor soon sent a fresh army, which met the invaders at **Walaja** (April 633).

Mazar-i-Sharif ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War

After widespread British and American bombing of Taliban and al-Qaeda targets in Afghanistan, the Northern Alliance ground offensive began towards the strategic northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif. Carpet bombing destroyed nearby defensive positions and the Taliban were forced to withdraw as the city fell. The main effort then turned east against **Kunduz** (9–10 November 2001).

Mazinan ❙ 1755 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

See **Sabzavar**

Mazra ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

See **Kandahar**

Mazraa ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

With Syria in revolt against French rule, General Roger Michaud left Azra with 3,000 French, Syrian and Madagascan troops to relieve **Suwayda**, besieged by Druze leader al-Atrash. A few miles northwest at Mazraa, he was ambushed and lost about 800 men killed or wounded and 2,000 rifles. Michaud was recalled and another column was stopped six weeks later at **Museifré** (3 August 1925).

Mbutuy ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

In a sharp encounter at Mbutuy, northeast of Asunción near San Estanislao, a force of 400 Paraguayans led by Major José López met about 2,300 Brazilians under Colonels Antonio Fernandez Lima and Sezefredo Mesquita. The Brazilians lost about 100 casualties, but the Paraguayans, caught between two attacks, were forced to withdraw with 116 dead and 120 wounded (26 June 1865).

Mbwila ❙ 1665 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in West Africa

See **Ambuila**

McClellan Creek ❙ 1872 ❙ Red River Indian War

Colonel Ranald Mackenzie pursued Comanche forces across Western Texas and attacked Kotsoteka Chief Mow-way near McClellan Creek, on the north fork of the Red River near Lefors. At least 50 Indians were killed, with 124 women and children captured, the camp destroyed and 1,000 horses seized then recovered. The ensuing conflict was named for the Red River (29 September 1872).

McDowell ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Two weeks after defeat at **Kernstown**, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson resumed the offensive in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and intercepted Union troops under Generals Robert H. Milroy and Robert C. Schenck at McDowell, northwest of Staunton. Heavy fighting drove the Union force back into West Virginia and Jackson marched northeast to **Front Royal** (8 May 1862).

McNeill's Zareba ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars
See **Tofrek**

Mearcredesburn ❙ 485 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain
With victory on the west Sussex coast secured near **Selsey** (477), the Saxon adventurer Aella and his son Cissa faced an alliance of British and Welsh forces at the frontier on the banks of the Mearcredesburn. The battle was inconclusive and Aella received Saxon reinforcements before the decisive battle at **Anderida** (491). He eventually became King of the South Saxons.

Meaux ❙ 1421–1422 ❙ Hundred Years War
Henry V of England was recognised by Charles VI of France as his heir and moved to secure his heritage by besieging the town of Meaux, east of Paris, held by Jean de Gast, the Bastard of Vaurus. The mid-winter siege saw disease break out and the King fell seriously ill. Meaux finally surrendered and de Gast was hanged. Three months later Henry was dead (6 October 1421–10 May 1422).

Mecca ❙ 630 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed
Following repeated defeats by the Prophet Mohammed of Medina, the Koreish Arabs of Mecca signed a treaty permitting the Muslims to pray at the Ka'bah. When some Koreish breached the treaty their leader, Abu Sufyan, attempted to restore peace, but Mohammed took the opportunity to attack. Mecca fell with minimal losses and the local Arabs converted to Islam (11 January 630).

Mecca ❙ 683 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars
After the death of the Umayyad Caliph Mu'awiya (May 683), his son Yazid I faced a revolt in Arabia by Abdullah ibn Zubair, son of the conqueror of Egypt. An Umayyad army captured **Medina, Saudi Arabia**, but Zubair soon defended a brutal monthlong siege of Mecca by Syrian General Hosein ibn Numair. The siege was lifted when Yazid died and Zubair was recognised as Caliph in Arabia and Egypt.

Mecca ❙ 692 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars
Caliph Abdul-Malik resolved to end the rival Caliphate in the south and sent the brilliant General Hajjaj ibn Yusuf from Damascus with a large Umayyad army to recapture Mecca. The Arabian rebel, Abdullah ibn Zubair, now in his seventies, held out for six months against a brutal and destructive siege. However, he was killed in the final assault and the Umayyad Caliphate reclaimed Arabia.

Mecca ❙ 930 ❙ Sack of Mecca
As a climax to years of campaigning in Syria and Iraq, the radical Shi'ite Carmathians of Bahrain attacked and sacked the Holy City of Mecca. Thousands of Meccans and pilgrims were reported killed in a brutal assault and the raiders seized the Black Stone of the Ka'bah, one of Islam's holiest relics. The stone was eventually ransomed and returned about 20 years later (12 December 930).

Mecca ❙ 1924 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars
See **Taif**

Mechanicsville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Beaver Dam Creek**

Mechili ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
Days after taking **Tobruk**, General Richard O'Connor headed into the desert against Italian armour at Mechili. Both sides suffered costly losses in one of the first tank battles of the desert war before General Valentino Babini broke off and eluded pursuit. O'Connor then gathered his forces to strike west through Msus to intercept the Italians south of Benghazi at **Beda Fomm** (24 January 1941).

Medak ❙ 1993 ❙ Croatian War
On a brutal offensive into the Medak Pocket in Serb-occupied Krajina, Croatian troops shelled and destroyed villages and executed Serb soldiers and civilians. Canadian UN peacekeepers eventually had to open fire to restore order before the Croats finally withdrew with 27 killed.

Croatian commander General Mirko Norac was later indicted and imprisoned for war crimes (9–17 September 1993).

Medellin ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Turning south from his victory at **Uclés** (13 January), French Marshal Claude Victor advanced towards Portugal and at Medellin, on the Guadiana, met the large Spanish force of General Gregorio Cuesta. Striking against the overextended Spanish lines, Victor inflicted a crushing defeat and General Marie Latour-Mauberge's cavalry drove the survivors south in a bloody pursuit (28 March 1809).

Médenine ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel routed the Americans in southern Tunisia at **Kasserine** (22 February) and returned to his defences at Mareth, then launched a spoiling attack at Médenine against British General Sir Bernard Montgomery. A costly defeat saw 52 Axis tanks lost and Rommel, ill and tired, returned to Germany. Two weeks later Montgomery stormed the **Mareth Line** (6 March 1942).

Medina, Saudi Arabia ❙ 627 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

The Arabs of Mecca were repulsed at **Ohud** in 625, but regrouped and joined local Jews to attack Mohammed in Medina. With insufficient men for another open battle, the Prophet defended a strong trench around the city. The Meccans abandoned the siege after five weeks in the face of costly losses. The Muslims then killed many of the Jews of Medina and expelled the rest (24 February 627).

Medina, Saudi Arabia ❙ 683 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

Faced by a revolt in Arabia following the death of the Ommayad Caliph Mu'awiya (May 683), his son and successor Yazid I sent an army from Damascus under the elderly General Muslim. The city of Medina was taken by storm after a short siege and was then put to a violent and destructive sack. General Muslim subsequently died while marching his army further south to attack **Mecca**.

Medina, Saudi Arabia ❙ 762 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

When Muhammad ibn Abd'Allah and his brother Ibrahim raised Shi'ite rebellion against Caliph al-Mansur, Muhammad won over the people of Medina and Mecca before the Caliph sent 4,000 men under Isa ibn Musa. The Abbasid General won back some of the rebels before he defeated and killed Muhammad at Medina. He then turned east to defeat Ibrahim at **Bakhamra** (6 December 762).

Medina, Saudi Arabia ❙ 1916–1919 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

With support from Britain and France, Sharif Hussein proclaimed the Arab Revolt against Turkey in the **Hejaz**. However, he was repulsed at the key Ottoman city of Medina, which held out under commander Fakhri en din Pasha against a loose three-year siege. After Turkey ended the war (October 1918), Fakhri refused to surrender until ordered by the Sultan himself (June 1916–10 January 1919).

Medina, Saudi Arabia ❙ 1925 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

Sultan Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Nejd secured Mecca at **Taif** (September 1924), then besieged the Hashemite Sharif Ali in Jeddah for a year, while his Ikhwan ally Faisal al-Dawish besieged Medina. Forced to surrender, the Holy City of Medina was occupied by Aziz's son Muhammad. Two weeks later Sharif Ali fled Jeddah and Aziz became the new King of Hejaz (5 December 1925).

Medina, Texas ❙ 1813 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

After seizing San Antonio in Spanish Texas with victory at **Rosillo** (29 March), Republican forces under José Álvarez Toledo marched out to prevent a junction between Royalist General Joaquin de Arredondo and Colonel Ignacio Elizondo. Near the Medina River, Toledo and his

American Filibuster allies were routed with over 1,000 killed and they fled back to Louisiana (18 August 1813).

Medina del Rio Seco ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

An ill-advised decision to challenge Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bessières on the open plain of Old Castile saw Spanish Generals Gregorio de la Cuesta and Joachim Blake meet the outnumbered French north of Valladolid, at Medina del Rio Seco. The Spaniards were routed in a one-sided disaster and newly crowned King Joseph Bonaparte marched into Madrid (14 July 1808).

Mediolanum ❙ 268 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

While Emperor Gallienus fought the Goths in the east at the **Nestus**, his General Aureolus mutinied in Italy and Gallienus returned to Mediolanum (modern Milan), where the usurper was defeated and withdrew under siege. When Gallienus was murdered by his deputy Claudius, Aureolus surrendered. New Emperor Claudius II put him to death then returned to meet the Goths at **Nish**.

Medole ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Castiglione**

Medway ❙ 43 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

When Emperor Claudius ordered the conquest of Britain, Aulus Plautius landed in Kent with 50,000 men and at the Medway between Aylesford and Rochester, defeated Togodumnus and Caratacus, sons of late King Cunobellin of the Catuvellauni (Togodumnus was killed). After the Romans seized Camulodunum (Colchester), Caratacus fled to Wales where he was defeated in 50 AD at **Caer Caradoc**.

Medway ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

When peace attempts failed, Dutch Admiral Mihiel de Ruyter broke into the Medway and led a remarkable raid up the Thames almost to London and took Sheerness. After burning six warships at Chatham, the Dutch withdrew with the former flagship *Royal Charles* as a prize. With London recently ravaged by plague and the Great Fire, the raid convinced England to seek peace (20–23 June 1667).

Meeanee ❙ 1843 ❙ British Conquest of Sind

See **Miani**

Meeker Massacre ❙ 1879 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

See **White River**

Meerut ❙ 1399 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane concluded his devastating campaign in northern India and, with his plunder from the destruction of **Delhi**, marched northeast into the Himalayan foothills against the powerful fortress city of Meerut. Tamerlane's troops took the city by storm and massacred the garrison. The Mongols then deliberately destroyed Meerut before returning north to Samarkand.

Meerut ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

In a culmination to months of unrest among native troops in the Indian Army, troops at Meerut, northeast of Delhi, rose in mutiny after men were court-martialled for refusing to use greased cartridges. British officers and civilians were killed in confused fighting at Meerut and the mutineers marched on **Delhi**, triggering the bloody war which followed (10 May 1857).

Megalopolis ❙ 331 BC ❙ Macedonian Conquests

With Alexander the Great absent on campaign against Persia, King Agis III of Sparta raised revolution in Greece against Macedonian rule and besieged Megalopolis, on the Helisson on Arcadia. Attacked by Antipater—Alexander's Regent in Macedonia—Agis was defeated and killed. Revolt in Greece was effectively suppressed until after Alexander's death eight years later.

Megara ❙ 424 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

On a fresh two-pronged Athenian offensive into Boeotia, General Demosthenes advanced west from Athens against Megara and seized its nearby port of Nisaea. Before he could force Megara to surrender, a large army approached under the Spartan Brasidas and Demosthenes retired, leaving a garrison at Nisaea. Another Athenian force was repulsed to the northeast at **Delium** (August 424 BC).

Megiddo ❙ 1468 BC ❙ Egyptian-Syrian Wars

When Tuthmosis III of Egypt marched into Palestine to put down a revolt, he routed a Syrian-Palestinian force led by the King of Megiddo and Kadesh outside Megiddo, southeast of Haifa in modern Israel. The local force then withdrew into Megiddo, which fell after a seven-month siege. The battle is claimed to be the first for which there is a written record (trad date 1468 BC).

Megiddo ❙ 609 BC ❙ Egyptian Conquest of Judah

Marching into Judah to support the collapsing Assyrian Empire, Necho II of Egypt met King Josiah of Judah at Megiddo (Biblical Armageddon), southeast of Haifa in modern Israel. Josiah was defeated and killed and Necho seized Judah, then occupied **Carchemish**, where he was attacked and defeated by Babylon. Josiah's son Jehoiakim died in the Babylonian siege of **Jerusalem** in 597 BC.

Megiddo ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

General Sir Edmund Allenby rebuilt his army after the capture of **Jerusalem**, then launched his great offensive north through Megiddo. Attacking along a 65-mile front from Jaffa to the Jordan, he destroyed the Turkish army under General Liman von Sanders. Allenby's brilliant victories secured over 70,000 prisoners and opened the way to **Damascus** (19 September–30 October 1918).

Megray Hill ❙ 1639 ❙ 1st Bishops' War

When Covenanters under James Graham Earl of Montrose opposed King Charles I's attempt to impose a new prayer book on Scotland, James Gordon Viscount Aboyne and the incompetent Colonel William Burr attempted an offensive from Aberdeen. At nearby Megray Hill, the Royalists were heavily repulsed by Montrose. They lost again days later at the Bridge of **Dee** (15 June 1639).

Mehidpur ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

Peshwa Baji Rao II of Poona and his ally Mulhar Rao Holkar of Indore renewed war against the British in central India and Holkar soon faced General Sir Thomas Hislop on the Sipra at Mehidpur. Hislop dispersed the Marathas with a frontal attack under heavy fire, inflicting heavy losses, and seized treasure and stores. Three weeks later the Marathas lost again at **Rampura** (21 December 1817).

Mehlsack ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Queetz**

Mehmandost ❙ 1729 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Shah Tahmasp II resolved to recover Persia from its Afghan conquerors, capturing **Meshed** and **Herat** before the Afghan usurper Ashraf Shah led a large army against Persian General Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah). On the Mehmandost, east of Damghan in northeastern Persia, Ashraf suffered a massive defeat. He retired to Isfahan and soon lost again at **Murchakhar** (29 September 1729).

Mehran ❙ 1983 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Recovering from losses at **Amara** in February, Iran launched a large force further north against the border town of Mehran, southwest of Ilam. Despite shocking casualties in the face of fierce Iraqi fire, the Iranians secured the nearby strategic heights, then attacked in the north towards **Haj Omran**. Mehran was finally taken by

a new Iranian offensive in October 1984 (31 July–10 August 1983).

Mehran ❙ 1986 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Determined to strike back after defeat in the south at **Al Faw** (14 February), about 25,000 Iraqi troops seized the lightly garrisoned border town of Mehran, 100 miles east of Baghdad. They claimed a symbolic victory though failed to consolidate the area. Iran later counter-attacked in force, inflicting costly Iraqi losses, to recapture the town and advance into Iraq (14–17 May & 20 June–3 July 1986).

Mehran ❙ 1988 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

After decisive victories in the south at **Al Faw** and **Salamcheh**, Iraqi forces on the central front, supported by anti-Khomeini Iranians, began a final offensive to retake the ruined border town of Mehran. The Iranians were rapidly and disastrously defeated and, with further losses to the south around Majnoon, Iran accepted a ceasefire to end the twentieth century's longest war (18–21 June 1988).

Meiktila ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

General Sir William Slim deceived the Japanese that he would cross the **Irriwaddy** north of Mandalay and attacked in the south towards the vital command centre at Meiktila, held by General Tomekichi Kasuya. When Meiktila fell (9 March), General Shihachi Katamura counter-attacked in force, but he was finally forced to withdraw after the fall of **Mandalay** (12 February–30 March 1945).

Mejicanos ❙ 1823 ❙ Central American National Wars

When El Salvador resisted annexation by Emperor Agustin Iturbide of Mexico, Spanish General Vicente Filísola invaded to defeat Salvadoran forces under Jose Manuel Arce at Mejicanos, just north of San Salvador. Filísola occupied the capital but had to withdraw after the fall of Iturbide (March 1823). Independent El Salvador joined the Central America Federation (3 February 1823).

Melanthius ❙ 559 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

When Zabergan of the Kutrigur Huns crossed the frozen Danube from Bulgaria to invade Macedonia and Thrace, threatening Constantinople itself, the great Byzantine General Belisarius was brought out of retirement. With a hastily assembled small force, he defeated the Bulgar horsemen and their Slav allies at Melanthius, west of the capital, forcing them to withdraw.

Meldorf ❙ 1500 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

See **Hemmingstedt**

Melegnano ❙ 1515 ❙ War of the Holy League

See **Marignano**

Melegnano ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

French Marshal Achille d'Hilliers advancing east from victory at **Magenta**, soon sent General Achille Bazaine towards Melegnano (Marignano), southeast of Milan, where he attacked the Austrian rearguard under General Ludwig von Benedek. In a strategically pointless action, the French suffered costly casualties before Benedek withdrew behind the Mincio. Milan fell the same day (8 June 1859).

Melilla ❙ 1774–1775 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan Wars

The Spanish Moroccan enclave of Melilla had already withstood several sieges when Sultan Sidi Mohammed determined on a large-scale assault and sent 13,000 men against the town, held by Marshal Juan Sherlock. The Moors reportedly fired 9,000 shells during the siege, but eventually had to withdraw. Peace was concluded in early 1780 at Aranjuez (9 December 1774–6 March 1775).

Melilla ❙ 1893–1894 ❙ War of Melilla

When Rif tribesman in Morocco besieged the Spanish enclave of Melilla, killing General Juan García Margallo, General Arsenio Martínez

Campos despatched a large relief force. After naval shelling and a sharp action, the siege was lifted and the Sultan of Morocco paid a war indemnity. A more serious Rif War began with Spanish disaster in 1921 at **Anual** (29 September 1893–5 March 1894).

Melilla ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

At the start of the military rebellion against the Popular Front government, forces in Spanish Morocco under Colonels Juan Segui and Dario Gazapo seized the city of Melilla, where local commander General Manuel Romerales was shot. Tetuán and Ceuta then quickly fell, largely without fighting, though there was sharp resistance in Morocco that same night at **Larache** (17 July 1936).

Melitene ❙ 576 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Three years after victory in Mesopotamia at **Dara**, Chosroes II of Sassanid Persia led a fresh invasion of Roman Armenia before withdrawing under pressure to Melitene in the northwest, where he was confronted by General Justinian. Facing encirclement on the Upper Euphrates at Melitene (modern Malatya), Chosroes and his army abandoned their baggage and fled across the river with heavy losses.

Melitene ❙ 1100 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Responding to an appeal from the Armenian Gabriel of Melitene, Crusader Prince Bohemund of Antioch took a small force of knights and infantry to combat Malik Ghazi, Danishmend Emir of Sebastea (Sivas). Near Melitene (modern Malatya on the Upper Euphrates), the Crusaders were ambushed and virtually destroyed. Bohemund was captured and held prisoner for three years.

Melitopol ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

After Poland took **Kiev** in April, new White commander Pyotr Wrangel began a bold offensive from the Crimea. General Iakov Slashev seized Melitopol and General Aleksandr Kutepov advanced even further north. When the Poles made peace, Red Commander Mikhail Frunze stormed into the Northern Taurida and in November, he drove the Whites back through **Perekop** (6–15 June 1920).

Melitopol ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

At the southern end of the Soviet offensive towards the **Dnieper**, General Fedor Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Front advanced west through Taganrog (30 August) and along the Sea of Azov to take the key city of Melitopol after heavy fighting. Tolbukhin then reached the Dnieper and joined the offensive towards **Krivoy Rog** before invading the Crimea at **Perekop** (14–23 October 1943).

Melloone ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

General Sir Archibald Campbell advanced up the Irriwaddy from **Rangoon** in late 1824 and beat the Burmese at **Danubyu** and **Watee-Goung**. However, King Bagyipaw declined to stop fighting. When hostilities resumed, Campbell stormed Melloone (later Minhla), the last major fortress outside the ancient capital at Ava. Following further loss at **Pagahm-mew** the king made peace (19 January 1826).

Meloria ❙ 1241 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars

A Genoese fleet carrying Prelates to Rome to help Pope Gregory IX resolve his dispute with Emperor Frederick II was attacked off northwest Italy, between Meloria and Montecristo, by Sicilian Admiral Ansaldo de Mari and Fredrick's illegitimate son, King Enzo of Sardinia. The English, French and Spanish Prelates were captured and the Papacy soon sued for peace (3 May 1241).

Meloria ❙ 1284 ❙ Genoese-Pisan War

The decisive battle between Pisa and Genoa saw a powerful fleet of 72 Pisan galleys under Mayor Alberto Morosini meet Genoese Admirals Oberta Doria and Benedetto Zaccaria off the island of Meloria, near Livorno (Leghorn). In a bitter clash, with Morosini captured, half the

Pisan ships were sunk or captured and the rest were badly damaged, ending the maritime power of Pisa (6 August 1284).

Melrose ❙ 1526 ❙ Scottish Royalist War

Attempting to free 14-year-old James V of Scotland from virtual imprisonment by his stepfather Archibald Douglas Earl of Angus, Borderer Chieftain Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch attacked the Regent at Melrose, on the Tweed southeast of Edinburgh, returning from an expedition on the border. Scott was heavily defeated and another attempt was soon defeated at **Linlithgow Bridge** (25 July 1526).

Melshtitsa ❙ 1443 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars (Long Campaign)

After invading Turkish Bulgaria, King Ladislas of Hungary and General Janos Hunyadi were turned back at **Zlatitsa** but two weeks later on Christmas Eve repulsed the pursuing Turks at Melshtitsa, near Sofia. Withdrawing across the Balkans in extreme winter conditions, the Christians defeated the Turks again at **Kunovica** in early January 1444 before finally reaching Hungary (24 December 1443).

Melun ❙ 1420 ❙ Hundred Years War

Charles VI of France recognised Henry V of England as his heir and together with Duke Philip of Burgundy they campaigned against the disinherited son—the Dauphin Charles VII. Having captured Sens and Montereau, the allies then besieged Melun, southeast of Paris, held for the Dauphin by Arnaud Guillaume Signeur de Barbazan, who was starved into submission (9 July–18 November 1420).

Membrillo ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Navas de Membrillo**

Memel ❙ 1923 ❙ Lithuanian War of Independence

Lithuania had lost **Vilna** to Poland in 1920 and determined to regain the mainly German Baltic city and district of Memel (Lithuanian Klaipeda), which had been under French mandate since 1919. Lithuanian forces invaded Memel, forcing the French garrison to withdraw. The Allies reluctantly accepted Memel becoming an autonomous region within Lithuania (10–15 January 1923).

Memphis, Egypt ❙ 456–454 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

See **Prosopitis**

Memphis, Egypt ❙ 321 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

As war began between the successors of Alexander the Great, Perdiccas (accompanied by Alexander's widow Roxanne and her infant son) took a large army into Egypt against Ptolemy. Blocked on the Nile at Pelusium, Perdiccas marched south and attempted to cross near Memphis, where he was heavily repulsed, with many of his soldiers drowned. When his troops mutinied, he was killed by his officers.

Memphis, Tennessee ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Two months after capturing the Confederate fort on the Mississippi at **Island Number Ten**, Union naval forces led by Flag-Officer Charles H. Davis and Colonel Charles Ellet moved downstream to Memphis, Tennessee, where they destroyed seven out of eight Confederate gunboats under Captain James E. Montgomery. Memphis surrendered, opening the river to **Vicksburg** (6 June 1862).

Memphis, Tennessee ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Regrouping just weeks after defeat at **Tupelo**, Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest led a daring raid northwest from Oxford against Memphis, Tennessee, heavily occupied by Union General Cadwallader C. Washburn. Forrest's cavalry caused little damage, but withdrew with many prisoners and a large quantity of supplies, diverting Union troops from northern Mississippi (21 August 1864).

Menai Strait ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

See **Bangor**

Menbij ❙ 1108 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Amid confused Muslim and Crusader alliances on the Upper Euphrates, Baldwin of le Bourg and Joscelin of Edessa allied themselves with Jawali Saqawa, Turkish Governor of Mosul, against the Muslim Ridwan of Aleppo and the Crusader Tancred of Antioch. At Menbij, northeast of Aleppo, Baldwin and Joscelin were routed but later regained the city of Edessa (October 1108).

Mendaza ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Pursued through Navarre by the Spanish Liberal army, Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui with 10,000 men unwisely accepted open battle against 14,000 troops of General Luis Fernández de Córdova and Colonel Marcelino Oráa. The Carlists were forced to withdraw after a bloody five-hour action at Mendaza, then made a stand at nearby **Arquijas** (12 December 1834).

Mendigorría ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

New Carlist commander Vicente González Moreno recovered from a costly repulse at **Bilbao** (1 July) and resolved to meet the Liberals in pitched battle. At Mendigorría, southeast of Estella, Liberal General Luis Fernández de Córdova lost perhaps 1,000 casualties in bloody fighting. However, Moreno lost 2,000 and this was followed a year later by disastrous Carlist defeat at **Luchana** (16 July 1835).

Mengibar ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a prelude to **Baylen**, Spanish General Francisco Castanos began his offensive on the Guadalquivir by sending General Teodoro Reding against part of General Pierre Dupont de L'Etang's army at Mengibar. Overcoming a stubborn French defence under General Dominique Vedel, Reding won a valuable victory and crossed the river towards Baylen (14–16 July 1808).

Mengshan ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Yung'an**

Menin ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Days after victory over Frederick Augustus Duke of York at **Hondschoote**, French commander General Jean Nicolas Houchard took his poorly trained recruits against the Dutch army of William V Prince of Orange at Menin, seven miles west of Courtrai. Houchard defeated the Dutch force, but lost heavy casualties in subsequent manoeuvring and was guillotined for his failure (13 September 1793).

Menin Road ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Recovering from terrible losses around **Pilkem Ridge** and **Langemark**, British forces resumed the Third Battle of **Ypres** with General Sir Herbert Plumer's Second Army attacking east along the Menin Road. Advancing after heavy bombardment, he seized the Menin Road Ridge and followed up with fresh attacks northeast towards **Polygon Wood** and **Broodseinde** (20–25 September 1917).

Mentana ❙ 1867 ❙ Garibaldi's Second March on Rome

Giuseppe Garibaldi took advantage of war between Italy and Austria to renew his own invasion in support of insurgency in Rome. After defeating Papal troops at **Monterotondo**, his advance towards Rome was blocked a week after at Mentana, just 12 miles from the capital. French reinforcements had arrived just in time and Garibaldi's force was routed (3 November 1867).

Mequelle ❙ 1895–1896 ❙ 1st Italo-Ethiopian War

See **Makale**

Mequinenza ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Lérida**

Mereton ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain
See **Merton**

Mergentheim ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Encouraged by a decisive Bavarian defeat at **Jankau** in March, Marshal Henri de Turenne led a Franco-Weimar army into Bavaria. At the village of Herbsthausen, near Bad Mergentheim south of Würzburg, he was surprised by Imperial Baron Franz von Mercy and General Johann von Werth and withdrew with heavy losses. In August he invaded Bavaria again and won at **Nördlingen** (5 May 1645).

Merida ❙ 428 ❙ Vandal-Suevic War

As Vandal King Gaiseric prepared to invade North Africa after capturing southern Spain, he was attacked by the Suevi, the Germanic tribe who invaded Galicia and were spreading into Lusitania. At Merida, their King Hermigarius suffered a decisive defeat and drowned while fleeing in the nearby Guadiana. Gaiseric then crossed into Africa and succeeded in 431 at **Hippo Regius**.

Merida ❙ 713 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

When the brilliant Muslim General Musa ibn Nusair took command from Tarik ibn Ziyad, he continued the advance into Visigothic Spain and captured Seville before meeting strong resistance at Merida on the Guadiana River in western Spain. After a lengthy siege, with heavy losses on both sides, the city was starved into surrender. In September Musa won decisively at **Segoyuela** (30 June 713).

Merida ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

When the Nationalist Army of Africa crossed from Morocco to Seville, advance units under Colonel Carlos Asenio dashed north towards Merida. They were halted at nearby Almendralejo until Colonel Juan Yagüe arrived and took Merida against heavy odds. Yagüe then led the main force north against **Badajoz** and Colonel Heli Tella repulsed a heavy counter-attack (11 August 1936).

Meridian ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union General William T. Sherman marching east from Vicksburg, pursued the retreating forces of General Leonidas Polk, who was forced to abandon the key transport junction at Meridian, Mississippi. Sherman destroyed railroads and much of the town, but did not wait to link up with forces advancing from the north through **Okolona** and retired to Vicksburg (14–20 February 1864).

Mersa Brega ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Just days after withdrawing from **Sidi Rezegh** to El Agheila, German commander Erwin Rommel launched a second offensive into western Cyrenaica. The under-strength British were defeated at Mersa Brega and Saunnu, then lost Benghazi with its stores of fuel. General Neil Ritchie ceded most of his gains and was driven back to the lines at **Gazala** (21 January–4 February 1942).

Mersah Matruh ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After driving the British out of Libya at **Gazala** and taking **Tobruk**, newly created Field Marshal Erwin Rommel raced along the coast into Egypt and slammed into an attempted delaying action at Mersah Matruh. General William Gott's poorly organised defence was overwhelmed and the British fell back on **El Alamein** after losing 6,000 men and 40 tanks captured (26–29 June 1942).

Merseburg ❙ 933 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany
See **Riade**

Merseburg ❙ 1080 ❙ German Civil Wars

Amid civil war against Henry IV, Duke Rudolf of Swabia was elected rival King and joined nobles, including Berthold of Zahringen, in a bitter and costly campaign. At Merseburg, west of Leipzig, Rudolf was defeated and killed and the Emperor gave Swabia to his son-in-law, Frederick of Hohenstaufen. This in turn

triggered war against Rudolf's son, Berthold of Rheinfelden.

Mers el Kebir ❙ 1505 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

After King Ferdinand V completed the Reconquest of Spain at **Granada** (1492), Cardinal Francisco Jimenes de Cisneros equipped a crusade against Muslim Mers el Kebir, in northwest Algeria on the Gulf of Oran. The city was taken by storm and was held by Spain until 1792. In 1509 the Cardinal personally led a larger expedition against the great port of **Oran** (23 October 1505).

Mers el Kebir ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

In a controversial action to prevent Germany securing French warships, British Admiral James Somerville led a large force to Mers el Kebir, near Oran in Algeria, where Admiral Marcel Gensoul refused to yield his ships. A brief bombardment then saw three battleships lost and 1,297 French sailors killed. A fourth battleship escaped to Toulon, where the fleet was later scuttled (3 July 1940).

Mersivan ❙ 1101 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

An attempt to rescue Bohemund of Antioch, captured at **Melitene** (1100), saw a mixed French-German-Lombard army march east under Raymond of Toulouse, Stephen of Blois and Conrad, Constable of Germany. Reaching Mersivan, east of the Halys in northeast Anatolia, the so-called "Lombard Crusade" was destroyed by Malik Ghazi, Danishmend Turkish Emir of Sebastea (July 1101).

Merta ❙ 1790 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

Mahadji Sindhia beat Ismail Beg's Mughals at **Patan** (20 June) and sent General Benoit de Boigne to besiege Ajmer in central Rajasthan, then attacked a large Rajput force under Bijai Singh of Jodhpur northeast at Merta. In a hard-fought battle, Rajput cavalry drove the Marathas from the field, but they were then destroyed by artillery fire. Bijai Singh soon made peace (10 September 1790).

Merton ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Within weeks of defeat at **Ashdown**, Danish Vikings struck back at the West Saxon army at **Basing**. With reinforcements from the Baltic they then attacked again further west at Merton (Maeredun), near the Savernake Forest in Wiltshire. The Saxons were disastrously defeated, with King Aethelred fatally wounded. His brother Alfred soon lost again at **Wilton** (April 871).

Merv ❙ 999 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

When the Samanid Amir Abdul Harith Mansur of Bokhara was deposed and blinded, Mahmud of Ghazni marched north and forced the nobles Faiq and Begtuzun to give him Herat and Balkh. Mahmud then attacked and defeated the rebels and their nominee Amir Abdul Malik at Merv (modern Mary in Turkmenistan). The usurper fled and Mahmud seized the Khorasan (16 May 999).

Merv ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Genghis Khan attacked the Khwarezmian Empire (broadly Afghanistan and most of Iran), where he destroyed the capital **Samarkand** (1220) then sent his youngest son Tolui against the great city of Merv (modern Mary). When the inhabitants surrendered in return for mercy, the Mongols massacred them and destroyed Merv. Tolui took Balkh and in April destroyed **Nishapur** (25 February 1221).

Merv ❙ 1510 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

Marching north to the Khorasan, Shah Ismail Safawi of Persia met a large army under Uzbek conqueror Muhammad Shaybani Khan, who attacked near Merv (modern Mary, Turkmenistan) without waiting for reinforcements. Shaybani was decisively defeated and killed. His Mongol mercenaries plundered the defeated Uzbeks as they withdrew into Transoxonia (2 December 1510).

Merxem ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

With the European allies crumbling before the French east of Paris, British General Sir Thomas Graham led a dawn attack on the village of Merxem (modern Merksem) just outside Antwerp. General Jean-Jacques Ambert initially repulsed the attack, but with Prussian aid Graham penetrated Merxem under cover of a snowstorm and the French withdrew to Antwerp (2 February 1814).

Mesa ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **San Gabriel, California**

Meshed ❙ 1726 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

In the campaign to recover Persia from its Afghan conquerors, Shah Tahmasp II and his General Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) besieged Meshed (modern Mashad) held by the independent Afghan chief Malik Mahmud. The city was eventually betrayed by Malik Mahmud's commander Pir Mohammad, whose leader was captured and subsequently killed (29 September–11 December 1726).

Meshed ❙ 1754 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani advanced into northeast Persia, where he besieged Meshed (modern Mashad), which was held by the independent chieftain Sharokh Shah Afshar. Sharokh was starved into surrender after a long siege, though he was then reinstated to rule the Khorasan as an Afghan vassal. Ahmad Shah was defeated a year later near **Sabzavar** (July–November 1754).

Meshik ❙ 244 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

See **Misiche**

Mesolóngion ❙ 1822–1823 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Missolonghi**

Messana ❙ 264 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

When Carthage supported Mamertine mercenaries in Messana (modern Messina) against Hiero of Syracuse, they secured the city but were later driven out by Roman Consul Appius Claudius. The Carthaginians then joined Hiero to besiege Messana. However, Hiero was defeated and driven back to Syracuse. Outside Messana the Carthaginians were defeated and subsequently lost at **Acragas**.

Messana ❙ 48 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

With Julius Caesar and Pompey preparing for the showdown at **Pharsalus**, Pompeian Admiral Gaius Cassius Longinus surprised Caesar's galleys under Marcus Pomponius at Messana (modern Messina, Sicily). Attacked by fireships, Caesar's entire fleet of 35 ships was burned, though the city itself was protected by a strong Legion. Another attack by Cassius that year was repulsed at **Vibo**.

Messifré ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

See **Museifré**

Messina ❙ 843 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

As Muslim forces slowly conquered Byzantine Sicily, securing the city of **Palermo** in 831, the Arab General al Fadl ibn Djafar, with aid from Christian Naples, laid siege by land and sea to Messina in the northeast. Feigning a withdrawal on land, he launched a massive diversionary assault by sea then rushed the landward walls. The city capitulated and the next great objective was **Castrogiovanni**.

Messina ❙ 1061 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

At the start of the 30-year Norman conquest of Muslim Sicily, Roger d'Hauteville, in support of his brother Duke Robert Guiscard, landed with 2,000 foot-soldiers and knights to attack Messina in the northeast. Despite initial repulse in February, the city was captured at the second attempt. In 1063 Roger marched inland to meet the Muslims in the mountains at **Cerami** (May 1061).

Messina ❙ 1283 ❙ War of the Sicilian Vespers

When the uprising of the **Sicilian Vespers** in 1282 overthrew Charles I of Anjou, the newly established King Pedro III of Aragon fought a lengthy war to secure Sicily. Aragonese and Catalan ships under Admiral Roger di Loria defeated the Angevin fleet in a great naval battle off Messina. However, the French navy recovered for the decisive clash the following year off **Naples** (July 1283).

Messina ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

With Sicily in rebellion against Spanish rule, Louis XIV of France sent troops to help seize and garrison Messina. After a Dutch-Spanish naval attack was driven off near **Stromboli**, French Marshal Louis Victor de Vivonne defeated the Spanish army on land near Messina. Further Spanish defeats at sea later that year off **Augusta, Sicily** and **Palermo** secured the island for France (25 March 1676).

Messina ❙ 1719 ❙ War of the Quadruple Alliance

Determined to regain losses from the War of the Spanish Succession, Spain's Jean de Bette Marquis de Lede reoccupied Sicily and besieged the citadel at Messina, where he was attacked by Austrian General Franz Wetzel, with English Admiral Sir George Byng (fresh from **Cape Passaro**). Despite heavy Austrian losses, the city capitulated and Austria gained Sicily (July–7 October 1719).

Messina ❙ 1860–1861 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Giuseppe Garibaldi beat Neapolitan troops in northeastern Sicily at **Milazzo** (20 July) then pursued the survivors to nearby Messina, which immediately opened its gates. But Messina's citadel stubbornly held out long after Francis II of Naples abdicated following defeat at **Gaeta**. The garrison finally surrendered after bombardment by General Enrico Cialdini (25 July 1860–12 March 1861).

Messina ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

The Allies broke through the Etna Line, from **Troina** to **Catania**, and Axis commanders Alfredo Guzzoni and Hans Hube fell back to northeast Sicily. While American General George Patton's self-defined "race" beat Sir Bernard Montgomery to Messina, 100,000 Axis troops and 10,000 vehicles escaped to the mainland, where they helped resist the advance on **Salerno** (16 August 1943).

Messines ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As British forces in Flanders attacked through **La Bassée** and **Armentières**, just to the north General Edmund Allenby's Cavalry Corps led an advance through Messines towards Comines on the Lys. The attack was blunted by a massive counter-offensive, which retook Messines. The Germans then tried to drive a wedge south of the salient at **Ypres** (12 October–2 November 1914).

Messines ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

British commander Sir Herbert Plumer was determined to seize the strategic Messines Ridge and ordered a prolonged bombardment, followed by detonation of 19 massive mines. General Friedrich von Arnim was driven off with very heavy losses and British and French troops exploited the break-through to prepare the way for the planned July offensive further north at **Ypres** (7–14 June 1917).

Metaurus ❙ 207 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

When the Carthaginian Hasdrubal invaded Italy to support his brother Hannibal, Gaius Claudius Nero checked Hannibal at **Grumentum**, then left a holding force and marched north to join Marcus Livinius Salinator against Hasdrubal at the Metaurus River. The fresh invaders were utterly destroyed and Nero returned south to catapult Hasdrubal's severed head into his brother's camp.

Metaurus ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars
See **Fano**

Metemma ❙ 1889 ❙ Sudanese-Ethiopian War
See **Gallabat**

Methone ❙ 431 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
Shortly after the outbreak of war between Athens and Sparta, a large Athenian fleet was sent to ravage the western Peloponnesian coastline. At the small town of Methone (Modon), Brasidas inspired his outnumbered garrison to such a defence that the invaders were driven back to their ships. Brasidas was honoured as a hero and became one of Sparta's greatest generals (July 431 BC).

Methone ❙ 355–354 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War
A year after capturing the colony of **Potidaea**, Philip II of Macedon attacked Methone, the last Athenian stronghold on the Thermaic Gulf. After a long and bitter siege (the King lost his right eye to an arrow) the citizens were eventually forced to surrender, reputedly allowed to leave with just a single garment. The fall of Methone opened the way for Philip to invade Thessaly two years later at **Pagasae**.

Methone ❙ 31 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate
As he prepared to attack his rival Mark Antony at **Actium**, Octavian sent Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and half the fleet against Methone (Modon) in southwestern Greece, held by Bogud of Mauretania, who had been driven out by his brother Bocchus, an ally of Octavian. The town was taken by storm and Bogud executed, providing Octavian an important naval base on Antony's flank.

Methven ❙ 1306 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce
Robert the Bruce Earl of Carrick had himself crowned King of Scotland then took a force towards Perth. Surprised just to the west at Methven by an English army under Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, the Scots were routed and scattered. Bruce was driven into hiding until he raised a fresh army in 1307 and met Pembroke again at **Glentrool** and **Loudon Hill** (19 June 1306).

Metsovo ❙ 1947 ❙ Greek Civil War
Three months after their costly repulse at **Grevena**, Communist forces (now equipped with Yugoslav artillery) continued their offensive in northwest Greece and attacked further south at Metsovo. The insurgents failed to secure the heights before assaulting the town and were eventually driven off. However, it is claimed by some as the first large-scale open battle of the war (18–25 October 1947).

Metulum ❙ 34 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate
On campaign in the Balkans, Octavian progressively subdued the warlike Iapudae, before besieging their capital at Metulum (probably modern Metlika) on the Kupa in Slovenia, southwest of Zagreb. In a ferocious assault, supported by Marcus Agrippa, Octavian took the town by storm, though he was badly wounded. Metulum was razed and later that year Octavian marched east against **Siscia**.

Metz ❙ 1552 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War
Henry II of France invaded Lorraine where he seized Metz, Toul and Verdun, then faced a major counter-offensive by Emperor Charles V of Spain. Investing Metz with over 100,000 men, Charles inflicted heavy damage. However, the defence under Francis Duke of Guise held firm and, after enduring massive casualties, the Emperor lifted the siege (19 October–26 December 1552).

Metz ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
Driven east from **Mars-la-Tour** and **Gravelotte**, French Marshal Achille Bazaine meekly led about 180,000 men into siege at Metz on the Moselle. After a costly sortie towards **Noiseville** and the French disaster at **Sedan** (1 September), Bazaine disgracefully surrendered his entire army, freeing Prince Friedrich Karl's Prussians

to reinforce the siege of **Paris** (19 August–27 October 1870).

Metz ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Noyon-Montdidier**

Metz ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Soon after the fall of **Nancy** in Lorraine, American General Walton Walker attacked the fortified city of Metz. Following costly failure at nearby **Fort Driant**, heavy losses and lack of supplies halted the assault until a new attack in shocking weather later surprised and captured Metz. American commander George Patton then turned north to help in the **Ardennes** (27 September–21 November 1944).

Meuse ❙ 900 ❙ German Imperial Wars

In order to defend against Vikings and the rival rulers of Burgundy, German King Arnulf established his illegitimate son Zventibold on the throne of Lorraine. However, the arrogant young ruler quickly alienated the people, who rebelled against him. Zventibold was defeated and killed in battle at the River Meuse and Arnulf was forced into a more lenient policy in Lorraine (13 August 900).

Meuse-Argonne ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

American commander John Pershing and French General Henri Gourard eliminated the German salient south of Verdun at **St Mihiel** and days later attacked north of Verdun through the Argonne to the Meuse. General Max von Gallwitz and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm were defeated in heavy fighting and the Allies took Sedan before Armistice ended the war (26 September–11 November 1918).

Mewe ❙ 1626 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

While Sweden besieged **Danzig**, Sigismund III of Poland advanced to besiege Mewe (modern Gniew) on the Vistula, 35 miles to the southeast. Gustavus Adolphus was repulsed from an early probing expedition but succeeded in a second attack a week later. Sigismund was forced to withdraw, though Gustavus Adolphus soon abandoned Mewe for winter quarters (12 & 21 September 1626).

Mexico City ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **Chapultepec**

Mexico City ❙ 1867 ❙ Mexican-French War

As Liberal forces regained Mexico after French withdrawal, General Porfirio Diaz captured **Puebla** then besieged Mexico City, held by General Leonardo Márquez and an Austrian-Hungarian garrison under Count Carlos Khevenhuller. The city eventually surrendered (the day after Emperor Maximilian was shot at **Querétaro**) and the Republic was re-established (13 April–20 June 1867).

Mexico City ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

In a bloody coup against Mexican President Francisco Madero, General Félix Diaz (nephew of the former dictator) fought Federal troops in Mexico City led by General Victoriano Huerta. About 500 soldiers and civilians were killed in ten days of shelling (La Decena Trágica) before Huerta went over to the rebels. Madero was arrested and killed and Huerta became President (9–19 February 1913).

Meza de Ibor ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When French Marshal Claude Victor turned south from victory at **Uclés**, Spanish General Gregorio Cuesta ordered Lorenzo Duke del Parque to hold the steep ravine at Meza de Ibor, between Almaraz and Arzobispo. Although General Jean Francois Leval suffered heavy losses storming the heights, La Parque dumped his guns in the ravine and withdrew towards Deleytosa (17 March 1809).

Mezo Keresztes ❙ 1596 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Keresztes**

Mhlatuze ❙ 1819 ❙ Rise of Shaka Zulu

The young Zulu King Shaka was flushed with victory at **Gqokli** (April 1818) and led a fresh offensive against his rival Zwide of the Ndwandwe. Zwide was routed in a decisive, bloody action on the Mhlatuze, northwest of Bulawayo. Shaka then destroyed the Ndwandwe capital at Emgazeni, slaughtering the population and consolidating his dominance over the Zulu nation.

Miahuatlán ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

With the war turning in his favour, Republican commander General Porfirio Diaz marched against Miahuatlán, held by 3,000 Mexican and French Imperialists under General Carlos Oroñoz. When Oroñoz was forced to withdraw after bloody fighting and heavy losses on both sides, abandoning his guns and baggage, Diaz advanced south against the key city of **Oaxaca** (3 October 1866).

Miajadas ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Gregorio Cuesta was falling back before the French advance in the southwest when his rearguard under Colonel Juan Henestrosa ambushed General Antoine Lasalle at Miajadas, north of Don Benito. The French vanguard of Colonel Jacques-Gervais Subervie was driven off with costly losses. Cuesta withdrew to **Medellin**, where he was lost heavily a week later (21 March 1809).

Miami ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Lochrey's Defeat**

Miani ❙ 1843 ❙ British Conquest of Sind

In an opportunistic war against the Baluchi Amirs of Sind (in Pakistan), British General Sir Charles Napier advanced to relieve the besieged Residency at Hyderabad and met a massive Baluchi force under Sher Muhammad six miles north at the Fulailee River, near Miani. The elderly British General personally led a brilliant victory then continued towards **Hyderabad, Pakistan** (17 February 1843).

Micanopy ❙ 1840 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

See **Bridgewater, Florida**

Michelberg Heights ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Haslach**

Michilimackinac ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

Encouraged by Pontiac's ongoing siege of **Detroit**, Ojibwa Chief Minweweh (Minavavana) surprised Fort Michilimackinac (modern Mackinaw) between Lakes Huron and Michigan. About 20 of the British garrison were killed, including Lieutenant John Jamet, and the fort was destroyed. Captain George Etherington and 12 others taken prisoner were eventually released (2 June 1763).

Michilimackinac ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American Colonel George Croghan attempting to open the route from Lake Huron into Lake Michigan took five ships and 700 men against the fortress of Michilimackinac on Mackinac Island, seized by the British in July 1812. Croghan was heavily repulsed by Captain Robert McDouall and two armed schooners left to blockade the island were subsequently captured (26 July–4 August 1814).

Michmash ❙ 1013 BC ❙ Philistine-Israel Wars

As Philistines and Israelites fought to secure central Israel, Saul of Judah advanced northeast of Jerusalem against a large Philistine force in a powerful position near Geba at Michmash (modern Mukmas). A brutal frontal attack by Saul and his son Jonathan secured a brilliant victory and the Philistines fled northwest to Bethel. They were later avenged at **Mount Gilboa** (trad date 1013 BC).

Middelburg, Netherlands ❙ 1572–1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In the face of early Dutch success in the war against Spain in the Netherlands, the Spanish garrison of Middelburg on Walcheren Island held out for 15 months under the veteran

Christoforo de Mondragón. Eventually, a Spanish relief fleet sent from Bergen-op-Zoom was destroyed off **Walcheren** and Middleburg surrendered less than a month later (November 1572–18 February 1574).

Middleburg, Virginia ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee advanced north towards **Gettysburg** and part of his cavalry screen led by General James "Jeb" Stuart came under attack near Middleburg, southwest of Leesburg, Virginia, by Union General David M. Gregg. While Stuart was eventually forced back, he managed to hold the key passes and soon repulsed another attack at **Upperville** (17–19 June 1863).

Middle Creek ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Despite a check in eastern Kentucky at **Ivy Mountain** (November 1861), a fresh Confederate advance by General Humphrey Marshall was met at Middle Creek, north of Prestonburg, by Union Colonel James Garfield. Marshall withdrew south after an indecisive engagement. A much larger action a week later at **Mill Springs** drove the Confederates back to Virginia (10 January 1862).

Middleton ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cedar Creek**

Midea ❙ 368 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

With Sparta at war against her neighbours, led by Thebes, Persia intervened and provided Sparta with Spanish and Syracusan mercenaries. At the pass of Midea in Laconia, Archidamus, son of King Agesilaus of Sparta, ambushed and routed a force from Argos, Arcadia and Messenia. The Spartans claimed to have suffered no casualties and called it the "Tearless Battle."

Midway ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While a diversionary force attacked the **Aleutians**, Japanese Admiral Isoruku Yamamato led a massive armada against Midway, where American Admiral Ray Spruance secured a great, decisive victory, sinking six aircraft carriers for one American carrier lost. With the previous check in the **Coral Sea**, Japanese expansion was halted. The Allies soon struck back at **Guadalcanal** (4–6 June 1942).

Mier ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

In reponse to Mexican raids on **San Antonio**, Texan volunteers captured **Laredo** then William S. Fisher marched down the Rio Grande and occupied Mier. Attacked by General Pedro de Ampudia, 176 Texans surrendered after heavy fighting. Three months later, 17 were selected by lottery for execution—the Black Bean Incident. The survivors were eventually released (25 December 1842).

Mikata ga hara ❙ 1572 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Advancing to attack Oda Nobunaga in Kyoto, Takeda Shingen of Kai was blocked southeast of Nagoya at Hamamatsu Castle, held for Nobunaga by Tokugawa Ieyasu. At nearby Mikata ga hara, Ieyasu was badly defeated, though when he fell back to Hamamatsu the Takeda withdrew. Shingen was killed in a minor siege the next year and his clan was routed in 1575 at **Nagashino** (November 1572).

Milan ❙ 268 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

See **Mediolanum**

Milan ❙ 1158 ❙ Frederick's 2nd Expedition to Italy

Emperor Frederick Barbarossa on campaign in northern Italy, defeated the Milanese at **Cassano** and soon laid siege to Milan. Lacking sufficient equipment to storm such a large city, he ravaged the countryside to destroy food and forced a surrender in little over a month. His unexpectedly lenient terms required acknowledgement of his Imperial authority (August–September 1158).

Milan ❙ 1161–1162 ❙ Frederick's 3rd Expedition to Italy

Having surrendered to Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1158, Milan began to reassert its independence. Following over a year of renewed warfare, Milan was once more besieged by the German army and its Italian allies and was again starved into surrender after nine months. This time Frederick was less lenient and much of the city was razed to the ground (June 1161–6 March 1162).

Milan ❙ 1449–1450 ❙ Milanese War of Succession

Amid confusion following the death of Filippo Visconti Duke of Milan, his son-in-law Francesco Sforza beat Venice at **Caravaggio** (1448) and his allies held **Borgomanero** against Savoy. When Milan itself made a separate peace with Venice, Sforza turned on the city and placed it under siege. The starving city finally capitulated and he became Duke of Milan (1449–25 February 1450).

Milazzo ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

After invading Sicily for victory at **Calatafimi** and **Palermo**, Giuseppe Garibaldi advanced against Neapolitan Colonel Ferdinando del Bosco at Milazzo, west of Messina. Although Garibaldi suffered greater losses, the demoralised Neapolitians were driven out and fell back on **Messina**. Garibaldi later crossed to the mainland and marched through Naples to the **Volturno** (20 July 1860).

Miletopolis ❙ 85 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

While Roman General Lucius Sulla repulsed a Pontic invasion of Greece at **Orchomenus**, his rival Flavius Fimbria in Asia Minor attacked Mithridates the younger, son of the King. On the Rhyndacus, near Miletopolis (modern Karacabey, Turkey) the Pontic army was routed, with up to 6,000 killed. Following a subsequent naval defeat off **Tenedos**, King Mithridates VI sued for peace.

Miletus ❙ 494 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

See **Lade**

Miletus ❙ 412 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Spartan General Chalcideus and the Athenian Alcibiades captured **Chios**, then seized the powerful Athenian ally Miletus, on the Greek coast of Asia Minor, and faced a fresh Athenian fleet under Phrynicus. A Spartan and local army was defeated, but before Phrynicus could assault the walled city, Spartan reinforcements approached and the outnumbered Athenian ships withdrew to Samos.

Miletus ❙ 334 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Crossing the Dardanelles into Asia Minor, Alexander the Great advanced through **Granicus** to besiege Miletus, on the Latmian Gulf. Pledging to defeat Persia on land (he later disbanded his navy), Alexander declined a battle at sea with the blockading Persian fleet and instead took Miletus by assault. The Persian fleet then withdrew south to **Halicarnassus**, which soon came under siege.

Miletus ❙ 201 BC ❙ 2nd Macedonian War

See **Lade**

Milingo ❙ 1827 ❙ Central American National Wars

Two months after repulsing Salvadoran Liberals in Guatemala at **Arrazola**, President Manuel José Arce of the Central American Federation invaded El Salvador. However, Arce withdrew after his decisive defeat outside the capital San Salvador at Milingo. Within two years, Liberal forces routed the Federal army in El Salvador at **Gualcho** and overthrew Arce at **Guatemala City** (18 May 1827).

Milk River ❙ 1879 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

See **Red Canyon**

Mill Creek ❙ 1839 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

The so-called "Córdova Rebellion" saw Mexican Loyalists and Indians under Captain Vicente Córdova attack settlers in eastern Texas. Returning to Mexico they were intercepted on Mill Creek, north of modern Austin near Seguin, by Colorado Volunteeers under Colonel Ed Burleson. Córdova lost 25 killed—about a third of his force—and he died in September at the **Salado** (29 March 1839).

Millesimo ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The day after Austrian defeat at **Montenotte**, west of Genoa, French General Pierre Augereau turned west against the Piedmontese. Despite stubborn resistance by General Giovanni Provera at nearby **Cosseria**, Austrian Baron Michael Colli was cut off at nearby Millesimo from the main Austrian force and driven back. He was finally defeated a week later at **Mondovi** (13–14 April 1796).

Milliken's Bend ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of the Union siege of **Vicksburg** on the Mississippi, Union Colonel Hermann Lieb attempted a reconnaisance from further upstream towards Richmond, Louisiana. Driven back to the river at Milliken's Bend by Confederate General Henry E. McCulloch, Lieb suffered heavy losses before two Union gunboats arrived in support and the Confederates were forced to withdraw (7 June 1863).

Mill Springs ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Days after a Confederate advance in eastern Kentucky was checked at **Middle Creek**, a larger action occurred at Mill Springs, near Somerset, where Confederate General George B. Crittenden met General George H. Thomas. Crittenden was routed in heavy fighting and fled across the Cumberland, securing eastern Kentucky. Fresh fighting soon started further west at **Fort Henry** (19 January 1862).

Milne Bay ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As Japanese forces in Papua fought across the **Kokoda Trail** towards Port Moresby, about 2,400 others landed further east at Milne Bay, defended by Australian General Cyril Clowes. Very heavy fighting saw costly losses on both sides before the invaders were forced to withdraw, yielding the claimed first Allied victory on land against the Japanese (25 August–9 September 1942).

Milvian Bridge ❙ 312 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

When Constantine invaded Italy from Gaul, he defeated his rival Maxentius at **Turin** and **Verona**, then met him in final battle that year at the Milvian Bridge, outside Rome. With very heavy casualties in both armies, Maxentius tried to withdraw across the Tiber and was among many drowned when the bridge collapsed. Constantine went on to seize the Roman Capital (27 October 312).

Mimikawa ❙ 1578 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

While the Shimazu of Satsuma expanded their territory in southern Kyushu, rival Otomo Sorin of Bungo in the northeast sent Tawara Chikakata to besiege Takajo in Hyuga. The Shimazu brothers Yoshihiro and Ieshira led a large relief force and at the nearby Mimikawa, the Otomo army was routed. The Shimazu occupied Hyuga and marched west in 1581 to attack **Minamata** (10 December 1578).

Minamata ❙ 1581 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Rapidly expanding their territory in Kyushu, the Shimazu of Satsuma secured Hyuga in the east with victory at the **Mimikawa** (1578) then later attacked Higo in the west, laying siege to Minamata. The massive Shimazu army forced the garrison to surrender, securing the whole of southern Kyushu for the Shimazu, who subsequently conquered the northwest in 1584 at **Okita Nawate** (17 September 1581).

Minarica ❙ 1835 ❙ Ecuadorian Civil Wars

As General José Félix Valdivieso extended his faction's influence south from Quito, José Vicente Rocafuerte in Guayaquil sent a small army under General Juan José Flores, who met and crushed the Quito force at Minarica, near Ambato. Valdivieso fled to Colombia and Flores governed in Quito for several months before Rocafuerte assumed the Presidency of the Republic (20 January 1835).

Minatogawa ❙ 1336 ❙ Ashikaga Rebellion

Ashikaga Takauji secured victory in Kyushu at **Tatarahama** in April, then returned east along the Inland Sea to meet Japan's Imperial army at the Minatogawa, near Kobe, led by Nitta Yoshisada and the great Kusunoki Masashige. The Imperial troops were routed in a famous action. The badly wounded Kusunoki committed seppuku and Takauji captured Kyoto, establishing a rival Emperor (5 July 1336).

Mincio ❙ 197 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

Three years after the Gauls were defeated at **Cremona**, Consul Gaius Cornelius Cethegus launched a fresh offensive in northern Italy and met the Insubres on the Mincio. When their Cenomani allies changed sides, the Insubres were routed, with perhaps 35,000 killed and 5,000 captured, including Carthaginian General Hamilcar. The survivors were beaten again the following year at **Lake Como**.

Mincio ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General Guillaume Brune launched an offensive against Austria in northern Italy just weeks after the disastrous Austrian defeat in Bavaria at **Hohenlinden**. In a poorly managed action to force passage of the Mincio, Brune succeeded only through the timely arrival of General Louis Suchet. However, this further defeat helped convince Austria to sue for peace (25–27 December 1800).

Mincio ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Borghetto**

Mindanao ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While American forces struggled to secure **Luzon**, General Robert Eichelberger attacked the southern Philippines, where many islands fell quickly. However, there was fierce resistance on Mindanao led by General Sosaku Suzuki. The southern campaign cost about 2,500 Americans killed and 50,000 Japanese dead. Last pockets on Mindanao held out to the end of the war (17 April–15 July 1945).

Mindelheim ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As General Jean Victor Moreau pursued Archduke Charles Louis of Austria across southern Germany, the French right wing under General Pierre-Marie Ferino advanced on Memmingen. At nearby Mindelheim, Ferino's forward units under General Charles Abbatucci routed the Austrians under Prince Louis-Joseph Condé and hastened the withdrawal towards **Augsburg** (13 August 1796).

Minden ❙ 16 ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars

See **Weser**

Minden ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Despite defeat at **Bergen, Hesse** (13 April) Prussians, Brunswickers and British led by Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick attacked French Marquis Louis de Contades near Minden, on the Weser southwest of Hanover. De Contades was badly defeated in hard fighting though he was able to withdraw when British Cavalry commander George Lord Sackville refused to advance (1 August 1759).

Mine Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

As he retreated south from defeat at **Westport**, Missouri, Confederate General Sterling Price was pursued by Union General Alfred Pleasonton through **Marais des Cygnes** to Mine Creek, east of Mound City, Kansas. Generals John S. Marmaduke and William L. Cabell were among about 600 captured in a rearguard

disaster and Price continued south towards the **Marmiton** (25 October 1864).

Mine Run ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander George G. Meade pursued General Robert E. Lee south of the Rapidan after victory at **Rappahannock Station**, where he advanced on Lee in a strongly fortified position along Mine Run, northeast of Orange. Following some preliminary skirmishing, Meade prudently pulled back before a full battle and withdrew northwest to Culpeper (27 November–2 December 1863).

Mingolsheim ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

See **Wiesloch**

Minhla ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

See **Melloone**

Minhla ❙ 1885 ❙ 3rd British-Burmese War

King Thebaw of Burma began to threaten British trading interests and Britain determined to invade and overthrow the monarch. General Sir Harry Prendergast and a large land and naval force advanced up the Irriwaddy from Thayetmyo to bombard then storm the fortress at Minhla. The King surrendered and was exiled in India, losing Burma her independence until 1948 (17 November 1885).

Minisink ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When the Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant and Loyalist allies raided and destroyed the settlement of Minisink, west of Goshen New York (19 July) 150 local militia under Colonel Benjamin Tusten set out in pursuit and were ambushed at the Minisink Ford on the Lackawack. A four-hour action cost the militia 44 killed, including Tusten, and the raiders escaped with their booty (22 July 1779).

Minorca ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

A combined assault on Spanish Minorca saw British Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker seize forts at Fornelle and Ciudadella, while General Sir James Stanhope besieged Fort St Philip, guarding Port Mahon. Although the commander's brother Captain Philip Stanhope was killed during a costly assault by General George Wade, Fort St Philip surrendered next day and Minorca was secured (3–18 September 1708).

Minorca ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Attempting to relieve the French siege of **Port Mahon** on the Mediterranean island of Minorca, British Admiral John Byng was heavily repulsed by Admiral Marquis Augustine de la Galissonière and withdrew to Gibraltar without landing his reinforcements. Byng was shot for dereliction of duty "to encourage the others" and Port Mahon later surrendered (20 May 1756).

Minorca ❙ 1781–1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

A Franco-Spanish force under Louis Duc de Crillon attacked the Mediterranean island of Minorca and occupied it all except Port Mahon, boldly defended by a British garrison under General James Murray. After a six-month siege, Murray was forced to surrender with heavy losses to disease and casualties. At war's end the island was ceded to Spain (July 1781–5 February 1782).

Minorca ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Three months after victory at the Battle of the **Nile**, a British force under General Sir Charles Stuart attacked the Spanish-held island of Minorca. Supported by Commodore John Duckworth, Stuart captured most of the island before Governor Juan Quesada surrendered, giving the British a key naval base in the Mediterranean, reputedly without the loss of a man (7–15 November 1798).

Minsk ❙ 1919 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Polish General Stanislaw Szeptycki helped secure **Vilna** (19 April), then led 15,000 men further south against Minsk, where Russians were outflanked by cavalry Colonel Wladislaw Anders. Following a last stand just north of Minsk at Radoszkowice, the Russians withdrew east and Poland established a line on the Berezina until the following year's offensive towards **Kiev** (1–8 August 1919).

Minsk ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

When Germany invaded Russia, Panzer Generals Heinz Guderian and Herman Hoth circled behind Minsk, where they trapped 15 Soviet divisions. The double encirclement of Minsk and **Bialystok** yielded 320,000 prisoners, 2,500 tanks and 1,400 guns, and Russian Commander Dmitri Pavlov was arrested and shot. The Germans continued east towards **Smolensk** (22 June–9 July 1941).

Minsk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As Soviet forces raced into **Belorussia**, General Ivan Chernyakovsky from **Vitebsk** and Konstantin Rokossovsky from **Bobruysk** encircled a large German force at Minsk. The Belorussian capital fell after heavy fighting (3 July) with survivors trapped east of the city. The pocket was crushed with up to 70,000 killed and 30,000 captured, opening the way to **Vilna** (29 June–11 July 1944).

Mir ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

At the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's advance into Russia, French light cavalry under Alexander Roznicki were attacked at Mir, near Stolsty southwest of Minsk, by Cossacks led by General Matvei Platov. The Russians were driven off with heavy casualties and had to withdraw. Platov attacked the invaders again a few days later at **Romanov** (10 July 1812).

Miraflores ❙ 1881 ❙ War of the Pacific

Chilean General Manuel Baquedano resumed the offensive against Peru, advancing on Lima to take the defensive line at **Chorrillos**. After a failed armistice, Baquedano attacked again two days later at Miraflores, defended by General Andrés Avelino Cáceres, who suffered a crushing defeat. Lima was quickly occupied, though Cáceres fought on until defeat at **Huamachuco** in 1883 (15 January 1881).

Miraj ❙ 1762–1763 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

Having defeated his nephew Peshwar Madhav Rao at **Alegaon** in November 1762, ambitious Maratha Regent Raghunath Rao moved against the Patwardhans in western India at Miraj, defended by veteran General Govind Hari. Two months' fighting saw Govind Hari surrender, but the Marathas soon patched up an alliance to meet a fresh invasion by Hyderabad (29 December 1762–3 February 1763).

Miranda ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Pancorbo**

Mirandola ❙ 1511 ❙ War of the Holy League

In the wake of breakup of the League of Cambrai, Pope Julius II formed a new alliance with Venice against France in Italy. The Papal army repulsed a French attack on Bologna, then marched north and stalled besieging Mirandola. The Pope himself rose from his sickbed to take field command in heavy snow and captured the castle. It was lost again a few months later (January 1511).

Miranpur Katra ❙ 1774 ❙ Rohilla War

When Afghan Rohillas joined Marathas against Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh, Bengal Governor Warren Hastings loaned the Nawab East India Company troops under Colonel Alexander Champion. On St George's Day at Miranpur Katra, near Bareilly, Champion defeated and killed Hafiz Rahmat Khan and secured a massive booty. However, Hastings was later impeached (23 April 1774).

Mirbat ❙ 1972 ❙ Dhofar War

Despite defeat at **Jebel Akhdar**, about 250 leftist rebels in southern Oman attacked a small post east of Salalah at Mirbat, held by nine British SAS and about 40 local militia under Captain Mike Kealy. Heroic defence saw two SAS and two militia killed before Mirbat was relieved by air-strikes and reinforcements. The rebels lost about 70 killed and the back of the rebellion was broken (19 July 1972).

Mire ❙ 1365 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Tashkent**

Mirischlau ❙ 1600 ❙ Balkan National Wars

German Emperor Rudolf II encouraged rebellion in Transylvania, sending General George Basta against Prince Michael of Wallachia, who had seized the principality after victory at **Selimbar**. A year later near Mirischlau, north of Alba Iulia, Michael was defeated and Sigismund Bathory was put on the throne of Transylvania. Michael soon also lost Wallachia after defeat at **Bucov** (18 September 1600).

Misar ❙ 1806 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

A year after repulsing a Turkish force at **Ivanovatz**, Serbian forces under Kara George took a strong entrenched position on the Sava at Misar, near Shabatz west of Belgrade, where they faced two days of costly assault by a Turkish army and its Bosnian allies. The Turks were routed by Serbian cavalry on the third day and the citadels at Shabatz and **Belgrade** soon fell (13 August 1806).

Mishmar Hayarden ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Defeated south of the Sea of Galilee around **Deganiya** in May, Syrian General Husni el Zaim moved north and stormed Mishmar Hayarden on the Upper Jordan after costly fighting. In the Ten Days Offensive, a converging Jewish counter-attack under General Moshe Carmel was very sharply repulsed and the Arabs held their beachhead into the Second Truce (6–10 June & 9–14 July 1948).

Misiche ❙ 244 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

After Roman victory in Iraq at **Resaena** in 243, the teenage Emperor Gordian III attempted to march on the Persian capital at Ctesiphon. West of Baghdad at Misiche (modern Fallujah), he suffered a decisive defeat and was killed by his troops at the instigation of Philip the Arab. The usurper promptly bought peace with Shapur I of Persia, who invaded Syria in 260 for victory at **Edessa**.

Misilmeri ❙ 1068 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

The Norman Roger d'Hauteville secured eastern Sicily after victory at **Cerami** in 1063 and gradually conquered towards the northwest, where he met a strong Arab force under the Emir Ayub just southeast of Palermo at Misilmeri (Menzil el emir). The Muslims were brutally defeated in a rout, which was said to have broken the back of their resistance. **Palermo** itself fell after a brutal siege in 1072.

Miskolc ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Czech War

See **Salgótarján**

Missionary Ridge ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Chattanooga (2nd)**

Mississinewa ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

Attacking Britain's Indian allies, Colonel John Campbell took 600 men northwest from Greenville, Ohio against the Miami village at Mississinewa, near modern Marion, Indiana. The Miami were driven out and their village burned, before they counter-attacked fiercely. Harrison withdrew, with 60 casualties and 300 cases of frostbite, but the Miami had been neutralised (17–18 December 1812).

Missolonghi ❙ 1822–1823 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Omer Vironi and Kurshid Pasha leading a fresh Turkish advance into western Greece were stopped before Missolonghi, held by 600 Greeks under Alexandros Mavrocordatos and Marcos Botzaris. When his final assault was repulsed

with very heavy losses, Vrioni abandoned the siege (Kurshid Pasha killed himself) and the town was soon refortified (6 November 1822–6 January 1823).

Missolonghi ❙ 1825–1826 ❙ Greek War of Independence

A renewed Ottoman offensive in western Greece saw Reshid Pasha (later joined by Ibrahim Pasha) again besiege Missolonghi, now better fortified and boldly held by 4,000 men under Notaris Botzaris. After a year of bloody defence, the starving garrison sortied and were routed. Missolonghi fell by storm and Reshid Pasha advanced on Athens and the **Acropolis** (7 May 1825–23 April 1826).

Mitau ❙ 1621–1622 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden renewed war against Poland in Livonia where he captured **Riga** (September 1621), then seized Mitau (modern Jelgava) 25 miles to the southwest. The town was soon retaken by Polish General Christopher Radziwill (December), but the citadel under Anders Hastehufvud held out six months before capitulating. A truce was quickly signed (3 October 1621–25 June 1622).

Mitau ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Aa River**

Mitla Pass ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

Determined to regain her blocked access to the Red Sea, Israel attacked Egypt in the Sinai, sending paratroops and then tanks under Colonel Ariel Sharon against Mitla Pass, guarding the route to Suez. A rash frontal assault cost heavy Israeli losses and failed to take the pass, though the Egyptians eventually withdrew. Sharon then turned south to the disputed **Straits of Tiran** (29–31 October 1956).

Mitla Pass ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

Israeli General Avraham Yoffe drove from **Jebel Libni** deep into the Sinai, where he took Bir el-Hassne and Bir-Tamade while Colonel Yiska Shadmi raced ahead to Mitla Pass. Out of fuel and ammunition, Shadmi was almost overwhelmed. However, he blocked the withdrawing Egyptians tanks, which were then destroyed by Yoffe, aided by Ariel Sharon arriving from **Abu Ageila** (7 June 1967).

Miyajima ❙ 1555 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

In order to avenge his master Ouchi Yoshitaka, overthrown by former ally Sue Harukata, Mori Motonari built a fortress on Miyajima, an island off Hiroshima, and allowed Sue to capture it. Motonari then besieged the fortress and took it by a brilliant assault. Harukata and his defeated troops committed mass sepukku and the Mori secured virtual control of western Japan (1 October 1555).

Mizushima ❙ 1183 ❙ Gempei War

Minamoto Yoshinaka seized Kyoto after victory at **Shinowara** (12 June), then advanced west into Taira territory. At Mizushima Bay, near modern Kurashiki, Yoshinaka was soon heavily defeated by Taira cavalry. Another initiative under his uncle Yukiie was soon repulsed at Muroyami in Harima. Yoshinaka then turned against former Emperor Go-Shirakawa at **Hojuji** (17 November 1183).

Mobile ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Six months after taking **Baton Rouge**, Spanish Governor Don Bernardo de Galvez of Lousiana landed 1,400 men in British West Florida outside Mobile, where Fort Charlotte was held by 300 men under Governor Elias Durnford. With relief under General John Campbell approaching from Pensacola, Galvez stormed the fort. Campbell turned back and a year later lost **Pensacola** (14 March 1780).

Mobile Bay ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In a combined attack on Mobile Bay, Alabama, Union Admiral David G. Farragut, supported by General Gordon Granger, led four

monitors and 14 gunboats against the small Confederate squadron. Admiral Franklin Buchanan surrendered his ships after a bloody action and General Richard L. Page lost Forts Morgan and Gaines. However, Mobile itself was not captured (2–23 August 1864).

Mobile Point ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812
See **Fort Bowyer**

Mockern (1st) ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)
The Allies under Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein marched west across Germany and Napoleon Bonaparte sent Prince Eugène de Beauharnais across the Elbe near Mockern, south of Magdeburg, to stem the advance. After a widespread action against General Hans Yorck, Eugène withdrew over the river. However, Yorck's battered force was unable to press any pursuit (3–5 April 1813).

Mockern (2nd) ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)
At the start of the three-day Battle of **Leipzig**, General Gebhard von Blucher's advancing Prussians were blocked on the Elster, just to the northwest at Mockern, by French General Auguste Marmont. In a brutal struggle vital to the overall battle, Prussian General Hans Yorck drove Marmont's veterans back to Leipzig (16 October 1813).

Modder ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
As British General Lord Paul Methuen advanced to relieve besieged **Kimberley**, he drove the Boers out of **Belmont, South Africa** and **Graspan**, then faced Piet Cronjé and Jacobus de le Rey dug in at the Modder near its junction with the Riet. In very heavy fighting, with about 500 casualties on either side, the Boers were outflanked and Cronjé withdrew northeast to **Magersfontein** (28 November 1899).

Modderspruit ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Nicholson's Nek**

Modena ❙ 193 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy
See **Mutina**

Modena ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
French General Jacques Macdonald marched north through the Apennines and attacked Austrian advance units under Prince Herman Hohenzollern at Modena, northwest of Bologna. The Austrians were defeated and Macdonald sent General Joseph Montrichard in pursuit northeast towards Ferrara, while he himself advanced to the decisive battle on the **Trebbia** (12 June 1799).

Modon ❙ 431 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
See **Methone**

Modon ❙ 355–354 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War
See **Methone**

Modon ❙ 31 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate
See **Methone**

Moedwil ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
Boer commanders Jacobus de la Rey and Jan Kemp campaigning in the western Transvaal attacked Colonel Robert Kekewich and about 1,300 men in camp at Moedwil, on the Selons Rivers west of Rustenberg. Kekewich lost 214 casualties and over 300 horses in a courageous defence, while the Boers lost 60 irreplaceable experienced troops and were forced to withdraw (30 September 1901).

Möerskirch ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Mosskirch**

Moesia ❙ 86 ❙ Domitian's Dacian War
See **Tapae**

Mogadishu ❙ 1990–1991 ❙ Somalian Civil War
Despite crushing rebellion in the north at **Hargeisa**, the military government of President

Siad Barre of Somalia faced renewed attack by rebel movements which combined to advance on Mogadishu. Bloody fighting in the capital is claimed to have cost up to 5,000 lives before Barre fled into exile. Somalia then entered a decade of clan-based warlord rivalry and famine (December 1990–2 January 1991).

Mogadishu ❙ 1993 ❙ Somalian Civil War

With Somalia starving and torn by rival warlords, when Mohammed Farah Aidid was blamed for killing 24 Pakistani peacekeepers, 160 US Rangers under General William Garrison went to arrest Aidid. The heliborne raid on Mogadishu was ambushed, with 18 Americans killed and 84 wounded. Hundreds of Somalis also died. Within six months all UN and US forces were withdrawn (3 October 1993).

Mogaung ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

On campaign in northern Burma, General Joseph Stilwell's Chinese divisions advanced down the **Hukawng** towards Mogaung, while British Chindits under Brigadier Mike Calvert advanced northeast from **Indaw**. The small Japanese garrison from General Masaki Honda's division fought a courageous defence before withdrawing. The Allies then turned east to **Myitkyina** (6–26 June 1944).

Mogilev ❙ 1620 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

See **Cecora**

Mogilev ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte advanced into Russia, he tried to prevent the junction of two Russian armies under Prince Pyotr Bagration and General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly. On the Dnieper in the south, Marshal Louis Davout repulsed Bagration at Mogilev with massive losses, forcing his continued retreat until the two Russian forces were eventually able to unite at **Smolensk** (23 July 1812).

Mogilev ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

At the centre of the Russian offensive into **Belorussia**, General Georgi Zakharov's Second Belorussian Front broke through German defences on the first day to encircle Mogilev (modern Mahilyow) on the Dnieper. Mogilev fell by storm, along with **Vitebsk** to the north and **Bobruysk** to the southwest. Zakharov then fought his way across the Berezina towards **Minsk** (26–28 June 1944).

Mohacs ❙ 1526 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

On a fresh invasion of Hungary through **Peterwardein**, Sultan Suleiman I and Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha led a large force to Mohacs, on the Danube south of Buda, against a Christian force under Louis II of Hungary. A disastrous defeat saw the King and half his army killed, including the flower of Hungarian nobility, and Suleiman occupied Budapest (29 August 1526).

Mohacs ❙ 1687 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Harkany**

Mohaka ❙ 1869 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Hauhau rebel Te Kooti recovered from defeat at **Ngatapa** and continued ravaging the East Coast, where he attacked the river-mouth settlement at Mohaka. Residents at Te Huke stockade were murdered under a flag of truce and Constable George Hill bravely defended the Hiruharama stockade until relieved. The raid cost 60 lives before Te Kooti withdrew inland to **Te Porere** (10 April 1869).

Mohammerah ❙ 1857 ❙ Anglo-Persian War

Following defeat in the Persian Gulf at **Khoosh-Ab** (8 February), Persia signed a peace in Paris agreeing to evacuate Afghanistan. However, the news did not reach British General Sir James Outram, who took 5,000 men and stormed Mohammerah (modern Khorramshahr) at the mouth of the Euphrates. The Shah's army under Prince Khanzler Mirza fled and peace was ratified at Tehran (26 March 1857).

Mohi ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasion of Europe
See **Sajo**

Mohilev ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
See **Mogilev**

Mohilow ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
See **Mogilev**

Mohrungen ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)
At the start of Russia's mid-winter offensive against Napoleon Bonaparte in eastern Prussia, an advance force under General Evgenii Markov met French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte in a sharp action southeast of Danzig at Mohrungen (modern Morag). Bernadotte is credited with victory, though he withdrew south while Bonaparte advanced from Warsaw to battle at **Eylau** (25 January 1807).

Mojkovac ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)
Austrian General Herman Kovess von Kovesshaza captured **Belgrade** in October 1915, then invaded Montenegro and tried to intercept the Serbians retreating to the sea from **Kossovo**. While Montenegran commander Janko Vukotic fought a brilliant delaying action at Mojkovac near Brskovo, his country was occupied. After the war, Montenegro was absorbed into Serbia (6–7 January 1916).

Mokundra Pass ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War
See **Monson's Retreat**

Mokuohai ❙ 1782 ❙ Hawaiian Wars
On the death of King Kalanipu of Hawaii, the Big Island was divided between his son Kiwalao and his nephew Kamehameha, soon leading to war between the cousins. At Mokuohai, on the west coast of the Big Island, Kiwalao was defeated and killed. By 1795 Kamehameha had gradually conquered the entire island group, including victories at **Kepaniwai** and **Nuuanu** (July 1782).

Molino del Rey ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War
With expiry of a brief truce after victory at **Contreras** and **Churubusco**, American General Winfield Scott advanced on Mexico City and sent General William Worth on a major diversionary attack against Generals Antonio Léon and Joaquin Rangel at nearby Molino del Rey. Worth withdrew after very heavy fighting and days later Scott attacked through **Chapultepec** (8 September 1847).

Molins de Rey ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
Barcelona fell after **Cardedeu** and days later French General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr sent General Louis-Francois Chabot west against Spanish forces on the Llobregat River under Generals Francois Vives and Teodoro Reding. Attacking at the Bridge of Molins de Rey, Chabot drove off the blockade, capturing over 1,200 prisoners and 30,000 English muskets (21 December 1808).

Mollerusa ❙ 1102 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain
In the years following the great Muslim victory at **Zallaka** (1086), the Muslim offensive in northern Spain continued with the fall of **Valencia** in March 1102 and a threat to Barcelona itself. Count Armengol V of Urgel attempted a Christian counter-offensive, but at Mollerusa, 14 miles east of Lerida, he was routed with terrible losses (14 September 1102).

Molln ❙ 1225 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion
Six years after conquering Estonia with victory at **Reval**, Waldemar II of Denmark was treacherously seized by former vassal Heinrich of Schwerin. The King's nephew, Albert of Orlamunde, led a substantial rescue force, but at Molln, south of Lubeck, Albert was defeated by Heinrich and Adolf of Schauenberg (later Holstein). Waldemar was later ransomed, then lost in 1227 at **Bornhoved**.

Mollwitz ❙ 1741 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

The first major battle of the European war saw Austrian Marshal Count Wilhelm von Neipperg sent to meet the invasion of Silesia by Fredrick II of Prussia. Southeast of Breslau at Mollwitz, the Prussian cavalry were repulsed and Frederick left the field. However, his disciplined infantry under Count Kurt von Schwerin secured victory, bringing the other powers into the war (10 April 1741).

Molodi ❙ 1572 ❙ Russian-Tatar Wars

A year after burning part of **Moscow**, Khan Devlet Girai of Crimea returned with a reported 120,000 men in a further attack. South of Moscow at Molodi, Prince Mihkail Ivanovitch Vorotinski secured a brilliant defensive victory and the invaders were forced to withdraw. Vorotinski was later executed after being accused of negotiating with the Tatars (26 July–3 August 1572).

Mombasa ❙ 1505 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa

Soon after the first Portuguese expedition to East Africa by Vasco da Gama (1498), 21 ships under Francisco d'Almeida (later Viceroy of India) sacked **Kilwa** then arrived in Mombasa, where they met resistance by the King's troops. The royal army was routed, with over 1,000 reported killed. The Portuguese sacked the city and burned it to the ground, then sailed away and did not return for 15 years.

Mombasa ❙ 1528 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa

The East African city of Mombasa, burned by Portuguese adventurers in 1505, was largely rebuilt within a relatively short period. A fresh Portuguese fleet then arrived under Nuno de Cunha (Viceroy of India 1529–1328). After sharp fighting, Mombasa was once more looted and sacked. Parts of the city were again burned to the ground and the Portuguese sailed away.

Mombasa ❙ 1589 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa

With Turkish adventurers active off East Africa, Portuguese Governor in India Manuel de Sousa Coutinho sent a large force under his brother Tomé to support their ally, the King of Malinde. Bloody fighting saw the King of Mombasa killed and Turkish commander Mir Ali Beque captured. Portugal finally secured Mombasa and built the powerful Fort Jesus (7 March–15 April 1589).

Mombasa ❙ 1631–1633 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

Rising against the Portuguese in Mombasa, Don Jerónimo, Christian son of the murdered Sultan of Malindi, resumed the Islamic faith as Yusuf ibn al-Hasan and seized Fort Jesus, slaughtering commander Pedro Leitao de Gamboa, along with his garrison and many civilians. A relief force under Francisco de Moura was bloodily repulsed before Yusuf later razed Mombasa and withdrew.

Mombasa ❙ 1696–1698 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

With Portugal driven out of **Muscat**, Sayf ibn Sultan, Imam of Oman, besieged Fort Jesus, outside Mombasa, Portugal's greatest stronghold in East Africa. General Luís de Mello de Sampaio brought a relief force from Goa, but starvation and plague forced the surrender. Mombasa was briefly regained (1728–1729) before the Portuguese finally withdrew (13 March 1696–13 December 1698).

Mombasa ❙ 1728–1729 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

Aided by the King of Pate, Portuguese forces from Goa made a last attempt to regain Mombasa and General Sampoya seized the city. However, Patean support soon waned and Mombasa townsmen attacked outlying posts. When the Omani Arabs returned in force to besiege Fort Jesus, the Portuguese had to surrender and finally abandoned Mombasa (12 March 1728–29 November 1729).

Mome ❙ 1906 ❙ Bambatha Rebellion

With rebel forces concentrating in northern Natal, Colonel Duncan McKenzie launched a converging dawn assault, which trapped Zulus

in the Mome Gorge. Facing artillery and Maxim guns the rebels were slaughtered, with leaders Bambatha and Mehlokazulu killed. Chief Siganada surrendered a few days later and, apart from some minor skirmishing, the rebellion was over (10 June 1906).

Monacacy ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Monocacy**

Monash Valley ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

See **Baby 700**

Monastir ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Invading Serbs routed Turkey's Western Army in Macedonia at **Kumanovo** (24 October) and seized Skopje, then detached forces to help Bulgaria besiege **Adrianople** before advancing south on Monastir (modern Bitola). Three days' heavy fighting north of the city saw the Turks routed and they fled, abandoning their guns. Monastir itself fell the following day (16–18 November 1912).

Monastir ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

After a failed offensive from **Salonika** towards **Florina**, Allied commander Maurice Sarrail attempted another advance against Bulgarian General Nikola Zhekov. While a British attack stalled near Lake Doiran, Franco-Serb forces in the west seized Monastir (modern Bitola) before winter halted the offensive. Sarrail later attacked again towards **Lake Prespa** (13 September–18 November 1916).

Moncada ❙ 1953 ❙ Cuban Revolution

Fidel Castro and about 160 young militants opened the revolution against President Fulgencio Batista with a much-celebrated attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago. However, over 1,000 regular troops easily repulsed the attackers with about half killed or subsequently murdered. Castro was imprisoned, but was freed in an amnesty after two years and resumed the revolution (26 July 1953).

Monck's Corner ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

To disrupt American communications during the British siege of **Charleston, South Carolina**, Colonels Banastre Tarleton and James Webster attacked rebel cavalry 30 miles north at Monck's Corner, near Lake Moultrie. American General Isaac Huger was routed attempting to use mounted troops in defence and Tarleton struck again a few weeks later at **Lanneau's Ferry** (14 April 1780).

Moncontour ❙ 1569 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion

Following defeat at **Jarnac** in March, French Huguenots rallied behind 15-year-old Henry of Beárnais (later Henry IV), son of Anthony of Navarre (killed at **Rouen** in 1562 fighting for the Catholics). Marshal Gaspard de Tavennes—with Spanish, Italian and Swiss support—surprised and slaughtered the Protestants at Moncountour, near Loudon, leading to peace (3 October 1569).

Mondovi ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When defeat at **Dego** split the Austrian and Piedmontese armies in northwest Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte pursued the Piedmontese under Baron Michael Colli, who withdrew towards their capital at Turin. Colli lost at **Millesimo**, then attempted to make a stand at Mondovi, 14 miles east of Cuneo. He was routed and two days later sued for peace, taking Piedmont out of the war (21 April 1796).

Monemvasia ❙ 1689–1690 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

With his reputation established at the capture of **Castelnuovo, Albania** in 1687, Venetian Captain-General at Sea Girolamo Cornaro attacked the great fortress of Monemvasia, the last Turkish possession in southeastern Greece. The 1,200-strong Turkish garrison surrendered after a hard-fought siege and Cornaro captured 78

cannon. He died just a few weeks later (April 1680–12 August 1690).

Monemvasia ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Demitrius Ipsilantis attacked Ottoman positions in Peloponnesia, where he first besieged the powerful fortress at Monemvasia in the far southeast. Cut off at sea by Greek ships, the starving garrison finally surrendered to Ipsilantis on promise of safe passage to Asia Minor. However, his irregulars attacked and slaughtered the prisoners. He then marched west to attack **Navarino** (April–5 August 1821).

Monett's Ferry ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks withdrew down Louisiana's Red River from the costly actions at **Mansfield** and **Pleasant Hill** and was intercepted at Monett's Ferry, above Grand Ecore, by Confederate cavalry under General Hamilton P. Bee. Attacked in front and flank, Bee was forced to withdraw. Another attempt to slow the Union army was driven off at **Mansura, Louisiana** (23 April 1864).

Monghyr ❙ 800 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Nagabhata II of Pratihara secured much of northern India, but when he seized Kanauj, his great rival Dharmapala of Pala counter-attacked. In battle at Monghyr, Nagabhata and his feudatory allies Kakka of Jodhpur, Vahukadhavala Chalukya and Sankaragana of Dhod routed Dharmapala and Chakrayudha of Kanauj. Nagabhata himself soon lost in the **Bundelkhand** (disputed date c 800).

Mongkus ❙ 1964 ❙ Indonesian-Malaysian Confrontation

Patrolling close to Borneo's southwest border, a Gurkha platoon led by Sergeant Barmalal Limbu was ambushed at Mongkus by a greatly superior Indonesian force. In an action typical of this undeclared war, the Gurkhas fought off three assaults and were down to their last rounds when failing light saw the invaders withdraw, carrying their casualties back into Indonesia (5 October 1964).

***Monitor* vs *Merrimac* ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)**

See **Hampton Roads**

Monjuich ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As part of the French siege of **Gerona** in Catalonia, General Jean-Antoine Verdier attacked the outlying strongpoint of Castle Monjuich, southeast of the city. After extreme French losses in a foolhardy frontal assault (7 July), Verdier reverted to traditional siege works. The Spanish garrison finally evacuated to Gerona with half killed and most others wounded (3 July–10 August 1809).

Monjuich ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish commander Luis Gonzalez Torres Marquis of Campoverde preparing a fresh offensive in Catalonia sent a force of 1,800 men against Monjuich, southeast of Gerona, which he believed was ready to surrender as a result of treachery. However, his force was intercepted outside the town by French forces under General Maurice Mathieu and was driven off with heavy losses (19 March 1811).

Monmouth ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As he evacuated Philadelphia, British General Sir Henry Clinton was intercepted to the northeast at Monmouth, where General Charles Lee attempted a weak assault but withdrew prematurely. General George Washington then attacked. In extreme heat and with costly losses on both sides, Clinton eventually prevailed and reached New York. Lee was cashiered (28 June 1778).

Mono ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Treasury Islands**

Monocacy ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Jubal A. Early marched north along the Shenandoah after victory at **Lynchburg** (18 June), crossing the Potomac into Maryland, where he was met on the Monocacy near Frederick by General Lew Wallace. In the "battle that saved Washington" Wallace was defeated, but the delay permitted reinforcement of the Capital, where Early was repulsed at **Fort Stevens** (9 July 1864).

Monongahela ❙ 1755 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

British regulars and colonials led by General Edward Braddock advancing towards Fort Duquesne (modern Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) were attacked at the Monongahela River by French and Indians under Captains Liénard de Beaujeu (killed) then Jean-Daniel Dumas. Braddock and over half his men were killed in a one-sided rout before Colonel George Washington evacuated the survivors (9 July 1755).

Monopoli ❙ 1042 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

With Byzantine forces defeated by Normans and Lombards in 1041 at **Montemaggiore**, **Olivento** and **Monte Siricolo**, Constantinople sent a fresh force to southern Italy under the successful George Maniakes. A bloody assault recovered Monopoli, southeast of Bari, along with Matera. Maniakes then turned against Constantine IX and was killed in May 1043 at **Ostrovo**.

Monroe's Cross Roads ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman crossed North Carolina, his left flank under General H. Judson Kilpatrick was attacked at Monroe's Cross Roads, near Fayetteville, by Confederate Generals Joseph Wheeler and Wade Hampton. After initial repulse, with Kilpatrick nearly captured, the Confederates were driven off and Sherman marched on towards **Averasborough** (10 March 1865).

Mons ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Encouraged by victory at **Brielle** (1 April) Louis of Nassau captured Mons (23 May), where he was besieged by Spanish under Don Fadrique Alvarez, son of the Duke of Alva. With hope of French aid ended by the **St Bartholomew's Eve** massacre and the repulse of a relief army at **Havré**, the city surrendered, though Louis and his garrison escaped the ensuing butchery (3 June–19 September 1572).

Mons ❙ 1678 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **St Denis, France**

Mons ❙ 1691 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

French Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg followed his decisive victory at **Fleurus** (1 July 1690) by laying siege to the key city of Mons, in modern Belgium, assisted by his monarch Louis XIV. Although William III of Holland and England was at Brussels with a large army, he failed to intervene to relieve Mons, which fell by storm after just three weeks (15 March–8 April 1691).

Mons ❙ 1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Soon after capturing the French fortress of **Tournai**, John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy marched southeast and laid siege to Mons, on the Scheldt southwest of Brussels. Leaving enough men to sustain the siege, the Allies then turned south to defeat Marshal Claude Villars at nearby **Malplaquet**. Mons fell a few weeks after (4 September–26 October 1709).

Mons ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German forces swept through Belgium, the British Expeditionary Force led by Sir John French found itself facing a massively superior army under Alexander von Kluck around Mons, west of **Namur**. The British fought a bold delaying action but, with the French defeated at **Charleroi**, they began the Retreat from Mons

through **Le Cateau** towards the **Marne** (23–24 August 1914).

Mons ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

While the British seized **Antwerp**, American General Courtney Hodges drove across southern Belgium and sent General Joseph Collins against a German concentration around Mons. The Mons Pocket was eliminated with 25,000 prisoners taken. Within a week Hodges had liberated Namur, Liège and Luxembourg before crashing into the **Siegfried Line** at **Aachen** (3 September 1944).

Mons Badonicus ❙ 497 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Cerdic of the West Saxons established the Kingdom of Wessex, fighting a series of encounters against Britons under the semi-mythical King Arthur. In the last and decisive battle at Badon or Mons Badonicus (possibly Caer Vadon near Bath), Cerdric was heavily defeated, leading to a long period of peace before the great Saxon victory in 577 at **Deorham** (trad date c 497).

Mons-en-Pevele ❙ 1304 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

Two years after the great victory of Flemish infantry over Philip IV's mounted French knights at **Courtrai**, Flanders was decisively defeated at Mons-en-Pevele, southeast of Lille. Lacking defensive cover, the Flemish infantry of Philip de Thiette, son of Guy of Dampierre, were destroyed and French reputation was restored. Peace followed and Philip IV gained parts of Flanders (18 August 1304).

Mons Graupius ❙ 84 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

In a brilliantly successful campaign, Governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola extended Roman control of Britain north to the Forth and defeated Caledonians under Calgacus at Mons Graupius (traditionally Bennachie northwest of Aberdeen). Agricola's army reputedly killed 10,000 Highlanders, though he lacked the men to conquer Scotland. Forty years later Hadrian's Wall was built to mark the border.

Monson's Retreat ❙ 1804 ❙ 2nd British-Maratha War

Sent into northwest India to support the Raja of Jaipur against Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore, Colonel William Monson was ordered to defend Kotah on the Chambal River. But he advanced beyond and faced a massive Maratha army, which drove him back through the Mokundra Pass. Harried and pursued, Monson finally reached Agra with less than half his original force (8 July–30 August 1804).

Mons Seleucus ❙ 353 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

Despite victory at **Pavia** in 351 after his defeat at **Mursa**, the usurper Flavius Magnus Magnentius was pursued back to Gaul by Emperor Constantius II, who later took an army west from Milan to finally deal with his rival. In eastern France at Mons Seleucus (near modern Gap), Magnentius suffered a decisive defeat. He fled northwest to Lugdunum, where he took his own life (11 August 353).

Montagne-Noire ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Figueras**

Montaigu ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Republican Generals Jean-Baptiste Kléber and Jean-Michel Beysser advancing south from victory over Royalist rebels at **Nantes** (29 June), defeated rebel leader Francois-Athanese Charette at Montaigu, driving him further east. Returning from success at nearby **Torfou**, Charette then drove Beysser out of Montaigu and seized a large amount of stores (16 & 22 September 1793).

Montana Barracks ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

See **Madrid (1st)**

Montaperti ❙ 1260 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

In the continuing factional war in northern Italy, Ghibellines driven out of Florence by Guelfs were supported by Siena and Manfred, King of the Two Sicilies. In a massive battle at Montaperti, near Siena, the more numerous Guelfs were crushed by Farinata degli Uberti. His Ghibelline party then re-took Florence and formed a government loyal to Manfred (4 September 1260).

Montargis ❙ 1427 ❙ Hundred Years War

Having secured most of northern France, the English army led by Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick advanced towards the Loire and besieged Montargis, south of Paris. The Dauphin Charles VII sent a large relief army under his cousin, Jean Count of Dunois, who attacked and destroyed the camps of Sir John de la Pole and Henry Bassett, forcing Warwick to withdraw to Normandy.

Montauban ❙ 1621 ❙ 1st Huguenot Rebellion

Louis XIII's French army won at **St Jean d'Angely** (25 June) then marched against Huguenot Marshal Armand Nompar Duke de la Force at Montauban in Quercy. Duke Henry of Mayenne was killed in a Catholic assault and, after Duke Henry of Rohan broke in with Huguenot reinforcements, the King's Minister Alfred de Luynes lifted the siege and made peace (18 August–2 November 1621).

Montbéliard ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Héricourt**

Mont Cassel ❙ 1677 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Cassel**

Montdidier ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Noyon-Montdidier**

Monte Aperto ❙ 1260 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

See **Montaperti**

Monte Baldo ❙ 1637 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

While campaigning in northern Italy after victory at **Tornavento** (June 1636), a French-Savoyard army under Duke Victor Amadeus and Marshal Charles de Crequi reached Monte Baldo, near the Adige east of Lake Garda, where a force of Spanish cavalry was heavily defeated and put to flight. Just a month later the Duke of Savoy was dead of a mysterious illness (8 September 1637).

Monte Battaglia ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Apennines**

Montebello ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General Jean Lannes advanced to relieve **Genoa**, which had fallen five days earlier, and met Austrian Generals Karl Ott and Andrew O'Reilly marching north after the siege. Saved by the timely arrival of General Claude Victor, Lannes drove off the Austrians at Montebello. The two sides withdrew to regroup for the decisive battle a week later at **Marengo** (9 June 1800).

Montebello ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

When King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont mobilised in support of independence, he faced an Austrian invasion under General Philipp Stadion von Thannhausen. Marching against the Austrians east of Verona at Montebello, a Franco-Piedmontese force under General Elie-Frederic Forey repulsed the Austrians with heavy losses and drove them back to Stradella (20 May 1859).

Monte Caseros ❙ 1852 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

See **Caseros**

Monte Cassino ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Key to the German **Gustav Line** across Italy was Monte Cassino, where an American assault was thrown back followed by heavy bombing, then two costly failures by New Zealand General Bernard Freyberg. The strategic monastery was finally taken at terrible cost by Polish General Wladislaw Anders as part of the offensive into the **Liri Valley** (5 & 16 February, 15 March & 11–17 May 1944).

Montecatini ❙ 1315 ❙ Guelf-Ghibelline Wars

Following a defeat at Lucca, the pro-Papal Guelf forces of Florence were besieged in Montecatini, northeast of Florence, by the Ghibelline-Pisan army of Ugoccione da Faggiuola, supported by German cavalry and other Imperial allies. A relief force under Neapolitan Princes Philip of Taranto and Peter of Anjou was routed nearby. Philip later sought a truce (10–29 August 1315).

Monte Christi (1st) ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

The 64-gun British warship *Lion* (Captain William Cornwallis) with three other ships cruising north of Haiti intercepted a French convoy from Martinique to Cap Francois, escorted by Admiral Toussaint-Guillaume de La Motte-Picquet. Manoeuvring off Monte Christi in near calm, one British ship was badly damaged. However, reinforcements arrived and de le Motte withdrew (20–22 March 1780).

Monte Christi (2nd) ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

While escorting a convoy with 6,000 French troops for Rhode Island, Commodore Charles de Ternay was met north of Haiti off Monte Christi by a smaller force under Captain William Cornwallis. In an action of manoeuvre, Cornwallis rescued one of his ships which had become isolated, but the over-cautious French commander failed to use his superior numbers and withdrew (20 June 1780).

Montecristo ❙ 1241 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars

See **Meloria**

Monte de las Cruces ❙ 1810 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

As they advanced through **Guanajuato** towards Mexico City, Miguel Hidalgo's peasant army was blocked west of the capital at Monte de las Cruces by Spanish Colonel Torcuato de Trujillo. The smaller yet well-equipped Spanish force was defeated and fled. However, scarce ammunition and heavy losses forced Hidalgo back towards Guadalajara and he was soon beaten at **Aculco** (30 October 1810).

Monte Grappa ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Austro-German commander Otto von Below routed the Italians after **Caporetto** and attempted a further offensive on the **Piave** against Italian General Mario di Robilant. Heavy fighting around Monte Grappa halted the advance and Anglo-French reinforcements under Generals Herbert Plumer and Marie Fayolle helped check a fresh attack (14–26 November & 11–21 December 1917).

Monte Grappa ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

When Austrian forces renewed their offensive along the **Piave**, General Conrad von Hotzendorf in the north on the Upper Brenta attacked the Italian Fourth Army under General Gaetano Giardino around Monte Grappa. Aided by Anglo-French forces, the Italians halted the Austrian advance and later joined the broad offensive which routed the Austrians at **Vittorio Veneto** (15–16 June 1918).

Montejurra ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Determined to recapture the key city of Estella, in Navarre, Spanish Republican General Domingo Moriones advanced on the Carlists under General Joaquín Elío at nearby Montejurra. Both sides claimed victory after very heavy fighting, though Moriones withdrew. Estella remained in Carlist hands for almost two

years until after a further action at **Montejurra** (7 November 1873).

Montejurra ❙ 1876 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Near the end of war, new Republican commander General Fernando Primo de Rivera followed victory at **Treviño** (July 1875) by marching on the remaining Carlist stronghold at Estella. Despite a courageous and costly defence by about 1,600 men under General Carlos Calderón at nearby Montejurra, Calderón was forced to withdraw. **Estella** finally fell two days later (17 February 1876).

Monte Lacteria ❙ 553 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Mount Lactarius**

Montélimar ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

American General Lucian Truscott invaded southern France through the **Riviera**, then pursued General Friedrich Weise's Nineteenth Army up the Rhone, where General Frederick Butler circled north to trap the Germans at Montélimar. Despite a brutal Panzer counter-attack, Wiese suffered severe losses in men and equipment before eventually breaking through to escape (2–28 August 1944).

Montemaggiore ❙ 1041 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

During a fresh offensive in southern Italy, Norman and Lombard forces beat a Byzantine army at the **Olivento** (17 March). The Norman William d'Hauteville then attacked again at Montemaggiore, on the Ofanto near **Cannae**. Byzantine Catapan Michael Doukeianus was defeated once more and was sent to Sicily. His successor was beaten later the same year at **Monte Siricolo** (May 1041).

Montemuro ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

See **Estella**

Montenaeken ❙ 1465 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

Encouraged by Louis XI of France in the months following battle at **Montlhéry**, the people of Liège revolted against Philip Duke of Burgundy, who sent a large force under his son Charles the Bold. Just north of Liège at Montenaeken the rebels suffered a costly defeat, but two years later the revolt was renewed. The rebels were finally crushed at **Brusthem** and **Liège** itself was burned (15 October 1465).

Montenotte ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Facing Napoleon Bonaparte's advance from the Italian Riviera, Austrian commander Jean Pierre Beaulieu sent General Eugène von Argenteau to seize the Ligurian Alpine pass at Montenotte, 25 miles west of Genoa. Argenteau drove out General Jean-Baptiste Cervoni, though he was routed next day by the full French army. He was defeated again two days later at **Dego** (12 April 1796).

Montepulciano ❙ 225 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

See **Faesulae**

Montereau ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Blucher's Army of Silesia east of Paris, then marched towards **Troyes** to meet the Austrians and Russians of Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg. A sharp defeat at **Mortmant** forced Schwarzenberg to continue withdrawing southeast and at Montereau next day his rearguard under Prince Eugene of Württemberg was badly defeated (18 February 1814).

Monterey ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

On the offensive against Spanish California, American Commodore John Sloat landed near Monterey, held by Spanish-Californian forces under Captain Mariano Silva. The port had to capitulate after a brief action and Sloat then claimed the annexation of California and captured nearby San Francisco. His successor Commodore Robert Stockton won next January at **San Gabriel, California** (7 July 1846).

Monterotondo ❙ 1867 ❙ Garibaldi's Second March on Rome

Giuseppe Garibaldi took advantage of war between Italy and Austria to renew his own offensive in support of insurgency in Rome. He met with early success, defeating Papal troops at Monterotondo, near the Tiber northeast of Rome. However, some of his men were killed in a futile raid at **Villa Glori** and just over a week later his army was routed at **Mentana** (25 October 1867).

Monterrey ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

Crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico after victory at **Resaca de la Palma** (9 May), American General Zachary Taylor took 6,000 men against Monterrey, defended by a large force of regulars and militia under General Pedro de Ampudia. Ampudia capitulated after a three-day action, with costly losses on both sides, and surrendered the citadel known as the Black Fort (20–24 September 1846).

Monterroso ❙ 982 ❙ War of Leonese Succession

See **Portela**

Monte Santiago ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

Just weeks after routing a Brazilian fleet near Buenos Aires at **Quilmes**, Argentine commander William Brown and four ships met a large Brazilian squadron off Monte Santiago, outside Ensenada. Scottish-born Francis Drummond in *Independencia* was killed and his ship captured by Brazil in a prolonged action. Brown returned to Buenos Aires, but Brazil soon made peace (23 March 1827).

Montes Claros ❙ 1665 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars

Two years after Spain was routed at **Ameixial**, Luis Marquis of Caracena led a fresh attempt to reconquer independent Portugal. Advancing towards Villaviciosa, Caracena was badly beaten at nearby Montes Claros by Franco-Portuguese forces under Antonio de Marialva and Frederick Herman Schomberg. Spain eventually recognised Portuguese independence (17 June 1665).

Monte Siricolo ❙ 1041 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Soon after Byzantine defeats in the field at **Olivento** and **Montemaggiore**, Catapan Boioannes (kinsman of Emperor Basil) tried to besiege Melfi. The Normans and Lombards counter-attacked against his camp at Monte Siricolo, near Montepeloso, where Boioannes was routed and captured. Constantinople sent George Maniakes who was avenged in 1042 at **Monopoli** (3 September 1041).

Monte Suella ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

Despite Italy's disastrous defeat at **Custozza** (24 June) Giuseppe Garibaldi and his volunteers took the offensive in the Tyrol, marching north from Salò on Lake Garda against Austrian General Franz Kuhn at Monte Suella. On the same day as Prussia's great victory over Austria at **Königgratz**, Garibaldi was wounded and repulsed. Within weeks his forces advanced again at **Bezzecca** (3 July 1866).

Montevideo ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

British General Sir Samuel Auchmuty was sent to retake Buenos Aires (recently recovered by the Spanish), but had insufficient forces and instead attacked the smaller city of Montevideo, defended by French General Jacques Liniers Bremont. While Auchmuty took the city after losing about 400 men, it was abandoned in July after the disastrous British expedition against **Buenos Aires** (3 February 1807).

Montevideo ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

See **Las Piedras**

Montevideo ❙ 1814 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Despite defeat on the Uruguay River at **Arroyo de la China** in March, the Argentine

Patriot fleet under Irish-born Admiral William Brown blockaded Montevideo, later supported on land by General Carlos de Alvear. Following victory for Brown off Montevideo near Lobos Island (16 May) Gaspar Vigodet, the last Spanish Viceroy of La Plata, surrendered the city (April–20 June 1814).

Montevideo ❙ 1823–1824 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

With Portugal under attack in northern Brazil at **Salvador**, forces loyal to Brazilian Regent Pedro led by General Carlos Frederico Lecor besieged Montevideo, in recently occupied Uruguay. Portuguese commander Don Alvaro Da Costa de Sousa Macedo was eventually forced to evacuate to Lisbon and Brazilian independence was assured (January 1823–28 February 1824).

Montevideo ❙ 1843–1851 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

Argentine General Manuel Cerefino Oribe intervened in Uruguay to support the Conservative Blanco faction against Liberal Colorado leader José Fructuoso Rivera at **Arroyo Grande** (December 1842), then besieged him at Montevideo. Argentine rebel Justo José de Urquiza drove off Oribe after eight years and fighting continued until **Caseros** in early 1852 (16 February 1843–8 October 1851).

Montfaucon ❙ 886 ❙ Viking Raids on France

During the long Viking siege of **Paris**, Odo (Eudes), Marquess of Neustria and Count of Paris, took a force against the invaders in northeast France at Montfaucon, near Verdun. The Vikings were heavily defeated and, after being unable to capture Paris, were brought off by the Frankish King Charles III—the Fat. Charles was later deposed by Odo.

Montgisard ❙ 1177 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

On a major campaign against Palestine, Saladin of Egypt besieged the coastal city of Ascalon before advancing towards Jerusalem. In a desperate counter-offensive, King Baldwin IV of Jersualem, supported by the Knights Templar, ambushed the Muslim army at Montgisard, near Ramleh. Saladin was badly defeated and withdrew to Egypt with heavy losses (25 November 1177).

Montgomery's Tavern ❙ 1837 ❙ Canadian Rebellion

See **Toronto**

Montiel ❙ 1369 ❙ Castilian War of Succession

Two years after Prince Edward of England—the Black Prince—restored Pedro IV to the throne of Castile following **Navarette**, Pedro faced renewed rebellion by his brother Henry of Trastamara and his French ally Bertrand du Guesclin. At the castle of Montiel, east of Valdepenas, Pedro was defeated and murdered by his brother, who took the throne as Henry II of Castile (23 March 1369).

Montijo ❙ 1644 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars

When Spain lost the throne of Portugal in 1640, she continued her attempts to reassert control and John IV of Portugal sent General Mathias de Albuquerque against the former rulers. At Montijo, west of Badajoz, Albuquerque routed a Spanish army. War continued intermittently for another 20 years before Phillip II finally recognised Portuguese independence (26 May 1644).

Montison ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **La Carolina**

Montjuich ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Barcelona, Spain (1st)**

Montlhéry ❙ 1465 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars

Faced by the rebellious "League of the Public Weal," the autocratic Louis XI of France took

the field at Montlhéry, south of Paris, against dissident nobles led by his own brother, Charles Duke of Berry and Charles the Bold, son of Philip of Burgundy. After suffering a narrow cavalry defeat, Louis was forced to surrender land in Normandy to his brother and in Burgundy to Charles (13 July 1465).

Montmartre ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Paris**

Montmirail ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte led a brilliant campaign against General Gebhard von Blucher east of Paris, where he destroyed part of Blucher's Prussian-Russian army at **Champaubert**, then turned next day against a separate Corps under General Dimitri Osten-Sacken. At Montmirail, Sacken's Corps was also destroyed and Bonaparte moved against a third force at **Chateau-Thierry** (11 February 1814).

Montmorency Gorge ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

During the British siege of **Quebec**, General James Wolfe sent General George Townshend against the French camp at the nearby Gorge of Montmorency, defended by Marquis Louis de Montcalm. Advancing without waiting for Brigadier Robert Monckton, the British grenadiers suffered over 400 casualties and were forced to withdraw. However, Quebec fell six weeks later (31 July 1759).

Montreal ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Following a failed French attempt to recover **Quebec** (27 April), British forces converged on Montreal, where a siege was established by General Jeffrey Amherst, supported by Generals James Murray from Quebec and William Haviland from Lake Champlain. French Governor Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, capitulated after two days and Canada became British (6–8 September 1760).

Montreal ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American commander Richard Montgomery was investing **St Johns** when he sent Major Ethan Allen northwest against Montreal, defended by General Guy Carleton. Allen was captured (25 September) in a failed assault with Colonel John Brown. After victory at **Longueuil** and St Johns, Montgomery attacked and captured Montreal. Carleton escaped to **Quebec** (13 November 1775).

Montréjeau ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

When Royalists in southwestern France were routed at **Toulouse** (9 August), Republican forces pursued the survivors 60 miles down the River Garonne to Montréjeau. Just west of Montréjeau, on the road to Cuguron, the Royalists were completely shattered, losing perhaps 2,000 killed and 1,000 captured out of 4,000, effectively ending the counter-revolution (20 August 1799).

Montrevel ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

With Germans in southern France withdrawing along the Rhone, further east Colonel Charles Hodge tried to hold Montrevel, near Bourg, to block a secondary escape route. Attacked by General Wend von Wietersheim's Panzer Division, which had broken through at **Montélimar**, the Americans were overwhelmed and surrendered and German withdrawal continued (3 September 1944).

Montserrat ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While French forces besieged **Figueras** in Catalonia, newly created Marshal Louis Suchet took 10,000 men against the hilltop monastery of Montserrat, overlooking the Llobregat, northwest of Barcelona. Although General Jean-Francois Abbé took the monastery by storm in a brilliant assault, most of the garrison of Spanish irregulars managed to escape down the mountain (25 July 1811).

Mont St Jean ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

See **Waterloo**

Mont Valerian ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

On the day the last outside attempt to relieve besieged **Paris** was defeated at **St Quentin**, General Louis Jules Trochu reluctantly agreed to a sortie from the capital with nearly 90,000 men, advancing west through Mont Valerian to Buzenval and Malmaison. Lacking proper coordination, the French were driven back with over 4,000 casualties. Paris capitulated a week later (19 January 1871).

Monzon ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Advancing along the Cinca Valley in northeast Spain, French General Pierre Habert sent a force across the river near the Spanish-held town of Monzon, southeast of Huesca, where they were trapped by rising water. Habert's rescue attempt was driven back from the bridge at Monzon and, after almost 1,000 of his men surrendered, Habert withdrew to Villafranca (16–19 March 1809).

Moodkee ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

See **Mudki**

Mookerheyde ❙ 1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Spanish Viceroy Don Luis de Zuniga y Requesens withdrew troops from the siege of **Leyden** and sent a large force under Sancho d'Avila to the Mookerheyde, near Mook on the Meuse, held by Counts Louis and Henry of Nassau, younger brothers of William of Orange. The Dutch were utterly crushed, with both Louis and Henry killed, and the siege of Leyden resumed (14 April 1574).

Moonlight Battle ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Cape St Vincent**

Moonlight Raid ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

See **Virta bro**

Moorefield ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On return from a raid into Maryland, Confederate General John McCausland was ambushed at **Cumberland**. Then a week later he was attacked at Moorefield, on the south branch of the Potomac in West Virginia by pursuing Union cavalry under General William W. Averell. McCausland was badly defeated, but commander Jubal A. Early soon struck back at **Summit Point** (7 August 1864).

Moore's Creek Bridge ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Facing revolution in North Carolina, British commander Thomas Gage sent General Donald McDonald to lead Scottish and other local Loyalists against rebel Colonel James Moore. Marching to support the British at Wilmington, the Tories were routed to the northwest at Moore's Creek Bridge. About 50 were killed with another 800 captured, including General McDonald (27 February 1776).

Moorosi's Mountain ❙ 1879 ❙ Baputhi War

Baputhi Chief Moorosi in Lesotho threatened increasing resistance and about 500 Cape colonial troops tried to assault his steep mountain stronghold along the Orange near Qthing in Lesotho. Despite modern arms, the whites were bloodily repulsed. However, after a long siege, reinforcements arrived and the fortress fell by storm. Moorosi died in the final assault (17 March–20 November 1879).

Mopsuestia ❙ 1152 ❙ 2nd Crusade

With Constantinople distracted by the Second Crusade, the Armenian leader Thoros gradually seized Cilicia and Emperor Manuel I sent an army under his cousin Andronicus. The Greeks retook Tarsus, but near Mopsuestia (Crusader Mamista) Thoros routed the invaders with over 3,000 killed. In 1159 Cilicia was recovered by

Manuel, who later ceded control to Armenian vassal Princes.

Mór ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

As Habsburg Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz advanced into Hungary, nationalist General Moritz Perczel attempted to hold Mór, 50 miles west of Budapest. Attacked by Croat commander Joseph Jellacic, Perczel withdrew south towards Stuhlweissenberg with over 1,000 prisoners lost. Windischgratz captured Budapest, then continued east to **Kapolna** (30 December 1848).

Mora, Cameroon ❙ 1915–1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

Despite the loss of **Garua** in upper German Cameroon (June 1915), a small force under Hauptmann von Raben held out further north in the small fortress of Mora. With little ammunition, and the fall of the German "capital" in the south at Yaunde (1 January 1916), the Germans surrendered to General Charles Dobell and withdrew north into Spanish territory (October 1915–18 February 1916).

Mora, New Mexico ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Threatened by resistance to American annexation of New Mexico, Captain Israel Hendley occupied Las Vegas (NM) then marched north against about 200 insurgents at nearby Mora. Hendley and four others were killed in a sharp action and the survivors withdrew to Santa Fe. Other Mexican rebels were beaten the same day at **La Cañada** and a week later at **Pueblo de Taos** (24 January 1847).

Morales ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advanced across the Duoro towards his great victory at **Vitoria**, British Hussars under Colonel Colquhoun Grant caught up with French regiments led by General Alexandre Digeon. Grant smashed the French rearguard in a one-sided action at Morales, east of Toro, and the Allied advance continued (2 June 1813).

Moramanga ❙ 1947 ❙ Madagascan Insurrection

Malagasy nationalists who rose against French rule in Madagascar, attacked a military camp in the railway junction city of Moramanga, where Senegalese troops repulsed the insurgents then exacted brutal reprisals. As insurrection spread, French reinforcements crushed the 21-month rising at terrible cost. The attack is commemorated in independent Madagascar as Insurrection Day (29 March 1947).

Morar ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose advanced west from **Kalpi** to reach Morar, just east of Gwalior, where he was blocked by a rebel force twice as large under Tantia Topi. A hard-fought hand-to-hand action, with costly losses on both sides, forced the rebels to flee. Rose then joined the siege of **Gwalior** and sent General William Smith against the Rhani of Jhansi at **Kotah-ki-Serai** (16 June 1858).

Morat ❙ 1476 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss War

Three months after defeat at **Grandson**, Charles the Bold of Burgundy returned to Switzerland with a large force and besieged Morat (modern Murten) on Lake Murten west of Bern. Attacking in heavy rain, a Swiss army under Hans Waldmann and Adrian von Bubenberg routed the Burgundians. Thousands were killed trapped against the lake and Duke Charles fled to Lorraine (22 June 1476).

Morava ❙ 285 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

See **Margus**

Morava ❙ 1190 ❙ Byzantine-Serbian War

When Stephen Numanja of Serbia overthrew Byzantine rule and seized territory in coastal Dalmatia, Emperor Isaac II marched into Serbia and defeated him in battle on the Morava. Isaac then pardoned Numanja, who accepted the Byzantine title Sebastocrator and married his son to

the Emperor's niece. However, Isaac's new prestige was soon destroyed by the Bulgarians at **Berroea**.

Moraviantown ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812
See **Thames**

Morazzone ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence
Despite an armistice after **Custozza**, Giuseppe Garibaldi continued the war against Austria and repulsed an attack near Lake Maggiore at **Luino** (15 August), then faced a much larger force sent by Baron Konstantin d'Aspre further south at Morazzone. Heavily bombarded by General Ferdinand von Simbschen, Garibaldi had to withdraw and retreated into Switzerland (26 August 1848).

Morbihan Gulf ❙ 56 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars
Soon after subjugating the Belgae at **Aduatuca**, Julius Caesar turned on the seafaring Veneti people of Brittany and had a fleet built at the mouth of the Loire. Watched by Caesar from the land, Decimus Brutus took his hastily built ships close to the opposing fleet and, after slashing their rigging, boarded and burned the Veneti ships. The Veneti and the rest of Brittany quickly sued for peace.

Morella ❙ 1837–1838 ❙ 1st Carlist War
While Carlist forces were defeated in north and northwest Spain, Carlist leader Ramón Cabrera took the offensive in Catalonia, where he besieged Morella. With insufficient resources to take the city by assault, the siege was close to being called off when Catalan Lieutenant Pablo Alió and about 80 men scaled the walls by night. The Cristino garrison surrendered (9 December 1837–26 January 1838).

Morella ❙ 1838 ❙ 1st Carlist War
With Carlist forces defeated in north and northwest Spain, Liberal General Marcelino Oráa marched on the key stronghold city of Morella in Catalonia. After an incompetent siege, and under persistent attack in the field by Carlist leader Ramón Cabrera, Oráa withdrew to avoid further losses. He was dismissed while Carlos V named Cabrera as Count of Morella (24 July–18 August 1838).

Morella ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st Carlist War
Despite Carlist Commander Rafael Maroto signing the peace (August 1839), Ramón Cabrera fought on in Catalonia, where Liberal General Baldomero Espartero besieged Morella. With the capture of outlying positions, the emblematic Carlist city was doomed and a nighttime break out was repulsed with heavy losses. Morella surrendered and Cabrera fled into exile, ending the war (19–23 May 1840).

Morgarten ❙ 1315 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession
In the struggle for the German throne between the Habsburg Frederick of Austria and the Wittelsbach candidate Louis of Bavaria, Frederick's brother Leopold took an army to punish the Swiss for supporting Louis. In Morgarten Pass southeast of Zug, the invading Habsburg army was utterly destroyed, though war continued until the decisive battle in 1322 at **Mühldorf** (15 November 1315).

Morhange ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
See **Lorraine**

Morlaix ❙ 1342 ❙ Hundred Years War
William Bohun Earl of Northampton relieved **Brest** in August then joined Robert of Artois to besiege Morlaix 30 miles to the northeast. Facing the approaching army of Charles of Blois at nearby Lanmeur, English longbowmen secured a decisive victory over French knights. However, Northampton chose to retire. Edward III of England soon arrived and secured a truce in Brittany (30 September 1342).

Morogoro ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)
Regrouping after defeat at **Salaita** (12 February), new British commander in German East Africa, Jan Smuts, attacked east of Kilimanjaro, aided by British from Rhodesia and Belgians

advancing from the Congo. The so-called Morogoro Offensive secured Dar Es Salaam and the key railways of East Africa. The Germans were soon driven out at **Tabora** and **Mahiwa** (March–September 1916).

Morpeth ❙ 629 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Reportedly to avenge British defeat at **Chester** (615), Caedwalla of Gwynned (North Wales) invaded the territory of his foster-brother, King Edwin of Northumbria. But at Morpeth, on the Wansbeck River north of Newscastle, Caedwalla and his son Cadfan were heavily defeated and fled to Ireland. The Welsh King returned in 633 to help defeat Edwin at **Heathfield**.

Morro Castle ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Caribbean)

See **Havana**

Mortain ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Determined to cut off the Allied breakout from **Normandy**, commander Marshal Günther von Kluge counter-attacked towards **Avranches**, where he was blocked at Mortain by infantry of General George Patton's Third Army. Fighting around the town developed into the largest tank action in Normandy before Mortain was relieved. The Germans then withdrew towards **Falaise** (6–12 August 1944).

Mortara ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Resuming his campaign for Italian independence after **Custozza** (July 1848), King Charles Albert of Sardinia sent his son Victor Emmanuel and General Giacomo Durando to challenge Marshal Josef Radetzky's Austrians at Mortara, south of **Novara**. The town was stormed by General Baron Konstantin d'Aspre and the Italians withdrew to Novara with heavy losses (21 March 1849).

Mortemer ❙ 1054 ❙ Rise of William of Normandy

Henry I of France helped William of Normandy beat rebellious nobles at **Val-ès-Dunes** (1047) then turned against the Normans. Defending a two-pronged invasion of Normandy, Duke William (later William I of England) routed Henry's brother Odo (Eudes) at Mortemer near Neufchatel. Henry and his ally Charles Martel Count of Anjou withdrew, but invaded again four years later through **Varaville**.

Mortimer's Cross ❙ 1461 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Just days after the death of Richard Duke of York at **Wakefield**, his son Edward intercepted a Lancastrian army marching from Wales under Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke and James Butler Earl of Wiltshire. At Mortimer's Cross, north of Hereford, Edward secured a decisive victory, then executed several Lancastrian captives, including Pembroke's father Owen Tudor (2 February 1461).

Mortlack ❙ 1010 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

A renewed Viking invasion of Scotland saw King Sweyn Forkbeard (Svend I) of Denmark defeat Malcolm II at **Nairn**. The following year he returned to meet the Scots at Mortlack, northwest of Aberdeen. Malcolm defeated the Danes after a desperate struggle, driving them back to their ships. Sweyn then turned his attention instead to the conquest of England.

Mortmant ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte defeated Blucher's Army of Silesia four times in five days east of Paris, then marched south to meet the Austrians and Russians of Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg. At Mortmant, Russian advance units under General Count Pyotr Pahlen were beaten by Marshal Étienne Gérard and fell back through Nangis and Valjouan to **Montereau** (17 February 1814).

Morton's Ford ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On a diversionary offensive against the Confederates in northern Virginia, Union General John C. Caldwell, with General Alexander Hays,

advanced across the Rapidan against General Richard Ewell. In the heaviest fighting, at Morton's Ford, the Union forces met unexpected resistance and withdrew during the night after being held down by Confederate fire all day (6–7 February 1864).

Morval ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

General Sir Henry Rawlinson quickly regrouped after losses around **Flers-Courcelette** during the Battle of the **Somme** and renewed the offensive east towards Morval. The British secured Morval and Lesboeufs and the following day took Combles, while further west the offensive secured **Thiepval**. The advance then continued further east against the **Transloy Ridges** (25–28 September 1916).

Moscow ❙ 1238 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

While campaigning in Russia, the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and his General Subetai destroyed **Ryazan**, then marched into the Princedom of Vladimir-Suzdal and attacked newly established Moscow. The young city fell after a brief siege and was plundered and destroyed by fire before the Mongols marched east against the city of **Vladimir**.

Moscow ❙ 1382 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

Two years after Grand Prince Dimitri of Moscow defeated Mongol Chief Mamai at **Kulikovo**, Mamai was in turn overthrown at the **Kalka** by his rival Toktamish, who then led a fresh Mongol offensive to crush the Russian rebellion. Toktamish captured Moscow after Dimitri fled. The city then suffered a terrible massacre and destruction as Mongol overlordship was reimposed (23 August 1382).

Moscow ❙ 1571 ❙ Russian-Tatar Wars

On campaign deep in Russia, Khan Devlet Girai of Crimea led 100,000 men to Moscow, where Princes Ivan Mstislavsky, Ivan Belsky, Mikhail Vorotinski and others were unable to defend the city. The Tatars burned part of Moscow—with a claimed 60,000 killed—before withdrawing with thousands of prisoners. Another attack a year later was repulsed at **Molodi** (24–26 May 1571).

Moscow ❙ 1611–1612 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

Sigismund III of Poland captured Moscow with his victory at **Klushino** (July 1610), but Russians then besieged the city and the Polish garrison under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz was defeated by Prince Dimitri Pozharski (22–25 August 1612). The survivors led by Colonel Mikolaj Strus withdrew into the Kremlin, where they were starved into surrender and then massacred (27 October 1612).

Moscow ❙ 1618 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

At the end of the Time of Troubles, 22-year-old Prince Ladislav of Poland, supported by Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz and Cossacks under Pyotr Sahaidachny, marched on Moscow to claim the throne. Assaulting Moscow itself, he was repulsed by Prince Dimitri Pozharski. However, Russia soon sued for peace in which Poland kept its conquests, including **Smolensk** (1 October 1618).

Moscow ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Soon after victory at **Bryansk** and **Vyazma**, German forces reached 25 miles from Moscow before being stalled by bloody defence and extreme cold. General Georgi Zhukov then launched a massive counter-offensive west of the capital. The Germans fell back with heavy losses, but soon stabilised the front. They later checked a Russian advance at **Kharkov** (4 December 1941–March 1942).

Mosega ❙ 1837 ❙ Boer-Matabele War

Determined to avenge Boer defeat at **Vegkop** (October 1836), Andreis Hendrik Potgieter and Gert Maritz led 100 whites and 100 Africans across the Vaal against Mzilikazi's Matabele at Mosega, near Zeerust, northeast of Mafeking. A surprise assault destroyed the camp and recov-

ered over 7,000 cattle, but Mzilikazi was absent. In November Potgieter attacked again at **Kapain** (17 January 1837).

Moskva ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Borodino**

Mosquiteros ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Spanish irregulars led by José Tomás Boves defeated a Patriot force at Santa Catalina in western Venezuela, then faced 2,500 Republicans under General Vicente Campo Elías at Mosquiteros, east of Calabozo. A disastrous rout saw Boves beaten with terrible slaughter, though Spanish Royalists advancing from the east turned the tables a month later near **Barquisimeto** (14 October 1813).

Mosskirch ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General Jean Victor Moreau pursued the Austrians after their twin defeats at **Engen** and **Stockach**, continuing his offensive across the Rhine north of Lake Constance by chasing defeated General Paul Kray north towards the Danube. At Mosskirch two days later, Kray fought and lost a stubborn rearguard action. He soon counter-attacked at **Biberach** and **Erbach** (5 May 1800).

Mossy Creek ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On campaign east of Knoxville, Tennessee, after victory at **Fort Sanders**, Union General Samuel D. Sturgis advanced against Confederate forces under General William T. Martin. At Mossy Creek (modern Jefferson City), Martin attacked an isolated Union brigade under Colonel Archibald P. Campbell. But the main force soon arrived and the Confederates withdrew (29 December 1863).

Mostar ❙ 1993–1994 ❙ Bosnian War

After Bosnian Croats and Muslims ejected Serbs from Mostar (June 1992), Muslim refugees entered Herzogovina's capital and Croats west of the Neretva besieged Muslim east Mostar. Croat shelling caused massive damage (including the historic Ottoman bridge) and Muslims from Mostar and nearby villages were brutalised before a peace agreement ended the siege (9 May 1993–January 1994).

Mosul ❙ 1743 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars of Nadir Shah

Nadir Shah of Persia captured Karkuk in Mesopotamia then besieged Mosul on the Upper Tigris, defended by Husain Shah. Using 160 cannon and 230 mortars, Nadir inflicted a terrible bombardment on the city, though the Persian assaults were repulsed with heavy losses. Faced by a rising at home, Nadir negotiated a truce and withdrew (14 September–20 October 1743).

Mosynopolis ❙ 1185 ❙ 2nd Byzantine-Sicilian War

See **Strymon**

Mota ❙ 629 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

See **Muta**

Motien Pass ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

While Russians on the Liaodong Peninsula north of **Port Arthur** tried to halt Japanese forces in the south at **Delisi**, General Tamemoto Kuroki's First Army advanced from the east and captured the vital Motien Pass, on the Liaoyang-Dandong Road. Russian General Feodor Keller tried to recapture Motien, but was caught in artillery fire and withdrew with heavy losses to **Liaoyang** (17 July 1904).

Moti Talav ❙ 1771 ❙ Maratha-Mysore Wars

See **Chinkurli**

Moturoa ❙ 1868 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Colonel George Whitmore assumed command in Wanganui after disaster at **Te Ngutu-o-te-manu** and attacked the Hauhau chief Titokowaru at Moturoa. An unwise frontal assault saw his armed constabulary routed with 40

casualties, including Major William Hunter killed. They fell back to nearby Wairoa, but Whitmore later marched to attack the Hauhau at **Ngatapa** (7 November 1868).

Motya ❙ 397–396 BC ❙ 1st Dionysian War

When Dionysius the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse, attacked the island city of Moyta, just off the west coast of Sicily, the Carthaginian garrison cut the causeway. However, Dionysius eventually took the city by storm and massacred the residents. The following year the Carthaginian General Himilco easily recaptured Motya, re-establishing its residents at nearby Lilybeaum, then attacked **Syracuse**.

Moulay Ishmael ❙ 1835 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

See **Macta**

Moulmein ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

General Hiroshi Takeuchi invaded **Burma** through **Kawkareik** (22 January) and attacked Moulmein, Burma's third largest city, held by units of General Thomas Hutton's army under Brigadier Roger Ekin. A fierce struggle ensued for the airfield with costly hand-to-hand fighting before the British withdrew across the Salween to Martaban, which was soon abandoned (30–31 January 1942).

Mountain Meadows ❙ 1857 ❙ Mormon War

With Federal government relations strained, Mormon fanatics led Paiute Indians against a wagon train from Arkansas passing through southern Utah to California. In a valley called Mountain Meadows, deceived by a ceasefire proposed by white men, about 120 emigrants were murdered. Twenty years later, John D. Lee was convicted for the crime and was executed on the site (7–11 September 1857).

Mount Badon ❙ 497 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Mons Badonicus**

Mount Barbosthene ❙ 192 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

On a renewed offensive against the Achaean League, Nabis of Sparta recovered the recently liberated port of **Gytheum**, then faced a counter-invasion by Achaeans under Philopoemen. Attempting to block Philopoemen in the Barbosthene Mountains, ten miles northeast of Sparta, Nabis was utterly crushed. Rome then intervened to enforce a truce and the Tyrant was assassinated soon afterwards.

Mount Gaurus ❙ 342 BC ❙ 1st Samnite War

Rome went to war with the Samnites to win supremacy in central Italy and Marcus Valerius Corvus and Decius Mus secured a victory just west of Naples at Mount Gaurus (modern Barbaro). Unable to fully conquer the Sammites, Rome turned to crush the Latins at **Trifanum**, before resuming war with the Samnites and suffering a decisive defeat in 321 BC at the **Caudine Forks**.

Mount Gilboa ❙ 1010 BC ❙ Philistine-Israel Wars

Despite victories against Philistines (including **Michmash** in 1013 BC), King Saul of Judah found himself under attack on Mount Gilboa, above the Plain of Jezreel east of Megiddo in the north of modern Israel. In a bloody and decisive defeat, Saul's three sons, including the outstanding commander Jonathan, were all killed. The King fell on his sword to avoid capture (trad date 1010 BC).

Mount Grammos ❙ 1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

See **Grammos**

Mount Haemus ❙ 981 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

Byzantine Emperor Basil marched into Bulgaria against the newly established Tsar Samuel and failed in a poorly managed siege of Sardica (modern Sofia). He then faced attack as he withdrew through the passes of Mount Haemus, south of the Danube. The Imperial army was

heavily defeated, with substantial quantities of valuable baggage lost. Basil himself was lucky to escape with his life.

Mount Hermon ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

At the start of the Syrian offensive on the **Golan Heights**, helicopter-borne troops surprised the key fortified position in the north on Mount Hermon (6 October). When Israeli forces counter-attacked on the plain, paratroops under Colonel Hezi retook part of the strategic position. Commando forces finally secured the 8,200-foot peak just as a ceasefire ended the war (20–22 October 1973).

Mount Hope ❙ 1676 ❙ King Philip's War

With his allies destroyed at the **Great Swamp Fight** (December 1675), the Wampanoag Chief Metacomet—King Philip—returned to his tribal home at Mt Hope (Bristol, Rhode Island), where he was ambushed by colonial militia under Colonel Benjamin Church. Philip was shot by Alderman—a Wampanoag scout—ending resistance to white settlement in southern New England (12 August 1676).

Mount Kenya ❙ 1955 ❙ Mau Mau Revolt

Following his offensive against Mau Mau rebels north of Nairobi in the forest of **Aberdare, Kenya**, General Sir George Erskine sent his forces further east against guerrilla strongholds on Mount Kenya (Operation First Flute). While the big sweep saw fewer than 300 Mau Mau killed or captured, the tide had begun to turn. Erskine's successor soon attacked again at Aberdare (February–April 1955).

Mount Lactarius ❙ 553 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

A year after the disastrous defeat of Totila at **Taginae**, Goths in Italy and their newly elected leader Teias resolved to avenge the death of their great Chief. The hopeless last battle against Roman General Narses took place on Mount Lactarius, near the Sarnus (modern Sarno) River, south of Vesuvius. Teias and thousands of his warriors died and the Goths submitted to Emperor Justinian.

Mount Leburnion ❙ 1091 ❙ Byzantine-Pecheneg Wars

Emperor Alexius I faced a fresh incursion from Bulgaria into Thrace by the Pechenegs and secured aid from the Pechenegs' former Kipchaq allies. When Alexius attacked at Mount Leburnion, at the mouth of the Maritza, the Pechenegs were routed and a subsequent massacre virtually destroyed their power. A final Pecheneg offensive was destroyed in 1122 at **Eski Zagra** (29 April 1091).

Mount Longdon ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

British troops captured **San Carlos, Falklands**, then advanced towards **Stanley** and attacked to the northwest at Mount Longdon, with other actions at Two Sisters and Mount Harriet. Despite artillery support, Longdon was finally taken at bayonet-point, with 23 British killed and 47 wounded, and heavy Argentine losses. The final attack then went in at **Mount Tumbledown** (11–12 June 1982).

Mount Lyceum ❙ 227 BC ❙ Cleomenic War

As part of his ambition to bring the whole Peloponnese into the Achaean League, Aratus of Sicyon led a force into Elis in the northwestern Peloponnese, which sought aid from Cleomenes III of Sparta. Cleomenes defeated the Achaeans in battle at Mount Lycaeum, near Megalopolis. Aratus recovered to surprise and capture Mantinea and he soon fought Cleomenes again at **Ladoceia**.

Mount Oeta ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Vasilika**

Mount Phoenix ❙ 654 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

At the head of an expedition against Constantinople, the Saracen General Mu'awiya was met by the Emperor Constans, personally in

command at sea off Mount Phoenix, near Rhodes in Asia Minor. The Byzantines suffered heavy casualties in a great naval battle, but the victorious Muslim fleet was also badly damaged and withdrew to allow Mu'awiya to contest for the Caliphate.

Mount St Nicholas ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Turkish Commander Suleiman Pasha determined to clear Russians from the strategic **Shipka Pass** through the Balkan Mountains in Bulgaria to relieve besieged **Plevna** and attacked the nearby Mount St Nicholas. Suleiman was repulsed with over 3,000 casualties and the campaign settled into a three-month stalemate until the Russian attack on the Turkish camp at **Senova** (16–17 September 1877).

Mount Suribachi ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Iwo Jima**

Mount Tabor ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

During Napoleon Bonaparte's siege of **Acre**, a Turkish and Mamluk relief army from Damascus under Ahmed Pasha surrounded French General Jean-Baptiste Kléber at Mount Tabor, south of Tiberias near the Jordan. Bonaparte marched east in time to save Kléber and destroy the Muslims, though he was unable to capture Acre and was forced to withdraw to Egypt (16–17 April 1799).

Mount Talipao ❙ 1913 ❙ American-Moro Wars

Soon after the massacre of Philippine Muslims at **Bud Bagsak** on Jolo, the Moro leader Datu Sabtal and his supporters fortified themselves on nearby Mount Talipao, where they were routed by Major George Shaw, losing perhaps 100 killed. The Moro later returned and, in virtually the last action of the war, they were again defeated and forced to surrender (13 August–22 October 1913).

Mount Tifata ❙ 83 BC ❙ Sullan Civil War

General Lucius Cornelius Sulla returned from Asia Minor to support the Senate against Gaius Marius the Younger and landed with 40,000 men at Brundisium, then marched north gathering support. On the Volturno near Mount Tifata he met and destroyed the Marian General Gaius Norbanus, who fled under siege to Capua. Sulla soon defeated Marius himself further north near Rome at **Sacriportus**.

Mount Tumbledown ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

As British forces advanced across East Falkland to **Stanley**, there was fierce fighting in the mountains to the west at **Mount Longdon**, then at Mount Tumbledown as Scots Guards attacked the most heavily defended Argentine position on the island. Despite their massive artillery fire, the British suffered costly losses storming entrenched troops before the final peak was taken (13–14 June 1982).

Mount Vesuvius ❙ 339 BC ❙ Latin War

See **Suessa**

Mount Vesuvius ❙ 71 BC ❙ 3rd Servile War

See **Silarus**

Mount Zion Church ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

In order to secure northeastern Missouri, Union General Benjamin M. Prentiss marched from Palmyra against secessionists near Sturgeon. After a check at nearby Hallsville, he defeated Colonel Caleb Dorsey near Mount Zion Church, inflicting over 200 casualties, then returned to Sturgeon. The rebels dispersed, but some fought again ten days later at **Roan's Tan Yard** (28 December 1861).

Mouquet Farm ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Pozières**

Mouscron ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg resolved to stem a new French offensive in the north and sent Count Charles von Clerfayt towards Menin. However, Clerfayt was attacked and overwhelmed at Mouscron, just southwest of Courtrai, by the much larger force of General Joseph Souham. Further Allied defeats followed within weeks at **Courtrai** and **Tourcoing** (29 April 1794).

Moutoa ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

As they descended the North Island's Wanganui River, religio-military Hauhau led by Matene Rangi-Tauira were blocked at the mid-river island of Moutoa by loyal Ngati Hau under Tamehana te Aewa as well as Ngati Pamoana under Haimona Hiroti. A fierce semi-ritualistic action saw the lower river Maoris defeat the Hauhau, who lost 50 killed, including the prophet Matene (14 May 1864).

Moyry Pass ❙ 1600 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

Two years after victory at **Blackwater** for Irish rebel Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone, English commander Charles Blunt Lord Mountjoy attempted to march from Dundalk into Tyrone and was blocked by O'Neill at the Moyry Pass. Mountjoy captured some rebel entrenchments before being driven back with heavy losses. However, O'Neill was later bypassed and withdrew (2–5 October 1600).

Moys ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Withdrawing west across Saxony to meet the Allies after defeat at **Kolin** (18 June), Frederick II of Prussia left his brother Duke August-Wilhelm and General Hans Karl von Winterfeldt to hold an Austrian advance into Silesia. At Moys (modern Zgorzelec) near Gorlitz, Winterfeld was overwhelmed and killed. Duke August-Wilhelm was soon defeated near **Schweidnitz** (8 September 1757).

Mpukonyoni ❙ 1906 ❙ Bambatha Rebellion

In support of rebellion in Natal, the veteran Zulu leader Mehlokazulu (son of Chief Sihayo, killed at **Ondini** in 1883) gathered forces and marched towards the Nkandla, but was intercepted at Mpukonyoni by government troops marching north across the Tugela. Mehlokazulu suffered a costly defeat and withdrew to join up with Bambatha near the **Mome** Gorge (28 May 1906).

Msebe ❙ 1883 ❙ Zulu Civil War

After the British-restored Zulu King Cetshwayo returned to his kingdom following defeat at **Ulundi** (4 July 1879), about 5,000 of his uSuthu were ambushed in the Msebe Valley by the Mandlakazi faction under Zibebhu. Over 4,000 uSuthu were reported killed in the bloodiest ever Zulu battle. A few months later Zibebhu attacked Cetshwayo himself in his capital at **Ondini** (30 March 1883).

Mstislavl ❙ 1501 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

Duke Ivan III of Moscow routed a Lithuanian army at the **Vedrosha** (July 1500) then sent a fresh force under Princes Vasily Shemyachich and Semen Mozhaysky against Alexander of Lithuania and Poland. At Mstislavl, south of Smolensk, Lithuanian commanders Astafy Dushkovich and Mikhail Zheslasky were routed with perhaps 7,000 killed but Ivan failed to take **Smolensk** (4 November 1501).

Muar ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While Australian forces tried to stall the Japanese in Malaya's northwest Johore at **Gemas**, further west Brigadier Herbert Duncan tried to hold the Muar River. Japanese Imperial Guards advancing under General Takumo Nishimura drove the allies back with heavy losses. Despite Australian reinforcements, nearby Bakri was also lost and the withdrawal continued to **Singapore** (15–20 January 1941).

Mucuritas ❙ 1817 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Determined to crush Venezuelan insurrection, Spanish commander Pablo Morillo sent General Miguel de La Torre, who unexpectedly met 1,300 llaneros under General Antonio José Páez west of San Fernando near Apurito at Mucuritas. De La Torre's force withstood the rebel cavalry until Páez set fire to dry grass. The Spanish were defeated and withdrew to the Apure (28 January 1817).

Muddy Creek ❙ 1877 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

In a final campaign against the Sioux following the **Little Big Horn**, General Nelson Miles routed Crazy Horse at **Wolf Mountain** then pursued a small Miniconjou band under Lame Deer. At Muddy Creek, an eastern tributary of the Rosebud in southern Montana, effectively the last action of the war saw 14 Indians killed, while the whites lost four killed and seven wounded (7 May 1877).

Mudgal ❙ 1443 ❙ Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars

When Deva Raya II of Vijayanagar invaded Raichur Doab, Bahmani general Malik Tajjur relieved Raichur and Bankapur, while Sultan Ala-ud-din and a claimed 100,000 men drove the invaders back under siege at Mudgal, south of the Krishna. Three battles were fought over two months, the first won by Deva Raya, but Ala-ud-din then won twice. Deva Raya withdrew and agreed to pay tribute.

Mudki ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

A large Sikh army crossed the Sutlej into British East Punjab where they attacked a British force under General Sir Hugh Gough at Mudki, 20 miles southeast of Ferozepur. The Sikhs under Tej Singh were eventually repulsed after very hard fighting, losing heavy casualties and most of their guns. They suffered an even worse defeat three days later at **Ferozeshah** (18 December 1845).

Mughulmari ❙ 1575 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Tukaroi**

Muhamdi ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

When Ahmadullah Shah, Maulvi of Faizabad, attacked Shahjahanpur, General Sir Colin Campbell sent Brigadier John Jones northeast from Fategarh to meet the Maulvi in a strong position just northeast of Shahjahanpur at Muhamdi. After cavalry reinforcements arrived Muhamdi fell by assault and the Maulvi fled to Oudh, virtually ending resistance in the Rohilkhand (18–24 May 1858).

Mühlberg ❙ 1547 ❙ War of the German Reformation

At war with the Schmalkaldic League of Protestant German states, Emperor Charles V and the Duke of Alva, supported by loyal Protestants under Maurice of Saxony, took a large army to Mühlberg, near Leipzig. In a massive blow to the Protestant cause, the Leader of the League, Elector John Frederick of Saxony (cousin of Maurice), was utterly defeated and captured (24 April 1547).

Mühldorf ❙ 1322 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession

Following the death of Henry VII, the Habsburg Frederick of Austria and the Wittelsbach candidate, Louis of Bavaria, fought a bitter civil war ending in battle at Mühldorf, east of Munich. Attacking rapidly before Frederick could be reinforced by his brother Leopold, Louis defeated and captured his rival and secured the German throne to reign as Louis IV (28 September 1322).

Mühlhausen ❙ 58 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

With the Helvetii repulsed at **Bibracte** (July 58 BC), Julius Caesar marched into Upper Alsace against another Germanic invasion, led by Ariovistus. At an uncertain site, between Belfort and Mühlhausen, Ariovistus was routed and died fleeing across the Rhine. With the Germans expelled from Gaul, Caesar turned on the Belgae

the following year at the **Aisne** and **Sambre** (10 September 58 BC).

Mühlhausen ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

After an apparent withdrawal, French Marshal Henri de Turenne made secret mid-winter marches from Lorraine and surprised the Imperial army by a sudden reappearance in southern Alsace. At Mühlhausen, west of the Rhine, Turenne routed a large force under Prince Alexandre de Bournonville. Within days, he drove on north towards Strasbourg and battle at **Turckheim** (29 December 1674).

Mühlhausen ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German forces swept into Belgium through **Liège**, French Commander Joseph Joffre sent General Louis Bonneau into German-occupied Alsace where he captured Altkirch and Mühlhausen. General Josias von Heeringen then counter-attacked in force and Bonneau withdrew into France. He was replaced by General Paul Pau, who led a fresh advance a week later into **Lorraine** (7–10 August 1914).

Mukden ❙ 1621 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

See **Shenyang**

Mukden ❙ 1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

In the final land battle of the war, Marshal Iwao Oyama launched a massive offensive against General Aleksei Kuropatkin, entrenched south of the Manchurian city of Mukden (modern Shenyang). Three weeks later—after the Japanese had lost about 75,000 casualties and the Russians 70,000 plus 20,000 captured—Kuropatkin withdrew north and Mukden fell (22 February–9 March 1905).

Mukden ❙ 1931 ❙ Manchuria Incident

Threatened in Manchuria by Chiang Kai-shek's unification of China, Japan's Guandong Army exploited an explosion on the railway to seize Mukden (modern Shenyang). Without authority from Tokyo, they proceeded to occupy Manchuria and create the puppet state of Manchukuo. Jehol (Inner Mongolia) was later added after victory at the **Great Wall** in 1933 (18 September 1931).

Mukden ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As Soviet forces withdrew from their post-war occupation of **Manchuria**, Communist Chinese General Lin Biao moved in and seized Mukden (modern Shenyang). When the Nationalist 25th Army, and later the 52nd, arrived in force, the Communists were driven out after very heavy fighting. They withdrew north to defend the important railway city of **Siping** (10–15 March 1946).

Mukden ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Concluding the **Liaoshen** offensive in Manchuria, about 200,000 men under Communist General Lin Biao encircled Mukden. Commander Wei Lihuang sent General Liao Yaoxiang west to relieve Jinzhou, but Liao was killed and his force was destroyed near Heishan (26–28 October). Mukden fell after a ten-month siege and was renamed Shenyang (October–1 November 1948).

Mukden-Jinzhou ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Liaoshen**

Muktsar ❙ 1705 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Sikh Guru Gobind Singh, relentlessly pursued by Mughal forces after battle in 1704 at **Anandpur** and **Chamkaur**, was attacked in a semi-desert area of the Punjab at Khidrana-ki-Dhab (modern Muktsar), south of Ferozepur. The Mughals were held off in this final battle, but 40 Sikhs of the Majha, who had deserted the Guru at Anandpur, died to a man and are revered as martyrs (8 May 1705).

Mulaydah ❙ 1891 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Emir Abd al-Rahman overthrew Rashidi Governor Salim ibn Subhan and retook Riyadh, then he drove off a siege by Muhammad ibn

Rashid and raised revolt among his Qasim allies under Zamil. At Mulaydah, west of Buraydah, Zamil was routed and killed and Abd al-Rahman fled into exile. His son Abd al-Aziz eventually regained **Riyadh** by coup in 1902 (21 January 1891).

Mulbagal ❙ 1768 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War

When Haidar Ali of Mysore captured the British fort at Mulbagal, east of Kolar, Colonel Joseph Smith sent Colonel John Wood with a force of 5,000 European and Sepoy troops. Surrounded and heavily outnumbered, Wood lost over 200 men repulsing Mysorean attacks before Smith arrived with the main force and drove Haidar Ali off. The war ended early the next year (4 October 1768).

Mulheim ❙ 1605 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Forced back to the Rhine, Spanish commander in the Netherlands, Ambrogio de Spinola, took up position at Mulheim, near Duisberg, where he was attacked by Maurice of Orange and his brother Frederick Henry. The Dutch cavalry were repulsed in a hard-fought action, though infantry under Sir Horace Vere allowed Maurice to withdraw and save his army from destruction (9 October 1605).

Mulher ❙ 1671–1672 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

See **Salher**

Mulhouse ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Mühlhausen**

Multan ❙ 1398 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol conqueror Tamerlane began a huge invasion of northern India by sending his grandson Pir-Mohammed through the Hindu Kush into the southern Punjab against Multan on the Chenab. Local commander Sarang Khan surrendered after a bloody six-month siege and the Mongols continued east with Tamerlane to the decisive battle in December near **Delhi** (May–October 1398).

Multan ❙ 1818 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

When Sikh leader Ranjit Singh sent Misr Dewan Chand against the great trading city of Multan, on the Chenab River near its junction with the ancient Ravi, Afghan Nawab Muzaffar Khan was defeated nearby and withdrew into the city under siege. He was killed in a last desperate sortie after three months and Multan fell, effectively ending Afghan presence in the Punjab (March–2 June 1818).

Multan ❙ 1848–1849 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

In renewed war against the Sikhs of the Punjab, Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes and a force of Indian irregulars won at **Kineyre** and **Sadusam**, and drove the rebels back to Multan. While Edwards was forced to lift his siege (July), it was renewed by General William Whish, who took the city by storm and forced Governor Dewan Mulraj to surrender the citadel (4 September 1848–22 January 1849).

Mulwagal ❙ 1768 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War

See **Mulbagal**

Münchengratz ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Prussian Prince Friedrich Karl invaded Austrian Bohemia through **Liebenau** and **Podol**, and joined General Herwarth von Bittenfeld advancing through **Huhnerwasser**, to attack Münchengratz (Mnichovo Hradiste) northeast of Prague. Austrian commander Count Edouard von Clam-Gallas was heavily defeated then driven back to further loss within days at **Gitschin** and **Königgratz** (28 June 1866).

Munda, Solomon Islands ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **New Georgia**

Munda, Spain ❙ 45 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

With the sons of Pompey defeated in North Africa at **Thapsus** (46 BC), Julius Caesar marched against Pompey's son Gnaeus, who had

fled to Spain. At Munda (an uncertain site south of Cordoba) Caesar secured a decisive victory. Pompeian commander Titus Labienus was killed, while Gnaeus was pursued and executed. Caesar went home in triumph but was soon assassinated (17 March 45 BC).

Munderkingen ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

On campaign in the upper Danube Valley, Imperial forces under Prince Louis Margrave of Baden advancing towards Augsburg were attacked by Marshal Claude Villars, in the service of Elector Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria. Upstream of Ulm at Munderkingen, Villars defeated Prince Louis then marched northeast to defeat another Austrian force in September at **Höchstädt** (31 July 1703).

Munfordville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate commander Braxton Bragg led a invasion of Kentucky from Tennessee and attacked Munfordville, southwest of previous victory at **Richmond, Kentucky**, where General James R. Chalmers was initially repulsed. When the main Confederate army arrived, Colonel John T. Wilder surrendered the garrison of over 4,000 men. Bragg then continued northeast to **Perryville** (14–17 September 1862).

Munger ❙ 800 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

See **Monghyr**

Munster ❙ 1534–1535 ❙ German Religious Wars

When Anabaptists took over Munster in Westphalia it was besieged by Catholic Bishop Franz von Waldeck. Anabaptist commander Jan Matthys died in a sortie (5 April 1534) and the communalist city was eventually betrayed by a deserter. Jan van Leyden, Bernhard Knipperdolling and other leaders were tortured and executed and Anabaptism was brutally suppressed (February 1534–June 1535).

Munychia ❙ 403 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

In the aftermath of the Peloponnesian War, Lysander of Sparta established the oligarchy of the Thirty Tyrants in **Athens, Greece**. However, the Athenian Thrasybulus raised a Theban force, which captured Phyle and Piraeus, while a Spartan relief force was repulsed at nearby Munychia, with the Tyrant Critias killed. King Pausanius withdrew Spartan troops, Lysander was deposed and democracy was restored.

Muong-Khoua ❙ 1953 ❙ French Indo-China War

When Viet Minh commander Vo Nguyen Giap launched a large-scale spring offensive into Laos, local Lao-French forces were utterly overwhelmed. Ordered to make a stand at Muong-Khoua Captain Teullier's Lao Battalion fought a brilliant defence before being virtually wiped out. Only late reinforcements and the monsoon saved the royal capital at Luang-Prabang (12 April–18 May 1953).

Muottothal ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

General Alexander Suvorov defeated General Claude Lecourbe at **Airolo** (23 September), but arrived from Italy too late to prevent Russian disaster at **Zurich** and advanced into the Muottothal Valley between Altdorf and Shwyz, east of Lake Lucerne. Lecourbe was joined by General André Masséna yet Suvorov again drove off the French and managed to reach the Rhine (30 September 1799).

Murchakhar ❙ 1729 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Advancing to reover Persia from its Afghan conquerors, General Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) routed the usurper Ashraf Shah on the **Mehmandost** (29 September). Ashraf withdrew to Isfahan to regroup and took a defensive position to the north at Murchakhar (modern Murcheh Khvort). However, he was again routed and fled south to Shiraz and to further defeat at **Zarghan** (6 November 1729).

Muret ❙ 1213 ❙ Albigensian Crusade

When Pope Innocent III proclaimed a Crusade against Albigensian heretics in southern France, Anglo-Norman knight Simon de Montfort led the campaign. Concluding years of warfare, Raymond IV of Toulouse and his Spanish brother-in-law, Peter of Aragon, besieged de Montfort's garrison at Muret, south of Toulouse. However, they were routed and Peter was killed (12 September 1213).

Murfreesboro (1st) ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union General Don Carlos Buell advanced east towards Chattanooga, Tennessee, Confederate cavalry under General Nathan Bedford Forrest raided the Union rear to the northwest at Murfreesboro. Surprised by a brilliant dawn attack, General Thomas T. Crittenden and his garrison of over 1,000 surrendered and Buell's advance was diverted north towards Nashville (13 July 1862).

Murfreesboro (2nd) ❙ 1862–1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Stones River**

Murfreesboro ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Despite defeat at **Franklin** (30 November), Confederate commander John B. Hood continued towards Nashville, Tennessee, sending General Nathan B. Forrest northeast against General Lovell H. Rousseau at Murfreesboro. After inconclusive fighting, a counter-attack by General Robert Milroy forced Forrest to withdraw. A week later Hood was routed at **Nashville** (5–7 December 1864).

Mursa ❙ 260 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

When Valerian was captured at **Edessa**, Ingenuus, Roman commander on the Danube, rose in revolt against the new Emperor Gallienus, who led a force into Pannonia. At Mursa (modern Osijek, Croatia), Ingenuus was defeated and killed by Roman cavalry under Aureolus, who then defeated another usurper, Macrianus, in **Illyricum** before turning against Gallienus himself in 268 at **Mediolanum**.

Mursa ❙ 351 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

Roman General Flavius Magnus Magnentius in Gaul murdered Constans, brother of the Emperor Constantius, and rose in rebellion, taking a large army to Lower Pannonia. On the Drava River at Mursa (modern Osijek, Croatia), Constantius skillfully used his cavalry to defeat the usurper in the "bloodiest battle of the century." Magnentius then fled to **Pavia** (28 September 351).

Murviedro ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War

Soon after defeat at the **Sucro**, Rome's commanders in Spain, Gnaeus Pompey and Quintus Metellus Pius, were attacked in camp north of Valencia at Murviedro (modern Sagunto) by the combined rebel armies of Quintus Sertorius and Marcus Perpenna. While Metellus defeated Perpenna in a complex action, Pompey was badly beaten by Sertorius and both sides dispersed for the winter.

Murviedro ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Sagunto**

Mus ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

See **Bitlis**

Musa Bagh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Colin Campbell advancing on **Lucknow** sent General Sir James Outram against the Musa Bagh, a fortified palace about four miles to the northeast held by an estimated 9,000 rebels said to be under Hazrat Mahal, Begum of Oudh. Supported by artillery fire across the Gumti, Outram secured the position in a brilliant action. Lucknow itself fell two days later (19 March 1858).

Muscat ❙ 1507 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

The great Portuguese commander Afonso de Albuquerque resolved to protect the sea-route to

India, taking seven ships and a reported 500 men against the port of Muscat, on the southeastern shore of the Gulf of Oman. Muscat fell by bloody assault, followed by a terrible sack and massacre. The Portuguese then sailed northwest across the mouth of the Persian Gulf to attack **Hormuz**.

Muscat ❙ 1650 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

Following Portugal's expulsion from **Hormuz** (1622), Imam Sultan ibn Sayf of Oman attacked Muscat, across the Persian Gulf. After a siege in 1648 forced the Portuguese to yield neighbouring fortresses, the Imam led a fresh assault on Muscat itself. The garrison finally surrendered, ending Portugal's presence in the Gulf. In 1652 Oman turned south against **Zanzibar** (January 1650).

Museifré ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

After a French column nearing **Suwayda** in southeast Syria was destroyed at **Mazraa**, Foreign Legion Captain René Landriau reached Museifré, to the southwest, and built rough defences against Druze rebels. An heroic defence inflicted terrible Bedouin losses before Landriau was relieved just as ammunition was running out. Suwayda was relieved a week later (17 September 1925).

Mushahida ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian commander Sir Frederick Maude secured the prized city of **Baghdad**, then quickly sent General Sir Alexander Cobbe in pursuit to Mushahida, on the railway 20 miles to the north, strongly defended by about 5,000 Turks. A frontal assault by General Vere Fane cost over 500 British casualties before the Turks withdrew north through **Istabulat** towards Samarra (14 March 1917).

Musian ❙ 1982 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Despite terrible losses advancing on **Basra** in July, Iran launched a fresh offensive towards Basra in the area southwest of Musian. Renewed fighting further north towards **Mandali** was intended to provide support and the Iranians managed to take Abu Ghurab. However, seasonal rains and strong Iraqi resistance ended Iran's offensive with heavy losses and Basra little closer (1–11 November 1982).

Musjidiah ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Colin Campbell pursuing Nana Sahib across the Gaghara, drove the rebels from **Burgidiah** to Musjidiah, northeast of Nanpara, said to be the strongest fortress in Oudh. After bombardment with guns and mortars Campbell stormed Musjidiah to find it abandoned. The fortress was demolished and within days the rebels were defeated near the Rapti at **Banki** (27 December 1858).

Muta ❙ 629 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

In the first clash between the Byzantine Empire and the spreading power of Islam, a raid into Syria was repulsed at Muta, east of the Dead Sea, by Byzantine and Christian Arab troops of Emperor Heraclius. When Muslim leaders Zaid and Jafar (the Prophet's adopted son and cousin) were killed, their army was saved by Khalid ibn al-Walid, who became Islam's greatest warrior (September 629).

Muthul ❙ 108 BC ❙ Jugurthine War

Rome's new commander in North Africa Caecilius Metellus was determined to avenge Roman defeat the previous year at **Suthul** and led a large army against King Jugurtha of Numidia. On the Muthul, an unidentified river inside modern Tunisia near the Bagradas, Metellus and Gaius Marius secured a brilliant decisive victory. Jugurtha then withdrew to his desert stronghold at **Thala**.

Mutina ❙ 193 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

In the years after crushing the Insubre Gauls at the **Mincio** and **Lake Como**, Rome continued to campaign against the Boii, established around Bologna. In battle at Mutina (modern Modena) Consul Lucius Cornelius Merula inflicted a decisive defeat, with perhaps 15,000 Gauls killed,

although up to 5,000 Romans and their allies also died. Eventually the Boii too submitted to Rome.

Mutina ❙ 44–43 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Amid civil war after the murder of Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus was besieged by Mark Antony at Mutina (modern Modena) and a relief army repulsed at nearby **Forum Gallorum**. However, Mark Antony was then defeated outside Mutina by Aulus Hirtius and Caesar's nephew Octavian, though Hirtius was killed at the moment of victory. Antony was forced to flee (December 44–21 April 43 BC).

Muye ❙ 1045 BC ❙ Wars of the Western Zhou

The Zhou people expanded into the Wei River Valley and King Wu led a large force across the Yellow River to threaten the ruling Shang Dynasty at Anyang. About 30 miles south at Muye, in modern Henan, the Shang army was decisively defeated. Di Xing, the last Shang King, killed himself and Wu established the Western Zhou Dynasty, which ruled until 771 BC at **Zongzhou** (trad date 1045 BC).

Muysers Bay ❙ 1625 ❙ Dutch-Spanish Colonial Wars

Despite Dutch defeat off **Manila** in 1609, a second fleet comprising six vessels was sent to the Philippines under Commander Carel Lievensz. Governor Jeronimo de Silva sailed out with seven ships to meet the Dutch and action between Bolinea and Los Dos Irmanos, known as Muysers Bay, saw one small Dutch ship abandoned. However, Lievensz eventually secured a decisive victory.

Mycale ❙ 479 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

At the same time as Persian defeat at **Plataea**, the Greek fleet under Leotychidas trapped a Persian force at Mycale, on the mainland of Asia Minor. The Persians beached their ships to join an army under Tigranes and at first held off the Greeks. However, their Ionian allies changed sides and in the ensuing rout, Tigranes was killed and Persian naval commander Artayntes fled (August 479 BC).

Myer's Drift ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

Sent to escort an incoming wagon train in northern Zululand, British Captain David Moriarty and 103 men left Luneburg, northwest of Paulpietersburg, and were ambushed at Myer's Drift on the flooded Ntombe by about 1,000 Zulus under Mbilini. A terrible rout saw Moriarty, 62 soldiers and 18 wagon-crew killed before reinforcements arrived under Major Charles Tucker (12 March 1879).

Myitkyina ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

General Joseph Stilwell's Chinese divisions and Merrill's Marauders advanced down the **Hukawng** and secured the vital airfield at Myitkyina. However they had to besiege Myitkyina city itself, bravely defended by 3,000 Japanese under General Genzu Mizukami. With the fall of **Mogaung** to the west, Mizukami committed suicide and about 800 survivors withdrew north (17 May–3 August 1944).

Mylae ❙ 260 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

Two years after escaping Carthaginian defeat in southern Sicily at **Acragas** (later Agrigentum), Carthaginian naval commander Hannibal, contemptuous of Roman naval experience, led his small fleet against Roman ships off Mylae (modern Milazzo) in northeast Sicily. Hannibal was decisively defeated and fled to Carthage, while Consul Gaius Duilius was awarded a victory column in the Forum.

Mylae ❙ 36 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

In the first of three naval battles off Sicily, Octavian's Admiral Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa cruised west while Octavian guarded the Straits of Messina. Agrippa encountered Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Younger) off Mylae in northeast Sicily. However, an indecisive engagement saw Sextus elude Agrippa's heavier ships and he withdrew until two days later at **Tauromenium** (13 August 36 BC).

My Lai ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

On a search and destroy mission in Quang Ngai, US infantry under Lieutenant William Calley stormed the supposedly Viet Cong village of My Lai, where they killed more than 200 unarmed old men, women and children. When revealed a year later, news of the massacre caused unprecedented political and public outcry. Calley was eventually imprisoned, but only briefly (16 March 1968).

Mylapore ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

See **St Thomé**

Mynydd Carn ❙ 1081 ❙ Welsh Dynastic War

Gruffydd ap Cynan was driven from the throne of Gwynnedd (North Wales) by Trahaiarn ap Caradog after defeat at **Bron yr Erw** (1075). He later joined Rhys ap Tewdwr of Deheubarth (South Wales) against Trahaiarn and the Princes Caradog ap Gruffydd and Meilyr ap Rhiwallon. In battle at Mynydd Carn, in the Pencelly Mountains, Trahaiarn was killed and Gruffydd regained the throne.

Myongyang ❙ 1597 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Admiral Yi Sun-shin was recalled to command after Korean naval disaster at **Kyo Chong** (27 August) and surprised the Japanese fleet in the narrow strait of Myongyang near the island of Chido, off southwestern Korea. The "miracle of Myongyang" saw the hugely outnumbered Koreans secure a brilliant victory with Japanese Admiral Kurushima Michifusa routed and killed (26 October 1597).

Myonnesus ❙ 190 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

In naval war against the Seleucid Antiochus, Rome's Rhodian allies secured victory in July off **Eurymedon** before the main Seleucid fleet under Polyxenidas attacked Lucius Aemilius Regillus outside Ephesus off Myonnesus, in Ionia. Polyxenidas was routed in a large-scale action, losing 42 ships, allowing Rome to soon invade Asia Minor for victory at **Magnesia** (September 190 BC).

Myriocephalum ❙ 1176 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

Emperor Manuel I Comnenus renewed his offensive against the Turks and took a large army into Anatolia, supported by his Crusader brother-in-law Baldwin of Antioch. Seljuk Sultan Kilij Arslan II destroyed the allies at Myriocephalum (southeast of modern Ankara) where Baldwin was killed. After the worst Byzantine defeat in over 100 years since **Manzikert** Manuel sued for peace (17 September 1176).

Mystic ❙ 1637 ❙ Pequot Indian War

When Pequot in Connecticut attacked **Wethersfield** and threatened Fort Saybrook, commander Lion Gardiner was reinforced by Captain John Mason, who led militia (supported by Mohegans under Uncas) against the Indian stronghold at Mystic, near modern Stonington. A decisive action saw the Pequot virtually annihilated, with perhaps 600 killed, which effectively ended the war (26 May 1637).

Mytilene ❙ 428–427 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

With Athens diverted by the siege of **Plataea**, five cities on Lesbos attempted an insurrection and Athens sent a fleet under Paches to besiege the city of Mytilene (modern Mitilini). Spartan Admiral Alcidas was sent to relieve their ally, but the Spartan fleet was intimidated and driven off. The garrison of Mytilene was forced to surrender and the rebel leaders were executed (September 428–June 427 BC).

Mytilene ❙ 406 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Arginusae**

Mytilene ❙ 1462 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Vizier Mahmud Pasha was determined to capture the Aegean island of Lesbos and took a large fleet against the capital Mytilene, held by Niccolo Gattilusio. Two weeks of bombardment, watched by Sultan Mehmed II from the Asian shore, destroyed city walls and Gattilusio

surrendered the city and the island. A Venetian siege two years later failed to recover Lesbos (19 September 1462).

Myton ❙ 1319 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

As Edward II of England besieged **Berwick**, Robert the Bruce sent Sir James "Black" Douglas and Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray into Yorkshire. On the Swale near Myton they routed a local force raised by William Melton Archbishop of York and Chancellor John Hotham. With the Scots now threatening his rear, Edward abandoned his siege of Berwick and withdrew (12 September 1319).

N

Naarden ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Advancing into Holland from the capture of **Mons** (19 September), Don Fadrique Alvarez (son of the Duke of Parma) reached the fortress city of Naarden, east of Amsterdam. While the city surrendered with little resistance, its loss was significant as the citizens were butchered and the defences demolished. As a result other Dutch cities resolved to fight to the death (1 December 1572).

Naas ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rising in Ireland, about 1,000 rebels under Michael Reynolds attacked the garrison at Naas, 20 miles southwest of Dublin, comprising 150 Armargh Militia and dragoons under Colonel Arthur Acheson Lord Gosford. In the early morning the rebels penetrated into the town, where they were mown down by intense rifle fire and fell back with heavy losses (24 May 1798).

Nabdura ❙ 741 ❙ Berber Rebellion

See **Bakdura**

Nablus ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Megiddo**

Nablus ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

On the offensive in the north, Israeli tank commander Uri Ram circled behind the key city of Nablus while Colonel Moshe Bar-Kochva's tanks turned south from **Jenin**. With other Jewish forces advancing north from **Jerusalem**, Jordanian General Runkun al-Ghazi suffered further severe losses before the Jews entered Nablus and soon effectively secured the West Bank (6–7 June 1967).

Nacaome (1st) ❙ 1844 ❙ Central American National Wars

Honduran General Joaquín Rivera went into exile with Francisco Morazán following defeat at **Guatemala City**. After Morazán was executed in **Cartago** (1842), Rivera invaded from Nicaragua against President Francisco Ferrera of Honduras. He raised Morazánista insurrection in the east at Texiguat, but was routed by government forces at Nacaome and lost again at **Danli** (24 October 1844).

Nacaome (2nd) ❙ 1845 ❙ Central American National Wars

See **Comayagua**

Nacaome ❙ 1903 ❙ Honduran Civil War

During a disputed election in Honduras, former President Terencio Sierra tried to annul the result and install his nominee Juan Angel Arías. However, American-born commander Lee Christmas changed sides to support Presidential claimant Manuel Bonilla and Sierra was heavily defeated at Nacaome. He and Arías fled into exile and Bonilla was declared elected (22 February 1903).

Nachod ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

While the Prussian Army of Silesia invaded Austrian Bohemia through **Trautenau**, further east Prussian Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm sent advance units under General Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz against the Vysokov Plateau, just west of Nachod. Austrian forces led by General Wilhelm Ramming were sharply repulsed and withdrew west to battle next day at **Skalitz** (27 June 1866).

Nacimiento ❙ 1873 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

Colonel Ranald Mackenzie retaliated for attacks on the Texas border by taking 400 men into northern Mexico against the Kickapoo villages at Nacimiento, near the Remolina. Attacking while the men were away hunting, Mackenzie killed 19 and captured 40, mainly old men, women and children. Over 300 Kickapoo later voluntarily joined the hostages in Indian Territory (18 May 1873).

Naco ❙ 1914–1915 ❙ Mexican Revolution

A brave action on Mexico's northern border saw badly outnumbered forces loyal to President Venustiano Carranza defend Naco against Governor José María Maytoreno, a supporter of Francisco (Pancho) Villa. Colonels Plutarco Elías Calles and Benjamín Hill held out for over three months until Maytoreno withdrew. In November 1915 Calles defended **Agua Prieta** (October 1914–January 1915).

Nacogdoches ❙ 1812 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

In support of the revolutionary cause in Spanish Texas, American Filibuster forces under Lieutenant Augustus W. Magee invaded from Louisiana with Bernardo Gutiérrez against Royalist Governor Manuel Maria de Salcedo. The self-styled Republican Army of the North quickly seized Nagocdoches, then towards year's end marched inland against **La Bahía** (2 August 1812).

Nacogdoches ❙ 1832 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Just weeks after success at the east Texas town of **Anahuac**, Texan Patriots under Captain James Bullock opposed Mexican commander Colonel José de las Piedras at Nagocdoches. After a brief fierce action—with three Texans and more than 40 Mexicans killed—Piedras surrendered command to his Federalist deputy, Don Francisco Medina. He was then escorted to San Antonio (2 August 1832).

Nacori ❙ 1886 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

See **Aros**

Nadaun ❙ 1691 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

When the Mughal commander in the northern Punjab, Mian Khan, sent his son Alif Khan to levy tribute from the hill Rajas, some Rajas under Bhim Chand of Kahlur joined their former enemy, the Sikh Guru Gobind Singh, while others supported the Imperial troops. Alif Khan was defeated and driven back in battle at Nadaun, on the Beas south of Kangra, though the rebel Rajas soon made peace.

Ñaembé ❙ 1871 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Federalist General Ricardo López Jordán seized power in Entre Rios and a government force under General Ignacio Rivas beat him at **Santa Rosa**. They met again three months later at Ñaembé, just east of Goya, where López Jordán was even more decisively defeated and fled to Brazil. He eventually returned after six years and was repulsed at Don Gonzalo (26 January 1871).

Nafels ❙ 1352 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

When troops from Zurich occupied the Upper Linth Valley attempting to extend the newly founded Swiss confederacy to include Habsburg Glarus, Duke Albert of Austria sent Walter de Stadion, who was defeated and killed near Nafels. Glarus then joined the Confederacy, but was soon restored to the Habsburgs until the more famous battle at **Nafels** 36 years later (2 February 1352).

Nafels ❙ 1388 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

Two years after the rout at **Sempach**, a fresh force under Albert III of Austria invaded Glarus in Switzerland and was ambushed in a steep

mountain pass above Nafels. As at **Morgarten** 75 years earlier, the outnumbered Swiss rolled boulders down on the invaders before attacking and destroying them. A subsequent truce recognised Swiss independence within the German Empire (9 April 1388).

Nagakute ❙ 1584 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Determined to secure power after the death of Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi defeated the son Oda Nobutaka at **Shizugatake**, then attacked Oda Nobuo, who had joined Tokugawa Ieyasu. In a complex battle at Nagakute, east of Nagoya, Ieyasu defeated and killed Hideyoshi's Generals Ikeda Nobuteru and Mori Nagakazu. He later submitted and fought alongside Hideyoshi (18 May 1584).

Nagal ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Brigadier John Jones marched from Roorkee across the Ganges into the Rohilkund, where he met a rebel force just four miles beyond the river near Nagal. A brilliant assault across a dry canal, supported by Colonel John Coke, routed the mutineers. They fled into the jungle, while Jones advanced southeast through Najibabad towards a larger rebel concentration at **Nagina** (17 April 1858).

Nagapatam ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

See **Negapatam**

Nagapatam ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Negapatam**

Nagapatam ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Negapatam**

Nagapatam ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Negapatam**

Nagashino ❙ 1575 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

A renewed offensive against Oda Nobunaga after the action at **Mikata ga hara**, southeast of Nagoya (1572), saw new Takeda leader Katsuyori besiege nearby Nagashino Castle. Determined to crush his enemy, Nobunaga took a massive relief force supported by Tokugawa Ieyasu and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Using effective musketry they secured a bloody and decisive victory (29 June 1575).

Nagina ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Crossing the Ganges into the Rohilkund, Brigadier John Jones defeated rebels near **Nagal** and days later continued southeast through Najibabad against a much larger concentration at Nagina, said to comprise 10,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 15 guns. After a bold assault, bravely supported by Colonel Charles Cureton's Multanis, the rebels fled and Bijnor was reoccupied (21 April 1858).

Nagpur ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

Raja Appa Sahib of Nagpur took advantage of renewed war in central India between the British and Peshwa Baji Rao II to beat his local British garrison, but was checked at **Sitibaldi** (26 November). He then faced a large British force under General Sir John Doveton (1768–1847) and was routed outside Nagpur. The Marathas surrendered the city after a brief siege and heavy assault (16–24 December 1817).

Nagy Sallo ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

As Austrian Imperial forces were driven out of Hungary after defeat at **Hatvan**, **Isaszeg** and **Waitzen**, a 10,000-strong rearguard tried to hold Nagy Sallo, north of Gran (Esztergom). Hungarian General Artur Gorgey and 25,000 Nationalists won decisively to secure the strategic crossing on the Gran before returning southeast to besiege the isolated Imperial garrison at **Buda** (19 April 1849).

Nagyszollos ❙ 1662 ❙ Transylvanian National Revolt

George Rákóczi II of Transylvania died after **Gilau** (May 1660) and Janos Kemény was elected Prince. However, in battle against Mehmed Kucuk

in the Ukraine near Mukachevo at Nagyszollos (modern Vinogradov) Kemény too was defeated and killed. The defeat effectively ended Romania's struggle against the Turks, who appointed Mihaly Apafi as vassal Prince (22 January 1662).

Nagyvarad ❙ 1660 ❙ Transylvanian National Revolt

Just after George Rákóczi II of Transylvania died of wounds following **Gilau**, a Turkish army which had invaded Transylvania under the Sirdar Kose Ali Pasha laid siege to Nagyvarad (modern Oradea) on the Koros near the Hungarian border. Having resisted more than a month until gunpowder ran out, the siege ended when a mere 300 men marched out to surrender (14 July –17 August 1660).

Nahavand ❙ 641 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iran

See **Nehavend**

Nahawand ❙ 641 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iran

See **Nehavend**

Naic ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

On a fresh offensive south of Manila after victory in March at **Imus**, new Spanish Governor Fernando Primo de Rivera led a massive assault on Revolutionary leader Emilio Aguinaldo at Naic, southwest of Cavite. Following very heavy fighting, with costly rebel losses, Aguinaldo was forced to retreat northeast towards Montalban, where he made a stand in the mountains at **Puray** (3 May 1897).

Nairn ❙ 1009 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

King Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark led a renewed Viking invasion of Scotland, landing on the Moray Firth to besiege Nairn. To the east between Forres and Kinloss, Malcolm II of Scotland was wounded and defeated trying to drive off the siege. However, the Danes eventually withdrew for the winter. They returned the following year to meet Malcolm again at **Mortlack**.

Naissus ❙ 269 ❙ 3rd Gothic War

See **Nish**

Najaf ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

American forces advancing north from **Nasiriya** met unexpectedly strong resistance by Iraqi Republican Guards at the strategic city of Najaf, where fierce fighting saw perhaps 500 Iraqis killed. Further heavy fighting ensued when Iraq counter-attacked against Americans attempting to break out to the north towards **Baghdad** and Najaf was finally secured (25 March–2 April 2003).

Najafghar ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

While British forces besieged **Delhi**, a new siege train under General John Nicholson, fresh from success at **Trimmu Ghat**, was intercepted by 7,000 rebels just west of Delhi at Najafghar. Nicholson routed the rebels, who lost 800 killed in a 24-hour action. However, a month later the 35-year-old "Lion of the Punjab" was killed taking Delhi. He was posthumously knighted (25 August 1857).

Najera ❙ 1367 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Navarette**

Nakfa ❙ 1977–1988 ❙ Eritrean War of Independence

On the offensive in northern Eritrea, Liberation forces besieged then seized the highland city of Nakfa (23 March 1977). Despite rebel withdrawal from most cities in 1978, the mountain stronghold resisted years of Ethiopian siege, including the massive Red Star offensive of February 1982. Nakfa held out as a symbol of resistance until rebel victory at **Afabet** (March 1988) secured the north of the country.

Nakheila ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Atbara**

Naklo ❙ 1109 ❙ Polish-German Wars

Boleslaw III of Poland overthrew his brother Zbigniew (1107), then faced an offensive in the north by Pomeranians in support of the former King. In battle at Naklo, near Bydgoszcz,

Boleslaw secured a decisive victory over Pomerania, which was later incorporated into Poland. He then returned south to meet an invading Imperial army later that year at Glogow and **Psie Pole** (August 1109).

Naktong Bulge (1st) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

With American and South Korean forces driven southeast into the **Pusan Perimeter**, North Koreans launched the first major offensive across a u-shaped bend in the Naktong River southwest of Taegu. The invaders were finally halted by desperate defence in the Naktong Bulge, and further north in the valley known as the Bowling Alley, but only after severe losses on both sides (5–19 August 1950).

Naktong Bulge (2nd) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

North Korean forces recovered from losses while attempting to breach the **Pusan Perimeter**, then launched a renewed assault towards Taegu, Korea's third largest city. After brutal fighting at the Naktong Bulge and further east around **Yongchon**, the invaders were driven back. The American and South Korean Allies were soon able to counter-attack towards **Seoul** (2–16 September 1950).

Nalagarh ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War

General David Ochterlony responded to Nepalese expansion into northern India, advancing from the Punjab to attack the fortress at Nalagarh, north of Chandigarh, held by troops of Amar Singh Thapa's army. Unlike the costly resistance further east at **Kalanga**, the Gurkhas surrendered after 30 hours bombardment. Ochterlony continued north through **Mangu** to **Malaon** (2–5 November 1814).

Nalapani ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War

See **Kalanga**

Namabengo ❙ 1905 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

One month after raising a siege by Maji Maji rebels at **Mahenge** in German East Africa, a well-armed column under Captain Ernst Nigmann marched on Namabengo (near Songea in Tanzania), which was threatened by over 5,000 Ngoni tribesmen. The rebels were destroyed by machine-gun fire, ending faith in the protection of Maji Maji magic, and the rebellion was soon crushed (21 October 1905).

Namasigue ❙ 1907 ❙ Nicaraguan-Honduran War

As President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua invaded Honduras, **San Marcos** fell and further south General Roberto González was met at Namasigue, southeast of Choluteca, by Salvadoran-Honduran troops under General José Preza. When General Nicasio Vázquez arrived with the main Nicaraguan force Preza was routed. Hondurans lost again days later at **Maraita** (18–20 March 1907).

Nam Dinh ❙ 1883 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

Captain Henri Rivière on campaign in northern Vietnam (Tonkin) captured **Hanoi** and later attacked Nam Dinh, to the southeast on the Red River, strongly defended by Prince Hoang supported by 500 Chinese mercenaries. The French and some Vietnamese levies took the port by storm after a heavy naval bombardment. Rivière was killed a few weeks later near **Hanoi** (27 March 1883).

Nam Dong ❙ 1964 ❙ Vietnam War

Following heavy mortar bombardment, a reported 900 Viet Cong attacked the remote camp at Nam Dong in northwest Vietnam near the Laotian border, manned by 300 Vietnamese troops, Nung irregulars and Allied Special Forces, who drove them off in fierce fighting. US Captain Roger Donlon won the first Congressional Medal of Honour of the war and Australia had its first fatality (6 July 1964).

Namka Chu ❙ 1962 ❙ Sino-Indian War

After weeks of skirmishing in the border dispute in northeast India, Chinese forces began their assault across the Namka Chu River, north of Tawang. Suffering from lack of artillery and

political interference, the Indians under General Brij Mohan Kaul were driven off with heavy losses. Tawang fell three days later and the Indians withdrew south to **Se La** and **Bomdila** (20 October 1962).

Namozine Church ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On the day that Confederate **Petersburg**, Virginia, formally surrendered, Union forces under General George A. Custer attacked the rearguard of the withdrawing Confederates to the west at Namozine Church. Following inconclusive action, General Fitzhugh Lee's Confederate cavalry eluded pursuit and withdrew further west towards **Amelia Springs** (3 April 1865).

Namsi ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

Nine B-29 bombers set out from Okinawa on a daylight raid against Namsi Airfield in North Korea. Despite heavy fighter escort, Soviet-manned MiG jets shot down three of the veteran bombers and four were damaged beyond repair. With 28 American aircrew killed, "Black Tuesday" was one of the bloodiest air actions of the war and B-29s were restricted to night operations (23 October 1951).

Namsos ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Andalsnes**

Nam Tha ❙ 1962 ❙ Laotian Civil War

Rightist General Phoumi Nosavan secured **Vientiane** then resolved to combat the Communist Pathet Lao in northern Laos, sending heavy reinforcements to besieged Nam Tha. When a government column was ambushed and routed nearby, the 5,000 strong garrison panicked and fled, alarming US President John F. Kennedy who deployed troops to northeast Thailand (May 1962).

Namur ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

A decisive siege saw French Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg invest Namur, the most powerful fortress in the Netherlands. Supported by the great engineer, Marshal Sebastien Vauban, Luxembourg drove off a relief attempt by William III of England and Holland. Garrison commander Baron Menno von Coehoorn was then forced to capitulate (25 May–5 June 1692).

Namur ❙ 1695 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

The powerful Netherlands fortress of Namur, taken by French siege in 1692, was later besieged by William III of England and Holland and Dutch engineer Baron Manno von Coehoorn, who had built its defences. French commander Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi was unable to relieve Namur and Louis Duke de Boufflers had no choice but to surrender the town (1 July–1 September 1695).

Namur ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

In the pursuit following **Waterloo**, Prussian Generals Georg von Pirch and Johann Adolf Thielmann were sent to cut off Marshal Emmanuel de Grouchy from the French frontier. Grouchy inflicted a sharp repulse on Thielmann's advance guard at Namur, though when Pirch's main army arrived he skilfully escaped across the Meuse and retired on Laon (20 June 1815).

Namur ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

General Karl von Bulow led over 100,000 Germans sweeping through Belgium to attack the supposedly impregnable fortress at Namur, defended by about 37,000 Belgians under General Augustin Michel. Following bombardment by heavy artillery used at **Liège**, Namur fell with thousands captured, just two days after French defeat at nearby **Charleroi** (21–25 August 1914).

Namwon ❙ 1597 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Renewing the war in Korea, Japanese forces under Konishi Yukinaga, Kato Kiyomasa and Kobayakawa Hideaki besieged the strategic fortress of Namwon, northeast of Kwangju, held by Chinese cavalry and Koreans under Yi Boknam. The garrison was routed and slaughtered in a bloody night assault. The Japanese advance on Seoul was blocked next month at **Chiksan** (September 1597).

Nanawa ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

Four months after losing **Boquerón** in the Chaco Boreal to Paraguayan forces, Bolivians under German General Hans Kundt attacked the heavily entrenched fortress at nearby Nanawa—the "Verdun of America"—defended by Colonel Luís Irrázabal. Despite air, tank and artillery support, assaults in January and July failed and Kundt withdrew northwest to attack **Gondra** (20 January–14 July 1933).

Nanchang ❙ 1363 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

Amid bitter fighting for the Yangzi Valley, Han commander Chen Yuliang took a large armada to besiege Nanchang, held by Zhu Wenzheng for his uncle, the great Zhu Yuanzhang. After very costly losses on both sides, Zhu Yuanzhang sailed upriver with the Ming fleet to relieve Nanchang. Chen broke off the siege and the two forces met in a decisive battle on **Poyang Lake** (5 June–28 August 1363).

Nanchang ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

With **Nanjing** captured in March to become Taiping capital, their Western Expedition under Shi Dakai secured Anqing, then besieged Nanchang, defended by Governor Zhangfei and General Zhiang Zhongyuan. The Taiping eventually withdrew after repeated failed assaults and a 90-day siege. They later seized Hankou and Hanyang before attacking **Wuchang** (24 June–24 September 1853).

Nanchang ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolution

President Yuan Shikai of Republican China seized arbitrary power and cracked down on the Kuomintang, provoking a military response, which was strongest in Jiangxi under Governor Li Liejun. Heavy fighting saw government forces capture the provincial capital Nanchang before the fall of **Nanjing** in September ended the so-called Second Revolution (1 August 1913).

Nanchang ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While General Chiang Kai-shek took **Wuchang**, he sent Zheng Qian east to seize Nanchang. He was driven out by Lu Xiangting for warlord Sun Zhuanfang and Chiang suffered heavy losses failing to retake the city. When a new offensive took Sun's base at Kuikiang, Nanchang fell and the Nationalists continued downstream towards **Hangzhou** (19 September–8 November 1926).

Nanchang ❙ 1939 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

When Japan had secured **Wuhan**, General Yasuji Okamura led a major force south against Nanchang. The strategic city fell by storm and Chiang Kai-shek ordered a massive counter-offensive under General Luo Zhuoyin. The Chinese reached Nanchang, where they were eventually repulsed. In September Okamura advanced on **Changsha** (18–27 March & 21 April–8 May 1939).

Nancy ❙ 1477 ❙ Burgundian-Swiss War

Swiss forces twice routed Charles the Bold of Burgundy in Switzerland in early 1476—at **Grandson** and **Morat**—then invaded Lorraine to support Rene of Lorraine against Burgundian occupation. Attempting to recapture Nancy, west of Strasbourg, Charles was killed in a heavy defeat at nearby Jarville, finally curbing the ambition of the Duchy of Burgundy (5 January 1477).

Nancy ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following defeat in **Lorraine**, French forces fell back on Nancy and Lunéville, where the Germans soon began a fresh offensive. Very heavy fighting in the nearby Grand-Couronné hills eventually checked the German advance. Despite regular bombardment by air and artillery, the French bravely held the line east of Nancy for the rest of the war (31 August–11 September 1914).

Nancy ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

American General George Patton was driving deep into Lorraine, when General Manton Eddy attacking the city of Nancy met unexpectedly stiff resistance from newly arrived Panzers. The city finally fell by storm, after which Eddy had to repulse severe German counter-attacks with both sides suffering heavy losses in tanks. The Americans then turned north against **Metz** (11–16 September 1944).

Nandi Drug ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain, Governor-General Charles Earl Cornwallis captured **Bangalore** in March, then sent General William Medows north against the mountain fortress of Nandi Drug, near Chik Ballapur. The reputedly impregnable position fell to a courageous assault and Earl Cornwallis marched on **Seringapatam** (22 September–17 October 1791).

Nangis ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Mortmant**

Nanjing ❙ 1129 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

With Emperor Qin Zong captured by Jin invaders in defeat at **Kaifeng** (1127), his brother Gao Zong fled to Nanjing and established the Southern Song Dynasty. However, Nanjing fell by storm and Gao Zong withdrew further south. The great General Yue Fei later checked the invaders and established a boundary between Jin and Song China. In 1161, the Jin were repulsed at **Chenjia** and **Caishi**.

Nanjing ❙ 1356 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

During widespread uprising against China's ailing Mongol Yuan Dynasty, the former monk Zhu Yuanzhang led a force across the Yangzi, where repeated assaults secured the key city of Nanjing. In a prolonged and bloody war, he defeated rivals including the Han at **Poyang Lake** and the Wu at **Suzhou**, to secure China and establish the Ming Dynasty as Hong Wu. The Ming ruled until 1644 (10 April 1356).

Nanjing ❙ 1659 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

Despite the Manchu taking **Beijing** in 1644, remnants of the Ming Dynasty fought on in the east until Ming General Zheng Chenggong (Koxinga) and a reported 200,000 men attempted to retake Nanjing. The over-confident Ming army suffered a terrible defeat, effectively ending resistance on the mainland. Zheng soon crossed to Taiwan and seized **Fort Zeelandia** (24 August–9 September 1659).

Nanjing ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Taiping commander Shi Dakai advancing down the Yangzi through **Anqing** with perhaps 100,000 men reached Nanjing, held by disgraced Comissioner Lu Jianying with Generals Fuzhu Hang'a and Xiang Hou. When explosives breached the walls, Nanjing was taken by storm with all three Imperial leaders killed. After a shocking massacre it became the Taiping capital (6–20 March 1853).

Nanjing ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Determined to relieve the Imperial siege of Nanjing, Shi Dakai (from victory at **Changshu**) and Qin Rigang (from victory at **Zhenjiang**) led a massive attack on the Southern Imperial Barracks, outside the capital. Imperial Generals Xiang Rong and Zhang Guoliang were routed in a humiliating defeat and fled. However, the Taiping were then wracked by fratricidal war (17–20 June 1856).

Nanjing ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

After years of costly fighting in the provinces, new Taiping commander Hong Rengan and Li Xuicheng feinted towards nearby Zhenjiang, then led a huge converging attack on the Southern Imperial Barracks outside besieged Nanjing. Imperial Commissioner He Zhou and General Zhang Guoliang suffered a terrible defeat and the capital was again saved from siege (1–6 May 1860).

Nanjing ❙ 1862–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

As Imperial forces converged on Nanjing, the siege began at **Yuhuatai** and by late 1863 Zeng Guoquan had encircled the Taiping capital, defended by Li Xuicheng. Soon after Taiping King Hong Xiuquan died (1 June) the city was taken by storm, followed by widespread massacre. Li was captured and executed and China's greatest civil war was virtually over (30 May 1862–19 July 1864).

Nanjing ❙ 1911 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolution

When **Hankou** was lost to a Manchu counter-attack (30 October) Republican forces marched on the Imperial capital Nanjing, where advance units were routed at nearby Yuhuatai by General Zhang Xun (9 November). However, Nanjing fell by storm and boy-Emperor Puyi (Xuan Tong) abdicated. President Yuan Shikai then moved the capital to Beijing (28 November–2 December 1911).

Nanjing ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolution

President Yuan Shikai of Republican China seized arbitrary power, then crushed the Kuomintang in Jiangxi at **Nanchang** and KMT leader Huang Xing was forced to abandon Nanjing. But local commander He Haiming held out against the government army of Zhang Xun, who finally stormed and sacked the city, ending the so-called Second Revolution (29 July–1 September 1913).

Nanjing ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

While his Nationalist army attacked **Shanghai**, Chiang Kai-shek's General Zheng Qian attacked and stormed Nanjing. In the so-called "Nanjing Incident" troops then looted foreign embassies, killing and destroying, and a British cruiser used shellfire to protect foreigners before Zheng restored order. In August Northern forces counter-attacked to the east at **Longtan** (23–24 March 1927).

Nanjing ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese forces captured **Shanghai** (11 November) then marched inland against Nanjing, where Chiang Kai-shek moved his capital to Chonqing. General Tang Shengzhi led a courageous defence before the city fell by storm, followed by the notorious "Rape of Nanjing," which reportedly cost over 100,000 lives. The Japanese then advanced northwest against **Xuzhou** (6–16 December 1937).

Nanjing ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

After decisive victory at **Huaihai** in January, Communist Generals Chen Yi and Liu Bocheng advanced south to the Yangzi and converged on Nanjing, held by General Zhang Yaoming for commander Tang Enbai. The Nationalist capital fell by storm, quickly followed by other major cities including Shanghai, effectively ending the Kuomintang government (20–23 April 1949).

Nanking ❙ 1129 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1356 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1659 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1862–1864 ❙ Taiping Rebellion
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1911 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolution
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1913 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolution
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Nanjing**

Nanking ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Nanjing**

Nanning ❙ 1939 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese forces frustrated at **Changsha** in Hunan in October, opened a new front in Guangxi, where General Kinichi Imamura landed near Qinzhou and advanced to take Nanning. He then captured nearby Kunlun Guan and Binyang (modern Binzhou), though lost them both to a Chinese counter-attack under Bai Chongxi. Japan eventually evacuated Nanning in October 1940 (15–23 November 1939).

Nanshan ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

An attempt to seal off the Liaodong Peninsula saw General Yasukata Oku land on the isthmus at Jinzhou, where Colonel Nikolai Tretyakov tried to defend the town but was refused reinforcements. In the face of suicidal Japanese attacks and naval bombardment, Tretyakov had to abandon the nearby fortress of Nanshan and **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun) was cut off (25–26 May 1904).

Nantes ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Three weeks after victory at **Saumur** for the Royalists in western France, 30,000 rebels under Jacques Cathelineau, supported by Francois-Athanese Charette in the south, advanced down the Loire against Nantes, defended by the Marquis de Canclaux. In a turning point for the whole rebellion, the Vendéeans were crushed attempting a frontal attack, with Cathelineau fatally wounded (29 June 1793).

Nantwich ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Anglo-Irish Royalist troops under Sir John Byron were recalled from Ireland and besieged the Parliamentary stronghold at Nantwich, Cheshire, where they were in turn attacked by a relief force under Sir Thomas Fairfax. A bitter mid-winter defeat saw the Royalists lose 500 killed as well as 1,500 prisoners. More than half of the captives switched sides to join the victors (25 January 1644).

Naoussa ❙ 1946 ❙ Greek Civil War

At the start of a large-scale guerrilla offensive in Macedonia, insurgent forces besieged Naoussa and were driven off by Liberal and government forces. Following a major action further south at **Deskarti**, the rebels attacked again and overwhelmed the small National Guard garrison. Naoussa was held briefly until fresh government forces arrived (6–8 August & 1 October 1946).

Naoussa ❙ 1948–1949 ❙ Greek Civil War

Insurgent forces attempting to regain the initiative in northern Greece were badly repulsed at Serres (1 December 1948) then at the key industrial city of Naoussa. Attacking again three weeks later, they overpowered the garrison. So-called economic warfare saw Nouassa's factories and shops destroyed before new government forces drove them out (21 December 1948 & 12–16 January 1949).

Napata ❙ 593 BC ❙ Egyptian-Nubian War

Determined to punish the Nubian kingdom of Kush, which continued to claim the Egyptian

throne, Psammetichus (Psamthek) II of Egypt led a large force, comprising Egyptians and Greek mercenaries, up the Nile. After defeating the Nubian army he sacked and burned the city of Napata, near the Fourth Cataract. King Aspelta of Kush withdrew his capital further south to Meroe.

Napata ❙ 23 BC ❙ Roman-Nubian War

When Nubian Meroe on the Upper Nile raided into Roman Egypt, Governor Petronius marched south with 10,000 men and 800 horses. Petronius defeated the Meroite army near Primis (Qasr Ibrim) then attacked Napata, burned it to the ground and sold several thousand prisoners into slavery. Queen Candace Amanirenas fled Napata and made peace. Rome soon pulled back to Hiera Sykaminos.

Naples ❙ 1284 ❙ War of the Sicilian Vespers

In war for Sicily between Pedro III of Aragon and Charles I of Anjou, the Anjevin fleet was beaten off **Messina** (July 1283), then virtually destroyed off Naples by Aragonese Admiral Roger di Loria. The King's son Charles was captured and forced to acknowledge the separate throne of Sicily. Charles later revoked the treaty and war raged for 20 years until Aragon won the island (5 June 1284).

Naples ❙ 1442 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Naples

René of Anjou was finally released from captivity after defeat at **Bulgnéville** (1431) and went to Italy to claim the disputed Kingdom of Naples. At the end of four years' war against Alfonso V of Aragon, René was beaten at Naples and had to withdraw. René returned to France, abandoning his claim on the kingdom. His son Jean was beaten 20 years later in Appulia at **Troia** (2 June 1442).

Naples ❙ 1528 ❙ 2nd Habsburg-Valois War

Genoese Admiral Filippino Doria supporting a French siege of Naples, intercepted Spanish galleys off Naples bringing supplies from Sicily. Imperial commander Ugo de Moncada was killed and his fleet destroyed. However, Doria and his uncle Andrea soon switched sides to the Imperial cause and the French had to withdraw. Further defeat followed in June 1529 at **Landriano** (28 April 1528).

Naples ❙ 1647 ❙ Masaniello's Insurrection

Taxes imposed by Spanish Viceroy Rodrigo Ponce de Léon Duke of Arcos provoked people in Naples to rebel under Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello), seizing armouries and opening the prisons. However, Masaniello was soon murdered by his disillusioned followers. Spain suppressed a similar rising in **Palermo** then retook Naples in 1648 and executed the remaining rebel leaders (7–16 July 1647).

Naples ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When the Neapolitan army was crushed at **Civita Castelana** by French General Jean-Étienne Championnet (December 1798), Admiral Horatio Nelson took King Ferdinand IV and his family to Palermo. Championnet then advanced on Naples itself, which fell after hard fighting. Although Championnet was recalled, Naples was held by French forces until the following June (23 January 1799).

Naples ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Soon after breaking out from the hard-won bridgehead at **Salerno**, Anglo-American forces led by General Mark Clark drove 50 miles north towards Naples against a brutal fighting withdrawal under General Heinrich von Vietinghoff. The Germans demolished bridges to slow the advance, then destroyed much of Naples and its port before falling back to defend the **Volturno** (1 October 1943).

Narbonne ❙ 436–437 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Theodoric the Visigoth broke the peace with Rome and was again repulsed at **Arles** (435) before taking heavy siege machines against Narbonne. With the Mediterranean city virtually starving, Roman General Litorius broke in to

raise the siege. Theodoric was then defeated by a largely Hun army under the Roman General Flavius Aetius and withdrew to his capital at **Toulouse**.

Naris ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

With Herero rebels fighting in the north of German Southwest Africa, Nama tribesmen in the south joined in, led by the 80-year-old Hendrik Witbooi. At Naris, northwest of Marienthal, Colonel Berthold von Deimling surprised the Nama camp and more than 50 rebels were killed. Witbooi escaped and continued guerrilla war until killed in late 1905 near **Vaalgras** (4 December 1904).

Narmada ❙ 620 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars

Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj conquered all of northern India, but when he attempted to invade the Deccan he was halted in a decisive battle at the Narmada by the warrior-King Pulakesin II of Chalukya. After further fighting, the Narmada was accepted as the boundary between the two empires and Harsha made no further attempt to expand southwards (disputed date c 620).

Narnaul ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Colonel John Gerrard led 2,500 men southwest from Delhi and met rebels under Sanand Khan, who had seized the fort at Narnaul then lost it to Gerrard through incompetence. Attempting to recover the position, the Erinpuram mutineers were defeated in very heavy fighting and fled, abandoning the fort and their camp. Gerrard was killed in the pursuit (16 November 1857).

Naroch ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Lake Naroch**

Narrow Seas ❙ 1602 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

English Admiral Sir Robert Mansell was sent to intercept six Spanish galleys under Frederigo Spinola sailing to the Netherlands from Lisbon and began the attack off Dungeness. Action continued across the Narrow Seas towards Dunkirk, where Dutch Admiral Jan van Cant and a violent gale completed the destruction. Two galleys were sunk and three were driven ashore (23–24 September 1602).

Narungombe ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

During a relative lull in fighting in German East Africa, General Louis van Deventer sent British and South African forces against Hauptmann Eberhard van Lieberman at Narungombe, on the Lukuledi 40 miles upstream from Kilwa. Very heavy fighting caused unexpectedly high losses on both sides before the Germans were forced to withdraw (19 July 1917).

Narva ❙ 1558 ❙ Livonian War

Determined to conquer Livonia, Ivan IV of Russia sent a large army under the Tatar Segelei and Grandmaster Wilhelm Furstenberg of the Livonian Order soon negotiated a ceasefire. However, Livonians at Narva (in modern Estonia) attacked the nearby Russian fort at Ivangorod and Narva was taken by storm. Dorpat and other cities also fell before an armistice in May 1559 (11 May 1558).

Narva ❙ 1581 ❙ Livonian War

In support of Poland fighting Moscow over Livonia, Swedish forces under French-born Pontus de la Gardie (son-in-law of King John III) launched an offensive against Russian cities in Karelia and Estonia. In his greatest victory, de la Gardie captured the key port of Narva. This action, along with the continuing Polish siege of **Pskov**, soon persuaded the Tsar to sue for peace (6 September 1581).

Narva ❙ 1700 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden defeated Denmark at **Copenhagen** in August, then moved against Russian Tsar Peter I and Field Marshal Fedor Golovin besieging the Estonian city of Narva. Attacking during a snowstorm with only one-

fifth as many troops, Charles utterly destroyed the huge Russian army and Peter fled, leaving Charles to attack the Saxons at **Riga** (4 October–20 November 1700).

Narva ❙ 1704 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

A spring offensive saw Tsar Peter I of Russia besiege the powerful Baltic fortress of Narva, held by Swedish Count Arvid Horn against Scottish-born Russian Field Marshal George Ogilvie. With the fall of **Dorpat** (24 July), the Tsar and Marshal Boris Sheremetev reinforced the siege to 45,000 men. Narva was then bombarded and fell by storm, followed by a terrible massacre (June–20 August 1704).

Narva ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

With a White Russian and Estonian offensive repulsed at **Petrograd** (12 November), Red forces advanced on the Narva against Estonian General Jaan Tönnisson, later reinforced by General Johan Laidoner. Outnumbered Estonians withstood six weeks of heavy assault before the Bolsheviks accepted an armistice. They soon recognised Estonian Independence (16 November–30 December 1919).

Narvik (1st) ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

At the start of the German invasion of Norway, naval forces seized the vital northern port of Narvik, where they were attacked by Royal Navy destroyers under Captain Bernard Warburton-Lee. Two German destroyers and seven transports were sunk, though the British lost two destroyers and Warburton-Lee was killed. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross (10 April 1940).

Narvik (2nd) ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

In a renewed assault on German ships at Narvik, in northern Norway, Admiral William Whitworth in the British battleship *Warspite* led a second destroyer raid into Ofot Fjord, where the remaining eight large German destroyers were sunk or scuttled. The two actions effectively halved Germany's destroyer fleet and helped the brief Allied recapture of Narvik (13 April 1940).

Narvik (3rd) ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Although the German destroyer flotilla at Narvik was destroyed, continued fighting for the vital northern port was the hardest of any in the Norwegian campaign. Anglo-British forces under General Pierse Mackesy eventually retook Narvik from General Eduard Dietl (28 May). However, Britain had decided to evacuate Norway and the Allies abandoned their hard-fought gain (14 April–8 June 1940).

Naseby ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Charles I captured **Leicester** (31 May) then turned against a Parliamentary relief force under Sir Thomas Fairfax. Southwest of Market Harborough at Naseby, while Prince Rupert recklessly pursued Parliamentary cavalry, the Royalist infantry was destroyed with 1,000 killed and 4,000 prisoners. Apart from some minor actions, the defeat virtually ended the King's war (14 June 1645).

Nashville ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Despite a terrible defeat at **Franklin**, Tennessee, Confederate commander John B. Hood continued north against Nashville, defended by General George H. Thomas, supported by General James Steedman. Outnumbered two to one, Hood suffered another decisive defeat, losing over 4,000 prisoners. The Army of Tennessee was virtually destroyed and Hood soon resigned (15–16 December 1864).

Nasiriya ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

While commander Charles Townshend sailed up the Tigris towards **Kut-al-Amara**, General George Gorringe followed success at **Ahwaz** by marching northwest from Basra along the Euphrates to protect the other British flank. After a very difficult advance, supported by naval guns,

Gorringe stormed Nasiriya, where the Turks lost 1,000 captured and 2,000 killed or wounded (22–24 July 1915).

Nasiriya ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

Bypassing the southern Iraqi city of **Basra**, American forces raced northwest towards Nasiriya, where they met stiff resistance. While the main American thrust continued north through **Najaf**, hard fighting continued to secure the city and its strategic crossing of the Euphrates. Nasiriya was finally taken and a subsequent Iraqi counter-attack was later repulsed (22–23 March 2003).

Nasratpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Chanda, Uttar Pradesh**

Nassau ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **New Providence**

Nations ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Leipzig**

Natural Bridge ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union General John Newton took the offensive in northwest Florida near the end of the war, landing with a mainly black force south of Tallahassee to advance up the St Mark's River. While attempting to cross at Natural Bridge, eight miles northeast of Newport, Newton was heavily defeated by Confederate General Sam Jones and had to withdraw to his ships (6 March 1865).

Naukluf ❙ 1894 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

With his camp destroyed at **Hornkranz** in German Southwest Africa (April 1893), Nama leader Hendrik Witbooi fought a guerrilla war until cornered in the Naukluf Mountains by new German commander Theodor Leutwein. Witbooi was decisively beaten and submitted after a two-week action. He rose in rebellion again ten years later but was defeated at **Naris** (27 August–9 September 1894).

Naulochus ❙ 36 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Two weeks after defeating Octavian off **Tauromenium**, Sextus Pompeius—Pompey the Younger—was forced into battle with Octavian's remaining fleet under Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Off Naulochus, in the Straits of Messina, most of Pompey's ships were destroyed, virtually ending the war. Sextus was pursued to Asia Minor, where he was captured and executed (3 September 36 BC).

Naupactus ❙ 429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

When Sparta sent a large fleet under Admiral Cnemus to attack Acarnania, the Athenian Phormio routed a supply convoy off **Patras**, then sailed out from Naupactus (modern Navpaktos) in the Gulf of Cornith to attack the main fleet. With just 20 ships against 77, Phormio lost some ships captured before recovering through superior seamanship. Cnemus was forced to retire (September 429 BC).

Nauplia ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

At the head of Russia's Baltic fleet in the Mediterranean, Scots-born Admiral John Elphinston attacked Turkish ships in the Gulf of Argolis in southeast Greece using newly invented explosive shells. The Turks withdrew to anchor at Nauplia, where Elphinston's squadron continued the attack. However, he could not force a decisive outcome until six weeks later at **Chesme** (27–28 May 1770).

Nauplia ❙ 1821–1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Governor Ali Pasha of Nauplia, in eastern Greece, had been under siege since the start of the war when an Ottoman relief army under Dramali (Mohamet Ali Pasha) approached. While some advance units reached the city, Dramali withdrew through disaster at **Devernaki**. The garrison finally surrendered, saved from massacre by the presence of a British ship (April 1821–22 December 1822).

Naushera ❙ 1823 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars
See **Nowshera**

Navalcarnero ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War
As the Nationalist army advanced on Madrid through **Chapinería** and **Ilescas**, Republican forces determined to hold the well-entrenched positions southwest of the capital at Navalcarnero. Nationalist General Juan Yagüe, with veterans from Africa and supported by Italian tanks, smashed through the defences in heavy fighting and the Republicans fell back on **Madrid** (21 October 1936).

Navarette ❙ 1367 ❙ Hundred Years War
Crossing the Pyrenees to restore Pedro IV of Castile, Edward the Black Prince led an English army against Pedro's brother Henry of Trastamara and French allies under Bertrand du Guesclin. In a one-sided victory near the Ebro River between Najera and Navarette, Edward's archers routed the French and Spanish army. Pedro was restored, but was overthrown in 1369 at **Montiel** (3 April 1367).

Navarino ❙ 425 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
See **Pylos-Sphacteria**

Navarino ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence
After the bloody surrender of **Monemvasia**, in southeast Peloponnesia in early August, Greek commander Dimitrius Ipsilantis marched west to the siege of Navarino. Ipsilantis offered honourable terms, agreeing to transport the Turks to Egypt, though his irregulars again slaughtered the prisoners. The Greeks then advanced northeast towards the wealth of **Tripolitza** (29 March–19 August 1821).

Navarino ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence
Egyptian commander Ibrahim Pasha invaded southwestern Greece from Crete and besieged Navarino and neighbouring Pylos, defended by Alexandros Mavrocordatos and Georgios Sachtouris. With Greek defeat at **Krommydi**, and the fall of nearby **Sphakteria**, Pylos surrendered. Navarino fell soon afterwards while Ibrahim defeated a Greek force at **Maniaki** (21 March–21 May 1825).

Navarino ❙ 1827 ❙ Greek War of Independence
With Turkey again controlling Greece after **Missolonghi** and **Navarino**, British Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, French Henri Comte de Rigny, and Count Lodewijk Heiden's Russians attacked and destroyed the Egyptian-Turkish fleet under Tahir Pasha at Navarino. The Turks lost 60 out of 89 ships and 8,000 men, effectively ending the war and securing Greek independence (20 October 1827).

Navarro ❙ 1828 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars
General Juan Galo Lavalle opposed Argentina's peace with Brazil after victory at **Ituzaingó** (February 1827) and led a revolt against Governor Manuel Dorrego of Buenos Aires and General Juan Manuel de Rosas. Southwest of the capital at Navarro, Lavalle's veterans won a decisive victory. While Rosas escaped, Dorrego was seized and executed. Lavalle made himself Governor (9 December 1828).

Navas de Membrillo ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
General Sir Rowland Hill advanced into southwest Spain to relieve **Tarifa** and sent cavalry to attack 300 French infantry on patrol from Merida under Captain Neveux. Forming a square in wooded country, Neveux's men courageously drove off the cavalry, inflicting about 40 British casualties. The French abandoned Merida that night and marched south to Almendralejo (29 December 1811).

Navas de Tolosa ❙ 1212 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain
See **Las Navas de Tolosa**

Navsari ❙ 738 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Sind
Arab forces seized Sind after victory at **Raor** (712) and the next 20 years saw expansion into Malwa and Broach before Governor Tamim

attempted to invade Gujarat. His forces were decisively defeated at Navsari by the Chalukya Prince Avanijanasraya Pulakesin, checking Muslim expansion. The Arabs had to abandon parts of Sind until control was restored by the new Governor Hakam.

Nawabganj ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

On campaign northeast from Lucknow, Colonel Sir Hope Grant attacked a reported 15,000 rebels under Beni Madhav in a strong defensive position 20 miles away at Nawabganj. At the end of an overnight march in terrible heat, Hope Grant inflicted a decisive defeat with a surprise dawn assault. About 600 rebels were killed and the disheartened survivors withdrew east (13 June 1858).

N'Axama ❙ 1878 ❙ 9th Cape Frontier War

As war continued in the Transkei after Xhosa defeat at **Ibeka** (September 1877), the Galekas of Krieli were joined by the veteran warrior Sandile and their large combined force attacked Regulars and Frontier Armed Police at N'Axama. The Xhosa were driven off with about 150 men killed for no European loss. The final action was fought a month later at **Kentani** (12 January 1878).

Naxos ❙ 376 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

Determined to support Thebes against Sparta, Athens sent Admiral Chabrias against the Spartan fleet under Pollio, which was based at Aegina to intercept Athenian grain supplies. During a decisive action near Naxos, in the Cyclades, the outnumbered Spartans reportedly lost 49 out of 63 triremes and Athens secured mastery of the Aegean for the next decade (September 376 BC).

Nazareth ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

During the so-called Ten Days Offensive, Israeli General Moshe Carmel moved northeast from **Haifa** to secure the Valley of Zebulon, then launched his main attack southeast towards Nazareth against a mixed Palestinian and Lebanese army under Fawzi el Kaukji. A brilliant advance through defended Arab villages saw Kaukji forced to flee and Nazareth fell before the Second Truce (12–16 July 1948).

Ncome River ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

See **Blood River**

N'Djamena ❙ 1979 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

With Chad descending into chaos, Defence Minister Hissen Habré broke with President Félix Malloum and heavy fighting broke out in the streets of N'Djamena. Malloum was overthrown and rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei was named President, with Habré in support. The allies soon fell out and next year Goukouni used Libyan aid to defeat Habré and retake the capital by force (March 1979).

N'Djamena ❙ 1980 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

Supported by about 5,000 Libyan troops and 100 tanks, nominal President Goukouni Oueddei began a broad offensive towards N'Djamena, where Libyan air-strikes caused heavy damage. Although severe fighting outside the capital cost perhaps 50 Libyan tanks, former Defence Minister Hissen Habré was forced to withdraw. In 1982 Habré ousted Goukouni to become President (15 December 1980).

Ndondakusuka ❙ 1856 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

In the violent struggle to succeed Zulu King Mpande, his sons Mbulazi and Cetshwayo eventually went to war and met at Ndondakusuka near the mouth of the Tugela. Outnumbered, and with his back to the river, Mbulazi and five of his brothers were killed in a bloody rout. Cetshwayo became undisputed heir and later virtual Regent until Mpande's death in 1872 (3 December 1856).

Neaje ❙ 1016 ❙ Scandinavian National Wars

See **Nesjar**

Nebi-Samweil ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Jerusalem**

Nebovidy ❙ 1422 ❙ Hussite Wars

Despite Imperial defeats at **Vitkov Hill** and **Zatec**, Sigismund of Hungary led a third expedition into eastern Bohemia and drove the Hussite Jan Zizka out of **Kutna Hora**, southeast of Prague. In a brilliant counter-offensive, Zizka soon attacked and routed the Imperial army at Nebovidy, three miles to the northwest. Sigismund then retreated southeast through **Habry** to **Nemecky Brod** (6 January 1422).

Neches ❙ 1839 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

Commander Kelsey H. Douglass led Texan troops against local Cherokees, sending Generals Thomas J. Rusk and Ed Burleson against 700 Indians along the Neches River, west of modern Tyler. A two-day battle and pursuit saw the Cherokee routed, with the veteran Chief Bowle killed. While most survivors fled to Oklahoma, a few fought again in December at the **San Saba** (15–16 July 1839).

Nechtanesmere ❙ 685 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Dunnichen Moss**

Nedao ❙ 454 ❙ Hun-Ostrogoth Wars

In the struggle for power following the death of Attila the Hun (453), his former ally Ardaric of the Gepids attacked and defeated Attila's sons in Pannonia at the Nedao (Netad), probably a tributary of the Sava. Attila's eldest son Ellac was killed and his brothers fled towards the Black Sea. Thereafter, apart from a few minor incursions, the Huns virtually disappeared from European history.

Neerwinden ❙ 1693 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

The Anglo-Dutch army of William III of England and Holland defended a strongly entrenched position at Neerwinden, west of Liège near Landen, and appeared well protected. However, they were utterly routed by French veterans under Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg. The French also suffered high casualties and the Marshal did not pursue his defeated enemy (29 July 1693).

Neerwinden ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Charles-Francois Dumouriez, driven back after invading Holland, was defeated at Neerwinden, northwest of Liège, by Austrians under Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg. When he lost again three days later at **Louvain**, Dumouriez was accused of treason and went over to the Allies, who reoccupied Belgium, which had been lost in late 1792 with defeat at **Jemappes** (18 March 1793).

Negapatam ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

After the British fleet established itself on the southeastern coast of India, French Admiral Bertrand Mahé de la Bourdonnais arrived from Mauritius with eight ships and attacked the British squadron of Commodore Edward Peyton, cruising between Negapatam and **Fort St David**. Peyton withdrew after a long-range battle leaving Bourdonnais to besiege **Madras** (25 June 1746).

Negapatam ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years's War (India)

In resumed warfare against Britain in India, French Admiral Ann-Antoine d'Aché arrived on the southeast coast in support of new Governor General Comte Thomas Lally. After a previous clash off **Cuddalore**, d'Aché and Admiral Sir George Pocock fought another indecisive action off Negapatam, with heavy French casualties. They met again in September 1759 off **Pondicherry** (3 August 1758).

Negapatam ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

At the outbreak of war in Europe, Haidar Ali of Mysore allied himself with the Dutch in southern India, prompting a British expedition to Dutch-held Nagore. Advancing towards

Negapatam, General Sir Hector Munro gradually captured the outlying Mysorean redoubts and trenches until Haidar Ali withdrew. The garrison then surrendered (21 October–12 November 1781).

Negapatam ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

The third of five indecisive naval actions off the east coast of India saw British Admiral Edward Hughes intercept French Admiral Pierre André Suffren supporting an attempt from **Cuddalore** to capture Negapatam. Suffren withdrew with two ships heavily damaged after a bloody engagement. The fleets met again three months later off **Trincomalee** (6 July 1782).

Negro Fort ❙ 1816 ❙ 1st Seminole Indian War

Colonel Duncan Clinch was determined to protect American trade on the Apalachicola River, through Spanish West Florida, and took a force, including Creek warriors, against Negro Fort, held by Seminole harbouring escaped slaves. Clinch destroyed the fort in a bloody assault with 270 Negroes and Seminole killed. In the ensuing war, General Andrew Jackson seized **Pensacola** (27 July 1816).

Negroponte ❙ 1470 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

After years of campaigning against Venice's Greek and Adriatic colonies, Sultan Mehmed II sent Vizier Mahmud Pasha with a massive fleet against the city of Negroponte (modern Khalkis) on the Greek island of Euboea. Venetian Admiral Niccolo Canale failed to drive off the attack and the Turks took the city, massacring the population. Canale was exiled for life (15 June–12 July 1470).

Nehavend ❙ 641 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iran

In four years after conquering Iraq at **Qadisiyya** and **Jalula**, Caliph Omar consolidated before sending his army into the Iranian highlands against Sassanian commander Firuzan. At Nehavend, near ancient Ecbatana in western Iran, General Nohman's bloody victory ended organised Persian resistance, though both commanders were killed. Arabs called it the "Victory of Victories."

Nekujyal ❙ 1612 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Thirty years after the Mughals completed their conquest of Bengal at **Rajmahal**, the local Afghan leader Usman Khan Lodi, son of Isa Khan, took advantage of a change of Governors to rebel against Mughal Emperor Janhagir. However, Usman was defeated and killed in battle at Nekujyal by the new Governor Islam Khan, ending Afghan influence in Bengal (12 March 1612).

Nemea ❙ 394 BC ❙ Corinthian War

After the Spartan victory at **Haliartus** (395 BC), the four-power alliance of Thebes, Argos, Corinth and Athens challenged the Spartans at the Nemea, southwest of Corinth. A classic hoplite action proved indecisive, though Sparta inflicted heavy casualties as their opponents withdrew. King Agesilaus of Sparta soon returned from Asia Minor to win at **Coronea** and lay siege to **Corinth**.

Nemecky Brod ❙ 1422 ❙ Hussite Wars

Sigismund of Hungary was driven out of **Kutna Hora**, southeast of Prague, by Hussite General Jan Zizka and retreated southeast through **Habry** to Nemecky Brod (modern Havlickuv Brod) on the Sásava, held by Polish Baron Zawiza of Garbow. Zizka's outnumbered force destroyed almost half the Imperial army of 23,000 and Sigismund was forced to withdraw from Bohemia (9–10 January 1422).

Nemiga ❙ 1067 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Kievan Princes Iziaslav, Sviatoslav and Vsevolod (sons of Yaroslav the Wise) were determined to punish Vseslav of Polotsk for raiding Novgorod and attacked him at the Nemiga River, outside Minsk. Vseslav was beaten in a bloody action and Minsk was destroyed. Vseslav was taken captive to Kiev, where he was elected

to rule after the brothers' defeat a year later at the **Alta** (10 March 1067).

Neoheroka ❙ 1713 ❙ Tuscarora Indian War
See **Nohoroco**

Neon ❙ 354 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War
In the war between Greek city-states, Philomelus of Phocia, supported by Achaean allies, invaded Locria and was met at Neon, north of Mount Parnassus, by 13,000 Thebans and Locrians. The badly wounded Philomelus killed himself after a terrible defeat and his successor Onomarchus led the withdrawal. Onomarchus himself was killed two years later at **Pagasae** (August 354 BC).

Neresheim ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
French General Jean Victor Moreau pursued Archduke Charles Louis of Austria into Germany, where he sent General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr against the Austrians at Neresheim, southwest of Nördlingen. After an indecisive battle, with heavy losses on both sides, Moreau showed no sign of action next day and Charles drew off undisturbed towards Donauwörth (11 August 1796).

Néry ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
During the Retreat from **Mons**, British forces under General Charles Briggs were attacked by German cavalry and artillery at Néry, south of Compiègne. The bloody rearguard action included an heroic stand by the Royal Horse Artillery—which saw three Victoria Crosses won—before the British had to withdraw with over 500 men lost then continued south towards the **Marne** (1 September 1914).

Nesbit ❙ 1355 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars
Despite a decisive Scottish defeat at **Neville's Cross** (1346), Scottish forces under Gilbert de Umfraville Earl of Angus and Patrick Dunbar Earl of March advanced towards Berwick and at nearby Nesbit defeated and captured English commander Sir Thomas Gray. While the Scots then took Berwick by surprise, Edward III later returned from France and easily recaptured the town (August 1355).

Nesbit ❙ 1402 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars
When Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hailes led Scottish horsemen raiding into Northumberland, he was defeated and killed on his return at Nesbit, near Berwick, by a large force under Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland and George Dunbar Earl of March. While only a minor action, Hepburn's defeat led directly to a large-scale Scottish attack and disaster in September at **Homildon Hill** (22 June 1402).

Nesjar ❙ 1016 ❙ Scandinavian National Wars
Olaf II Haraldsson was determined to regain Norwegian independence, lost at **Svolde** in 1000, and seized Danish parts of the country. He then attacked and defeated Swedish Earls under Sweyn Hakonsson in a great naval battle at Nesjar, near Larvik. Olaf was soon recognised as King of Christian Norway, but lost his crown ten years later at **Helgeaa** and died in 1030 at **Stiklestad** (25 March 1016).

Nesri ❙ 1674 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars
In order to allow Pratap Rao Gujar to atone for having let General Bahlol Khan escape at **Umrani** (April 1673), Maratha commander Shivaji sent his disgraced general against the Bijapur army at Nesri, 45 miles south of Kolhapur, near Belgaum. Pratap Rao was killed in a suicidal charge and the Muslim forces of Bijapur destroyed his disheartened army (24 February 1674).

Nestus ❙ 267 ❙ 2nd Gothic War
When the Heruls overran Moesia, Emperor Gallienus marched to attack the invaders, who met him at the Nestus, on the border of Macedonia and Thrace. A bloody action saw a reported 3,000 tribesmen killed, before the Herul Chief Naulobatus surrendered. Gallienus had to go home Italy to face a rebellion at **Mediolanum**.

His successor Claudius later returned to defeat the Goths at **Nish**.

Netad ❙ 454 ❙ Hun-Ostrogoth Wars
See **Nedao**

Netherlands ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)
See **Rotterdam**

Nether Wroughton ❙ 825 ❙ Later Wars of Wessex
See **Ellandun**

Neubrandenburg ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)
Imperial commander Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly attempting to isolate Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in northern Germany, advanced against Neubrandenburg, in Mecklenberg, held by Marshal Dodo von Knyphausen. The city fell by storm with the garrison of about 3,000 slaughtered, triggering further outrages at **Frankfort** and **Magdeburg** (February–19 March 1631).

Neu-Breisach ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
With **Schlettstadt** taken, German General Hermann von Schmeling took his siege train further south along the Rhine against Neu-Breisach fortress. Following the fall of nearby Fort Mortier (6 November), Neu-Breisach capitulated, yielding a reported 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns. Schmeling then moved his heavy artillery southwest to the siege of **Belfort** (27 October–10 November 1870).

Neubrunn ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War
See **Helmstadt**

Neuhausel ❙ 1663 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Turkish Grand Vizier Ahmed Fazil Koprulu crossed the Danube with 120,000 men, then stalled at the fortress of Neuhausel (modern Nove Zamky) in Slovakia, defended by Adám Forgách, who held out for six weeks before capitulating. The siege delayed the advance on **Vienna** and the Imperial army was able to rally against the invaders in August 1664 at **St Gotthard** (August–October 1663).

Neuhausel ❙ 1685 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Two years after the decisive Turkish repulse at **Vienna**, Austrian Field Marshal Aeneas Caprara advanced to besiege the powerful fortress of Neuhausel (modern Nove Zamky) in Slovakia, defended by Bohemian troops converted to Islam. Charles V of Lorraine defeated a relief army at Gran and three days later took Neuhausel by storm, killing most of the garrison (19 August 1685).

Neumarkt ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
As French General Jean-Baptise Jourdan advanced across the Rhine into Germany, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria counter-attacked from the Danube and repulsed General Jean Baptiste Bernadotte at **Deining**, southeast of Nuremberg. Bernadotte suffered another sharp repulse next day further north at Neumarkt, but had managed to protect Jourdan's retreat (23 August 1796).

Neumarkt-St-Viet ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
After the failed Austrian invasion of Bavaria, Baron Johann Hiller was driven south following defeat at **Landshut** (21 April), then turned on the pursuing Franco-Bavarian army of Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bessières at Neumarkt-St-Viet, north of Mühldorf. Hiller inflicted over 1,000 casualties in a tactical victory, but had to continue withdrawing through **Ebelsberg** towards **Vienna** (24 April 1809).

Neuss ❙ 1474–1475 ❙ Franco-Burgundian Wars
Charles the Bold of Burgundy interfered in a dispute involving the Archbishop of Cologne and besieged the Archbishop's fortified town of Neuss, close to Dusseldorf. Emperor Frederick III arrived with German forces though full-scale battle was avoided. Frederick agreed to with-

draw, while Louis XI of France made peace and allowed Charles to conquer Lorraine (June 1474–March 1475).

Neuve Chappelle ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Determined to demonstrate offensive action to aid the French in **Champagne**, General Sir Henry Rawlinson attacked the German salient, southwest of Lille. Initial success secured strategic Neuve Chappelle before Prince Rupprecht sent reinforcements and battle ended with about 12,000 casualties on either side. Two months later the British attacked again towards **Aubers** (10–13 March 1915).

Neuwarp ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Swedish galleys campaigning against Prussian shipping off Pomerania attacked a Prussian flotilla at Neuwarp (modern Nowe Warpno), 25 miles northwest of Stettin. A four-hour fight saw the Swedes capture all the larger vessels, taking 600 prisoners. However, Prussia's flotilla was quickly rebuilt and Swedish involvement remained peripheral to the war in Europe (10 September 1759).

Neuwied ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While Archduke Charles Louis of Austria was pursuing General Jean Victor Moreau along the Upper Rhine, further north near Coblenz other Austrian forces made a determined attack on the French rearguard at Neuwied. General Jean-Baptiste Kléber drove the Austrians off with heavy losses but, shortly afterwards he withdrew west across the Rhine (20–21 October 1796).

Neuwied ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

General Louis Lazare Hoche led a renewed French offensive across the Rhine north of Coblenz and, east of Neuwied near the Lahn, he routed an Austrian army under General Paul Kray, who suffered massive losses in men and guns. After French victory the same day at **Altenkirchen**, then on the Upper Rhine at **Dierscheim** (21 April), Austria sued for peace and withdrew from the war (18 April 1797).

Neva ❙ 1240 ❙ Rise of Russia

Prince Alexander of Novgorod faced an advance on Novgorod by the outstanding Swedish General Birger Magnusson and his Danish allies. On the banks of the Neva near its junction with the Izhora he met and destroyed the invasion. Following his decisive victory, Alexander was recognised with the honorific Nevski. Two years later he achieved an even greater victory at **Lake Peipus**.

Nevel ❙ 1564 ❙ Livonian War

When war resumed between Russia and Poland over Livonia, Russia suffered a terrible loss south of Polotsk at **Chashniki** and the previously successful Russian General Andrei Kurbsky later met a Polish force at Nevel, north of Vitebsk. Kurbsky was ignominiously defeated and, fearing the wrath of Ivan IV "the Terrible," he defected to the Poles. The angry Tsar arrested and killed Kurbsky's family.

Neville's Cross ❙ 1346 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

With Edward III occupied in France, David II of Scotland invaded England and was met just west of Durham at Neville's Cross by a large force under Ralph Baron Neville and Henry Percy of Alnwick. Despite the efforts of Robert the Steward and Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, King David was defeated with terrible losses. He spent ten years as a prisoner in London (17 October 1346).

Nevis ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

Threatened by Franco-Dutch forces in the West Indies, English Captain (later Admiral) John Berry in the frigate *Coronation* and a squadron of armed merchantmen attacked the rival fleet preparing to assault Nevis. After sharp action off Nevis Point, Dutch Commodore Abraham Crijnssen sailed north against Virginia and French Commander Joseph de La Barre withdrew to **Martinique** (20 May 1667).

Nevis ❙ 1799 ❙ Franco-American Quasi War

During America's undeclared war with Revolutionary France, the French frigate *L'Insurgente* (36) captured a schooner off **Guadeloupe**, but was later attacked off Nevis by Captain Thomas Truxton in *Constellation* (40). French Captain Michel Barreaut surrendered with 70 casualties after very heavy fighting. Truxton won another bloody action a year later off Guadeloupe (9 February 1799).

Newark ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

After a rapid march to relieve Newark-upon-Trent, held by Royalist Sir Richard Byron, Prince Rupert launched a heavy attack against the Parliamentary siege force of General Sir John Meldrum, who commanded over 6,000 men. Facing heavy losses, Meldrum surrendered his Parliamentary troops and their siege train and the Royalists retained the strategic city (21 March 1644).

New Bern ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Ambrose E. Burnside opened his coastal expedition against North Carolina by capturing **Roanoke Island** (8 February), then sailed south against General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch at New Bern on the Neuse. The Union captured the town after heavy fighting and held it for the rest of the war. Burnside then sent a force southeast against **Fort Macon** (14 March 1862).

New Britain ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Determined to isolate Rabaul, on eastern New Britain, American forces landed at **Arawe** and **Cape Gloucester** to secure the western end of the island. Seizure of the **Admiralty Islands** to the west and **Green Islands** to the east further isolated over 100,000 Japanese at **Rabaul**, who were heavily bombed and remained cut off until surrender at the end of the war (December 1943–April 1944).

Newburn ❙ 1640 ❙ 2nd Bishops' War

In a renewed struggle against King Charles I trying to impose a new prayer book on Scotland, over 4,000 Scottish veterans under Sir Alexander Leslie invaded Northumbria. West of Newcastle at Newburn they met a Royalist force led by Edward Viscount Conway. The English fled under heavy artillery fire and the Scots occupied Durham before Charles sued for peace (28 August 1640).

Newbury ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

King Charles I faced an approaching Parliamentary army under Robert Devereux Earl of Essex and raised his siege of **Gloucester** (6 September) to march south to Newbury, Berkshire, where Essex blocked the road to London. Despite a day of very heavy losses on both sides, the Royalists claimed the victory. However, they withdrew during the night to Oxford (20 September 1643).

Newbury ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Returning from victory in Cornwall at **Lostwithiel** in early September, King Charles I was blocked at Newbury, Berkshire, by the Parliamentary forces of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, Edward Montagu Earl of Manchester, Sir William Waller and Oliver Cromwell. An indecisive action saw the King cut his way through, though Manchester refused to pursue and was replaced (27 October 1644).

New Carthage ❙ 209 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

To avenge the death of his father and uncle in the **Baetis** Valley (211 BC), which cost Rome all of southern Spain, Publius Scipio the Younger took a large force against the great Carthaginian fortress at New Carthage (modern Cartagena). A brilliant assault gave him the city, along with its massive military stores. It was the first major victory for the 24-year-old, later famous as Scipio Africanus.

Newchwang ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Niuzhuang**

Newfoundland ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

Emerging from Boston, the American frigate *Constitution* (Captain Isaac Hull) met and destroyed the British frigate *Guerrière* (Captain James Dacres) south of Newfoundland. With heavy losses the wounded Dacres surrendered his ship. The action is regarded as the first American naval victory of the war and earned *Constitution* the nickname "Old Ironsides" (19 August 1812).

New Georgia ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With **Guadalcanal** secured, Admiral Kelly Turner and General John Hester (later General Oscar Griswold) moved west against New Georgia, defended by General Noboru Sasaki. The guns at **Enogai Inlet** were destroyed (10 July) and Munda airfield fell after very heavy fighting (5 August). While the island was being cleared, attention turned to nearby **Vella Lavella** (2 July–25 August 1943).

New Hope Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander William T. Sherman pursued General Joseph E. Johnston through Georgia towards **Atlanta**, advancing through **Adairsville**. He then circled west towards Dallas to outflank the Confederates at Allatoona. At New Hope Church, Johnston repulsed Union General Joseph E. Hooker, then beat another Union advance further northeast next day at **Pickett's Mill** (25–26 May 1864).

New Lisbon ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Salineville**

New Madrid ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Island Number Ten**

New Market ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In an attempted advance south along the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester towards **Lynchburg**, Union General Franz Sigel was blocked north of Staunton at New Market, Virginia, by General John C. Breckinridge and a mixed Confederate force. Sigel was badly beaten and withdrew, and was replaced by General David Hunter who soon resumed the offensive at **Piedmont** (15 May 1864).

New Market Heights ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Supporting the Union offensive in Virginia at **Poplar Springs Church**, Union General Benjamin F. Butler crossed the James, southeast of Richmond at Chaffins Bluff, against General Richard S. Ewell. He captured New Market Heights and nearby Fort Harrison, but a week later the Confederates counter-attacked at the **Darbytown** and **New Market Roads** (29–30 September 1864).

New Market Road ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

When Union forces crossed the James River southeast of Richmond, Virginia, and seized **Fort Harrison**, Confederate General Robert E. Lee counter-attacked and repulsed General Augustus V. Kautz further north at the Darbytown Road. At the New Market Road, Union General David B. Birney held firm and Lee was forced to withdraw with over 1,300 casualties (7 October 1864).

New Orleans ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812

British General Sir Edward Pakenham led a southern offensive against the United States, taking a large force to capture New Orleans, held by General Andrew Jackson. A frontal assault cost the British over 2,000 casualties, including Pakenham killed, for minimal American losses. The British withdrew east and attacked **Fort Bowyer**, only to find peace had been signed in Europe (8 January 1815).

New Orleans ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union Flag-Officer David G. Farragut advanced up the Mississippi past Confederate **Forts Jackson and St Philip**, and seized New Orleans, Louisiana, from General Mansfield Lovell (who was subsequently court-martialled).

Following capture of the downstream forts, the Confederate city formally surrendered and was occupied by General Benjamin F. Butler (25 April–1 May 1862).

Newport, Rhode Island ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Supported by French ships, American General John Sullivan landed on **Rhode Island** to besiege Newport, held by General Sir Robert Pigot. After indecisive action between Admirals Charles-Hector d'Estaing and Sir Richard Howe (11 August), both fleets were dispersed by a storm. Following defeat on land (29 August), Sullivan withdrew from Rhode Island (29 July–31 August 1778).

Newport, Wales ❙ 1265 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

After Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester defeated and captured King Henry III at **Lewes** (May 1264), the King's son Prince Edward gathered a powerful army in the west and repulsed de Montfort north of the Bristol Channel at Newport. The Earl withdrew into Wales and when he re-crossed the Severn a month later against Edward, he was defeated and killed at **Evesham** (8 July 1265).

Newport News ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Hampton Roads**

New Providence ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In a well co-ordinated operation, American Commodore Esek Hopkins and Marine Captain Samuel Nicholas sailed from Philadelphia to attack New Providence (modern Nassau) in the British West Indies. Forts Montague and Nassau were seized after only light resistance, along with many guns and mortars. Governor Montfort Browne was captured and later exchanged (3–4 March 1776).

New River Bridge ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Cove Mountain**

New Ross ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

The first major battle of the Rebellion saw a force of perhaps 30,000 insurgents under Bagenal Harvey attack New Ross, near Waterford, defended by 1,400 regulars under General Henry Johnson and Colonel Robert Crauford. Despite capturing part of the town, the rebels were repulsed, losing about 2,600 men and most of their field guns. Harvey was promptly deposed as leader (5 June 1798).

Newtonia ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Six months after defeat at **Pea Ridge**, Confederate forces returned to southwest Missouri to threaten General James B. Blunt's Union army. At Newtonia, south of Carthage, Confederate cavalry led by Colonel Douglas H. Cooper defeated advance units under Colonel Friedrich Salomon. Cooper was then pursued west towards **Old Fort Wayne** by Blunt's approaching army (30 September 1862).

Newtonia ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

At the end of his bold expedition across Missouri, Confederate General Sterling Price retreated through defeat at **Mine Creek** and **Marmiton** to Newtonia, south of Carthage, where his shattered survivors were attacked by General James G. Blunt. With fresh Union forces arriving, Price withdrew west into Indian Territory, eluding pursuit until the end of the war (28 October 1864).

Newtown ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American Generals John Sullivan and James Clinton led a punitive expedition against pro-British Indians, who had taken part in the **Wyoming** and **Cherry Valley** Massacres in 1778, and marched into New York State. At Newtown, near modern Elmira, they routed a joint

force of Tories and Iroquois and over the next three months, they virtually destroyed the Iroquois nation (29 August 1779).

Newtown Butler ❙ 1689 ❙ War of the Glorious Revolution

A few days after James II failed at **Londonderry** in northern Ireland, he sent Justin Macarthy Viscount Mountcashel to conclude the siege of Protestant Enniskillen on Lough Erne. However, at nearby Newtown Butler, Macarthy's Catholics were routed by Colonel William Wolesley, losing over 1,000 killed, 500 captured and all their cannon. Enniskillen was saved (2 August 1689).

New Ulm ❙ 1862 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

With Little Crow of the Santee Sioux wounded besieging **Fort Ridgely**, 500 warriors under Mankato attacked the German settlement at New Ulm, on the Minnesota. About 150 volunteers under Judge Charles Flandrau burned outlying buildings to deny the attackers cover. After very fierce fighting the Indians were driven off and withdrew with their prisoners and plunder (23 August 1862).

Nezeros ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

In response to Greek border incursions, Ottoman commander Edhem Pasha marched into Thessaly and in the east, sent forces through Analipsis towards Nezeros, where Colonel Louros and 1,200 Greeks defended Mount Annunciation and Marcasi Hill. While repeated assaults were repulsed, Crown Prince Constantine forbade an offensive action until the advance on **Vigla** (17–18 April 1897).

Nezhatina Niva ❙ 1078 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

When Sviatoslav of Kiev died, his brothers Iziaslav and Vsevolod attacked their nephews Oleg Sviatoslavich and Boris Vseslavich, who were threatening Chernigov. At nearby Nezhatina Niva, Boris was defeated and killed and Oleg fled. However, Iziaslav was also killed and Vsevolod became Grand Prince of Kiev. Oleg returned from exile 15 years later to retake **Chernigov** (3 October 1078).

Nezib ❙ 1839 ❙ 2nd Turko-Egyptian War

Egyptian Viceroy Mohammed Ali renewed his war against Turkey by sending his son Ibrahim Pasha with a large force into northern Syria, where he defeated the Turkish army of Hafiz Pasha and Prussian advisor Helmuth von Moltke at Nezib, near Aleppo. Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II died a week later and when his fleet surrendered, European forces intervened at **Beirut** and **Acre** (24 June 1839).

Ngakyedauk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

See **Admin Box**

Ngasaunggyan ❙ 1277 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

While campaigning in southern Burma, the Mongol Kubilai Khan sent Nasir-al-din and 10,000 men against King Narathihapate of Pagan. In a decisive battle at Ngasaunggyan, the Mongols panicked the Burmese elephants with fire arrows and routed Narathihapate. A second expedition under Kubilai's grandson Esen Temur in 1287 forced the pliable new King Kyawswa to pay tribute.

Ngatapa ❙ 1869 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Hauhau rebel Te Kooti was pursued into the hills behind Poverty Bay to defeat at **Makaretu**, then withdrew southwest to his stockade at Ngatapa, where he was cornered by Colonel George Whitmore and friendly Maoris. A bloody siege and assault cost the Hauhau 136 men killed (many after being captured). However, Te Kooti escaped and attacked **Mohaka** in April (1–4 January 1869).

Nghia Lo ❙ 1951 ❙ French Indo-China War

Re-equipping during the rainy season after costly defeats in the **Red River Delta**, Viet Minh commander Vo Nguyen Giap crossed the upper Red River at Yen Bai and attacked Nghia

Lo, 75 miles northwest of Hanoi. However, daylight brought French air attack and paratroop reinforcements. Giap was badly defeated, encouraging a French offensive west of Hanoi at **Hoa Binh** (2–4 September 1951).

Nghia Lo ❙ 1952 ❙ French Indo-China War

General Vo Nguyen Giap resolved to draw French forces beyond defensive lines and attacked between the Black and Red Rivers around Nghia Lo (11 October). General Raoul Salan launched 30,000 men on Operation Lorraine, with a paratroop drop at Phu Doan. Viet Minh guerrilla attacks cost over 1,200 French casualties and Salan finally withdrew without success (29 October–17 November 1952).

Nguyen Hue ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Eastertide Offensive**

Nhembucu ❙ 1867 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

On campaign in the Nhembucu district northeast of **Humaitá**, Allied forces led by Brazilian commander Jose Joaquim de Andrade Neves routed Paraguayan Colonel Gorgônio Rojas. Victory enabled Andrade Neves to seize the river port of Pilar on the Paraguay and he was created Baron de Triunfo. He defeated Rojas again in 1868 at the **Tebicauri**, but died at **Ita Ybate** (20 September 1867).

Nhu-Guacu ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Acosta-Ñu**

Niagara ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Niagara**

Niagara ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Fort Niagara**

Nianzhuang ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

As the Communist **Huaihai** offensive converged on Xuzhou, General Chen Yi attacked an approaching Nationalist force under Huang Bodao 20 miles east at Nianzhuang. A decisive defeat saw Huang's army surrounded and destroyed, with 90,000 men and over 1,000 guns lost. Huang committed suicide and Chen swung south towards **Shuangduiji** (7–22 November 1948).

Nibley Green ❙ 1470 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Amid anarchy caused by the war, a long-standing feud flared and the claimed last private battle fought in England was arranged between William Lord Berkeley and Thomas Talbot Viscount Lisle, grandsons of the great John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury. At Nibley Green, near Berkeley Castle west of Stroud, Lisle was killed and his seat at Wotton Manor was plundered (20 March 1470).

Nicaea ❙ 194 ❙ Wars of Emperor Severus

Emperor Septimius Severus marched into Asia against Pescennius Niger and defeated his rival's army at **Cyzicus**, then pursued Niger himself into Bithynia. East of Nicaea, on modern Lake Iznik in northern Turkey, Niger was heavily defeated by the General Tiberius Claudius Candidus. Faced by the arrival of fresh Severan Legions, Niger withdrew to Antioch. He was routed later that year at **Issus**.

Nicaea ❙ 1077 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Succession

Political instability following Christian disaster at **Manzikert** (1071) saw Byzantine General Nicephorus Botaniates gather Turkish support and march against the army of Emperor Michael VII near Nicaea (modern Iznik). The Imperial troops were decisively defeated, after which Botaniates seized the throne in Constantinople as Nichephorus III. He turned on his rival Briennes in 1079 at **Calavryta**.

Nicaea ❙ 1096 ❙ 1st Crusade

See **Xerigordon**

Nicaea ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

In return for assistance while passing through Byzantium, Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon

marched east to besiege Nicaea (modern Iznik) on behalf of Emperor Alexius. Kilij Arslan ibn-Suleiman, Sultan of Rum, failed in two attempts to raise the siege and eventually negotiated to surrender the city personally to Alexius to avoid a sack by the Crusaders (14 May–19 June 1097).

Nice ❙ 1543 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Turkish Admiral Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa took his fleet to the French Riviera, then started home and attacked the port of Nice, held by Duke Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, an ally of Emperor Ferdinand I. Nice surrendered after Turkish artillery smashed the city walls, though the citadel held out. Barbarossa then broke the terms of capitulation and sacked Nice before burning it to the ground.

Nicholson's Nek ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As Boer forces advanced deep into Natal, British commander Sir George White at Ladysmith attacked a small force at **Rietfontein**, then led a larger offensive northeast to Nicholson's Nek, attempting to emulate success at **Elandslaagte**. White was repulsed by Christiaan de Wet with humiliating losses (almost 1,000 men surrendered) and he fell back to **Ladysmith** (30 October 1899).

Nicomedia ❙ 782 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

In retaliation for the sack of **Hadath** in 779, Arab forces captured **Samalu**, then Caliph al-Mahdi sent his teenage son Harun al-rashid and General Yazid ibn Mayzad al-Shaybani on a second expedition into Byzantine Anatolia. Victory at Nicomedia (modern Izmit) enabled Harun to reach the Bosphorus and Empress Irene (Regent for Constantine VI) was forced to accept a humiliating peace.

Nicomedia ❙ 1331–1337 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Sultan Orkhan Gazi completed expansion of Ottoman power in northern Turkey by besieging Nicomedia (modern Izmit) on the eastern extremity of the Sea of Marmara. With the capture of **Brusa** (1326) and the surrender of Nicaea after **Pelacanon** (1328), the fall of this last remaining Byzantine outpost after a six-year siege effectively ended Imperial influence south of the Sea of Marmara.

Nicopolis, Armenia ❙ 66 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

See **Lycus**

Nicopolis, Armenia ❙ 48 BC ❙ Roman-Pontian Wars

Taking advantage of civil war in Rome, King Pharnaces of Bosporus attacked Rome in Asia Minor and marched into Cappadocia. In the Lycus Valley at Nicopolis (possibly modern Devriki, Turkey) he repulsed Julius Caesar's General Domitius Calvinus. The following year Caesar himself entered the war and destroyed Pharnaces at **Zela** (October 48 BC).

Nicopolis, Bulgaria ❙ 1396 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Caught up in a surge of Crusading zeal against Turks in the Balkans, a massive multi-national army set out led by King Sigismund of Hungary and Count John of Nevers. Facing a large Ottoman force under Sultan Bayazid at Nicopolis (modern Nikopol, Bulgaria), the Crusaders were badly defeated then pursued and slaughtered, ending the so-called "Crusade of Nicopolis" (25 September 1396).

Nicopolis, Bulgaria ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russian Grand Duke Nicholas led a surprise crossing of the Danube at **Svistov** (27 June), then marched upstream against the Turkish fortress at Nicopolis (modern Nikopol). A two-day artillery barrage convinced the garrison of 7,000 to surrender to General Nikolai Krudener, along with their 40 guns. The main Russian army then moved south against the key fortress at **Plevna** (15–16 July 1877).

Nicopolis ad Istrum ❙ 250 ❙ 1st Gothic War

When the Goth Kniva crossed the Danube in force, he led part of his army to besiege Nicopolis ad Istrum (modern Nikyup, north of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria). The new Emperor Decius himself marched north from Rome and near Nicopolis secured a major victory, inflicting heavy losses. Kniva turned south into Thrace and joined up with another part of his army that was besieging **Philippopolis**.

Nicosia ❙ 1570 ❙ Venetian-Turkish War in Cyprus

Sultan Selim II renewed war against Venice and sent Lala Mustafa and 50,000 men to Cyprus to besiege the well-fortified city of Nicosia. Venetian Governor Nicolo Dandolo repulsed two assaults before he was overwhelmed and killed in a third massive attack. The population was massacred and the Turks then turned their attention to **Famagusta** (22 July–9 September 1570).

Niebla ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Facing a Spanish offensive in Andalusia led by General Joachim Blake, French Marshal Nicolas Soult marched south to relieve Niebla, west of Seville. He defeated the Spanish general and forced him to lift the siege. However, Allied naval control off southern Spain ensured Blake was able to withdraw by sea to **Cadiz** (2 July 1811).

Nieder-Sasbach ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Sasbach**

Niellim ❙ 1899 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

While travelling along the Chari, southeast of Lake Chad, the military explorer Henri-Étienne Bretonnet and 50 riflemen were surrounded at Niellim, by about 3,500 supporters of Muslim leader Rabih az-Zubayr. While Rabih lost over 500 troops in a six-hour action, Bretonnet and all but three of his men were also killed. The French were avenged in October at nearby **Kouno** (17 July 1899).

Nieman ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Augustovo**

Nieman ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Routed near **Warsaw** by Polish commander Josef Pilsudki (25 August), Russian General Mikhail Tukhachevski fought a bloody withdrawal northeast to the Nieman and attempted to make a stand around Grodno. Outflanked to the north, Tukhachevski suffered very heavy losses and sections of his retreating army were then defeated again further south on the **Szczara** (20–28 September 1920).

Nienchuang ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Nianzhuang**

Nieuport ❙ 1600 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Prince Maurice of Orange invaded Flanders to besiege Nieuport, west of **Ostend**, then faced a large Spanish relief army under Archduke Albert, who heavily repulsed Allied (largely Scots) troops attempting to hold the line at the Yser. In the dunes near Nieuport Albert was wounded and routed. However, Maurice also suffered heavy casualties and raised the siege (2 July 1600).

Nieuport ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

See **Gabbard Bank**

Nieuport ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As he advanced against the remaining Allied strongholds in the Netherlands, French General Jean Victor Moreau captured Ostend then sent Dominique Vandamme's brigade west to besiege Nieuport. The port fell after two weeks, with the garrison of 2,000 Hanoverians taken prisoner. Further east ten days later, Moreau began his attack on **L'Ecluse** (4–18 July 1794).

Nijmegen ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

French Marshal Henri de Turenne crossed the Rhine at **Tolhuis** and days later laid siege to Nijmegen, southwest of Arnhem, defended by Dutch General Jan van Welderen. Despite severe French losses during the siege, the city eventually surrendered, though the delay is said to have cost Turenne final victory on his resumed advance into the Dutch Republic (16 June–9 July 1672).

Nijmegen ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Arnhem**

Nile ❙ 47 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

With Julius Ceasar besieged by Egyptian forces at **Alexandria**, Mithridates of Pergamum raised a relief force in Syria but was blocked at the mouth of the Nile by an army under personal command of Egyptian ruler Ptolemy XII. When Caesar himself arrived with additional troops Ptolemy was defeated, then drowned while attempting to flee. Alexandria was relieved.

Nile ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

A month after disembarking the French army at **Alexandria**, Admiral Francois-Paul Brueys was attacked at Aboukir Bay, near the mouth of the Nile, by British Admiral Horatio Nelson. Brueys was killed in a brutal and decisive nighttime action and all but two French ships of the line were taken or destroyed. The great naval victory ensured British control of the Mediterranean (1 August 1798).

Nimach ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Firoz Shah of Mandasur lost at **Jiran**, then joined Kusal Singh, Thakur of Awah, to attack Nimach. Up to 4,000 rebels secured the town, but the garrison under Captain Charles Bannister held the strongly fortified citadel. When a heavy assault was repulsed (19 November) Firoz withdrew. He soon lost at **Goraria** and abandoned Mandasur. The Thakur was later beaten at **Awah** (9–22 November 1857).

Nimaraq ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Following defeat near **Babylon** in July, a fresh Sassanian Persian army under General Rustam advanced into Mesopotamia to retake **Hira**. Muslim commander Muthanna sent General Abu Ubayd, who defeated Rustam at Nimaraq, between the Euphrates and Tigris. The Persians also suffered a check at nearby Kaskar, but soon recovered for a great victory at the Battle of the **Bridge** (September 634).

Nimla ❙ 1809 ❙ Afghan Wars of Succession

Former Afghan Amir Mahmud Shah escaped from imprisonment and seized Kabul, then marched towards Peshawar against his brother Shah Shuja, whose advancing army made a stand at Nimla, near Gandamak, southwest of Jalalabad. Attacked by Mahmud Shah and his Vizier Fath Khan, Shah Shuja was utterly defeated and fled. Mahmud was then restored as ruler of Afghanistan.

Nineveh ❙ 653 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

With Assyria distracted by war with **Babylon**, King Phraortes of Media, supported by Cimmeria, laid siege to the Assyrian capital at Nineveh. Phraortes was defeated and killed by Assyria's Scythian allies, who then ruled Media. However, the Scythians were subsequently overthrown by Phraortes' son Cyaxares, who joined with Babylon and returned 40 years later to destroy Nineveh.

Nineveh ❙ 612 BC ❙ Babylon's Wars of Conquest

King Nabopolassar of the Chaldeans overthrew Assyrian rule in **Babylon** (648 BC), then joined Cyaxares of Media and Scythian allies to attack the Assyrian capital Nineveh, defended by King Sin-shar-ishkun. After bloody assaults the city was taken by storm and sacked. The Assyrian Empire effectively died with the King in the flames of his palace, although some of the army escaped to **Harran**.

Nineveh ❙ 627 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Emperor Heraclius repulsed an Avar and Persian threat against **Constantinople** (August

626), then renewed his campaign against the empire with a crushing victory near the Tigris at Nineveh. Persian General Rhazates and most of his army were killed and, with Heraclius advancing on Ctesiphon, Shah Chosroes II was killed in a coup by his son Seoses, who quickly sued for peace (12 December 627).

Ningbo ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st Opium War

With the fall of Ningbo after **Zhenhai** (October 1841), new Chinese Commissioner Yijing—cousin of the Emperor—attempted a counter-attack at Ningbo. His forces broke into the city, but were driven out in bloody street fighting with over 400 killed. Yijing was also repulsed at Zhenhai and was recalled in disgrace. The British soon withdrew to support the attack on **Zhapu** (10 March 1842).

Ningbo ❙ 1862 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

While the Taiping besieged **Shanghai**, Allied forces supported former pirate Zhang Jingqu attacking the nearby treaty port of Ningbo, across Hangzhou Bay, seized by Taiping troops on 9 December 1861. Bombarded by four British and two French warships, Generals Huang Chengzhong and Fan Ruceng were defeated and withdrew. Zhang's men then sacked the city (10 May 1862).

Ningxia ❙ 1227 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

See **Yellow River**

Ningxia ❙ 1592 ❙ Ningxia Mutiny

In the last Mongol resistance to Ming authority, former commissioner Pübei and his son Pu Cheng'en joined Ming officer Liu Dongyang in mutiny at the border city of Ningxia. Government forces under Li Rusong besieged the rebels and, despite Mongol aid, Ningxia fell after a river was diverted to destroy the walls. Pu and Liu were executed and Pübei killed himself (February–20 October 1592).

Ningyuan ❙ 1626 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

Five years after securing Manchuria at **Shenyang**, Manchu leader Nurhachi advanced into China against Ningyuan (modern Xingcheng), the last Ming city outside the Great Wall, defended by Yuan Chonghuan. In a major setback, Nurhachi's bowmen were driven off by Imperial artillery and he died later of wounds. His successors seized **Beijing** and the throne in 1644 (February 1626).

Nipe ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American Admiral William T. Sampson destroyed the Spanish fleet off **Santiago Bay** in southern Cuba (3 July), then sent Commander John Hunker with four warships to capture Bahia de Nipe, on the north coast. A fierce exchange of gunfire saw the American squadron sink the Spanish warship *Jorge Juan* to secure the port for possible use by the army, but the war soon ended (21 July 1898).

Niquitao ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

When Simón Bolívar returned to Venezuela to assume leadership of the Revolution, he sent José Félix Ribas against José Martí on the heights of Niquitao, south of Trujillo, where the larger Royalist force was decisively defeated. About 400 captured Americans joined the Patriot army, but many Spanish prisoners were executed. Ribas pursued other Royalists at **Los Horcones** (1 July 1813).

Nirmohgarh ❙ 1702 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

The year after Mughal defeat in the northern Punjab at **Anandpur**, Emperor Aurangzeb sent a fresh army under Wazir Khan against Sikh Guru Gobind Singh. Reinforced by the hill Rajas, Wazir Khan met the Sikhs just outside Anandpur on the banks of the Sutlej at Nirmohgargh. The Imperial army was forced to withdraw after two days of fighting and heavy losses on both sides.

Nisa Col ❙ 1895 ❙ Chitral Campaign

A force of 400 Punjab Pioneers under Colonel James Kelly, advancing west from Gilgit to relieve a British force besieged by rebels in Chitral (in northern modern Pakistan), was blocked by 1,500 Chitralis under Muhammad Isa at the precipitous ravine of Nisa Col on the Mastuj River. Opening fire with his mountain batteries, Kelly drove the tribesmen off and relieved **Chitral** (14 April 1895).

Nish ❙ 269 ❙ 3rd Gothic War

After defeating the Alemanni at **Lake Benacus**, new Emperor Claudius II returned east to deal with the Goths, who had been checked at the **Nestus**. A decisive action at Nish, in modern Serbia, saw Claudius inflict a terrible defeat on the Goths, with a claimed 50,000 killed. Victory earned Claudius the honorific "Gothicus" and secured lasting stability in the Balkans, but he died soon afterwards of plague.

Nish ❙ 1443 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars (Long Campaign)

As they led a determined advance across the Danube into Serbia, King Ladislas of Hungary and General Janos Hunyadi met Kasim Bey, Governor of Rumelia and Ishak Bey near Nish. Aided by Serbian forces, the Christians crushed the Turkish army and captured Kasim. They seized Nish and Pirot then traversed the Balkans to sack Sofia before being checked at **Zlatitsa** (3 November 1443).

Nish ❙ 1689 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Sultan Suleiman II personally led another Ottoman advance into the Balkans, taking a fresh army as far as Sofia before sending part of his vanguard northwest to Nish, where they were attacked and routed by an Imperial force under Prince Louis of Baden. The alarmed Sultan withdrew through Philippopolis, but a renewed Turkish offensive regained **Nish** the following year (23 September 1689).

Nish ❙ 1690 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Despite Turkish defeats at **Vienna**, **Harkany** and **Belgrade**, Grand Vizier Fazil Mustafa Pasha personally led a renewed Turkish offensive in Europe and marched against Nish, between Sofia and Belgrade. Following victory over Austrian General Ferdinand-Bernhard Seckendorf, Mustafa took Nish after a 23-day siege. He then went on to recapture Semendria and **Belgrade** (9 September 1690).

Nish ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

A poorly organised expedition down the Morava from Belgrade saw Austrian Commander Count Friedrich von Seckendorff diverted by the flooded Danube from attacking Vidin and he instead besieged and captured Nish. However, when he marched into Bosnia, the Austrians were defeated at **Valjevo**. Nish was soon lost (20 October) to an Ottoman counter-offensive (1 August 1737).

Nish ❙ 1809 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

A Patriot army under Milan Obrenovich and Peter Dobrynias advanced into Ottoman Serbia and took an entrenched position on the heights north of Nish, where they were attacked by a reported 80,000 Turks under Grand Vizier Yusuf Ziya Pasha. After heavy fighting and costly losses on both sides, Kara George arrived too late to help and the Serbs were forced to withdraw (19 May 1809).

Nishapur ❙ 1037 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

The Seljuk Turk brothers Toghril and Caghri Beg marched into Khorasan, in eastern Iran and northern Afganistan, and attacked the key city of Nishapur (modern Neyshabur) held for the Ghaznavid Sultan Masud ibn Mahmud of Afghanistan. The Seljuks heavily defeated a combined Persian-Afghan army then three years later they secured Khorasan with victory at **Dandanaqan**.

Nishapur ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

With the great Khwarezmian city of **Merv** destroyed, the Mongol Tolui (youngest son of Genghis Khan) took Balkh then marched against Nishapur in northeastern Iran, where his brother-in-law Toghachar Bahadur had been killed in an unsuccessful siege (November 1220). Tolui took Nishapur by storm, then massacred the entire population and destroyed the city (7–10 April 1221).

Nishapur ❙ 1750–1751 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

After the death of Nadir Shah of Persia (June 1747), the Afghan Ahmad Shah Durrani captured **Herat**, then besieged Nishapur (modern Neyshabur) defended by Jafar Khan Bayat and, when he was killed, by his teenage son Abbas Kuli Khan. While Ahmad withdrew in the face of an extreme winter, the following year he besieged Nishapur and took it by assault. He soon won again at **Torbat-i-Jam**.

Nisibis ❙ 338 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

Following the death of Emperor Constantine in 337, Shapur II of Sassanid Persia invaded Roman Mesopotamia and laid waste to the country, then besieged Nisibis (modern Nusaybin, Turkey) with a huge army, including elephants and massive siege machine. Bishop Jacob inspired a brilliant defence and, after 70 days, Shapur was forced to withdraw. A three-month siege in 344 also failed.

Nisibis ❙ 350 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

After failure in Roman Mesoptamia at **Singara** (348), Shapur II of Sassanid Persia again invaded and began a third siege of Nisibis (modern Nusaybin, Turkey). The Persians diverted the river Mygdonius around the city to bring water-borne siege machines closer and undermine the walls, but with limited success. Shapur failed once more and withdrew, agreeing to a truce with Emperor Constantius.

Nissan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Green Islands**

Niumaozhai ❙ 1619 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

On campaign in Manchuria against Manchu leader Nurhachi, Ming General Yang Hao's army was defeated piecemeal at **Sarhu** and **Siyanggiayan**, and Nurhachi's son Amba Beile marched southeast against Ming and Korean forces under Liu Ting. Beyond Yaku Pass at Niumaozhai the allies were routed (Liu Ting was killed) and Nurhachi captured **Shenyang** (later Mukden) in 1621 (20 April 1619).

Niuzhuang ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Japanese General Taro Katsura finally drove off the Chinese attacking **Haicheng**, in southern Manchuria, and soon advanced northwest against the well-defended city of Niuzhuang. Bloody house-to-house fighting cost the Chinese 1,800 killed and over 2,000 captured, as Katsura seized the city and its massive supplies. He then marched west against **Yingkou** (4 March 1895).

Nive ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In the wake of victory in the **Pyrenees**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese army crossed the **Nivelle**, then advanced against Marshal Nicolas Soult in southern France, west of the Nive. Despite a courageous French counter-attack, Soult was defeated when his German troops changed sides. He then fell back through **St Pierre d'Irube** towards **Bayonne** (9–10 December 1813).

Nivelle ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following his victories in the Pyrenees at **Sorauren**, and the fall of **Pamplona** (31 October), Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advanced on Marshal Nicolas Soult across the River Nivelle near the Franco-Spanish border. Wellington succeeded right along the French lines with a cleverly planned attack and Soult fell back on **Bayonne**, west of the **Nive** (10 November 1813).

Nivelle Offensive ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

New French commander Robert Nivelle was determined to break through on the Western Front and launched a massive assault along the **Aisne**, while further north the British attacked at **Arras**. Though the British secured some success, the Allies suffered 350,000 casualties and the Germans lost about 260,000. Nivelle was dismissed and the French army mutinied (9 April–17 May 1917).

Nizip ❙ 1839 ❙ 2nd Turko-Egyptian War

See **Nezib**

Noche Triste ❙ 1520 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

See **Tenochtitlan**

Noemfoor ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

To prevent Japanese reinforcements to **Biak**, off northern New Guinea, General Edwin Patrick leapfrogged west to Noemfoor, held by Colonel Suesada Shimizu. The airfield was quickly seized, although there was severe fighting at Hill 201 (4–5 July) and prolonged mopping up before the island was secured at the cost of 66 Americans and about 1,800 Japanese killed (2 July–30 August 1944).

Nogent ❙ 486 ❙ Fall of the Western Roman Empire

See **Soissons**

Nohoroco ❙ 1713 ❙ Tuscarora Indian War

When Tuscarora Indians renewed attacks on settlers in North Carolina, after previous peace at **Cotechna**, Colonel James Moore led 30 whites and 1,000 Indian allies from South Carolina against the rebels at Nohoroco, north of modern Snow Hill. A three-day assault saw the Tuscarora fortress overrun, with 400 prisoners sold into slavery, leading to a humiliating peace (20–23 March 1713).

Noi Bang ❙ 1288 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

Withdrawing from defeat at the **Bach Dang** in Annam (northern Vietnam), a Mongol army under Toghon (son of Kubilai Khan) was ambushed and suffered a bloody rout at the Noi Bang Pass. The vengeful Kubilai executed the surviving Mongol commanders and exiled his son for life, swearing to never again look on his face. The Khan soon made peace with Annam and neighbouring **Champa**.

Noiseville ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French Marshal Achille Bazaine attempted to break out of siege at **Metz**, leading a badly organised and confused night-time sortie northeast towards Noiseville. The French were driven back with more than 3,000 casualties, although Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia lost almost as many men. The main French army was routed the same day at **Sedan** (31 August–1 September 1870).

Nojpeten ❙ 1698 ❙ Spanish-Itzá War

For 150 years after the Spanish Conquest of northern Yucatan, the Itzá Maya continued to resist in the forests around Lake Petén Itzá in modern Guatemala. After a prolonged campaign, a Spanish force under Martin de Ursua stormed the fortified island of Nojpeten (Spanish Tayasal, modern Flores) at the western end of the lake. The Itzá capital fell, and with it ended the last Maya Kingdom (13 March 1697).

Nola ❙ 216 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Recovering from Roman disaster at **Cannae**, Marcus Claudius Marcellus soon marched south to secure Nola, northeast of Naples, which was threatening to defect to Hannibal. When the great Carthaginian leader approached the city, Marcellus led a powerful sortie. Hannibal was defeated outside the walls of Nola and withdrew. A fresh attempt was made on Nola the following year.

Nola ❙ 215 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

The Carthaginian General Hannibal was reinforced by his brother Hanno with fresh forces from North Africa and made a second attempt to

capture the walled city of Nola, northeast of Naples, which was defended by the great Roman Marcus Claudius Marcellus. Very heavy losses in killed and prisoners forced Hannibal to return to his camp at Mount Tifata and he later withdrew into Apulia.

Nola ❙ 214 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Despite the terrible defeat of his brother Hanno at **Beneventum**, the great Carthaginian general Hannibal made a third attempt to capture Nola, northeast of Naples. In a bold counter-offensive, Marcus Claudius Marcellus marched west from Nola and attacked Hannibal's camp. Forced to depend on unreliable local levies, Hannibal had to retreat, though most historians regard it as a drawn action.

Nomonhan Incident ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Khalkan Gol**

Nompatelize ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Etival**

No Name Line ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

When the Communist Spring Offensive was checked at **Kapyong** and the **Imjin**, other Chinese forces further west attacked across the Soyang River in the eastern peninsula. While General James Van Fleet's so-called No Name Line was breached, reinforcements halted the Communist advance, which proved to be the last major Chinese offensive. Futile truce talks then began (15–20 May 1951).

Nong Bua Lamphu ❙ 1827 ❙ Siamese-Laotian Wars

King Chao Anou of Laos falsely believing British forces threatened Bangkok, rose against Siamese hegemony and invaded Siam. Forced to withdraw, he tried to shield his capital Vientiane against a large Siamese army by a brave stand on the Mekong at Nong Bua Lamphu. When he was defeated and fled, Vientiane was razed and Siam ruled until the French took over in 1893.

Nong Sarai ❙ 1593 ❙ Burmese-Siamese Wars

Ending his rising against Burmese rule (which began in 1585 at **Pa Mok**), Naresuan of Siam met Burmese Crown Prince Minkyizawa in a famous action at Nong Sarai, near modern Suphanburi. The Crown Prince was defeated and killed, reputedly in hand-to-hand combat with King Naresuan, who restored Siamese independence, then attacked his former ally Cambodia at **Lovek** (8 January 1593).

No-Niang ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Noryang**

Nonne Boschen ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Two weeks after a German offensive along the Menin Road was checked at **Gheluvelt**, the elite Prussian Guard were sent to break the Allied line east of Ypres. In a remarkable victory near Hooge at Nonne Boschen, outnumbered British infantry threw back the attack. The ensuing attempt to "pinch out" the Ypres Salient failed and the front settled into trench warfare (11 November 1914).

Nooitgedacht ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Jacobus de la Rey captured a British supply convoy at Buffelshoek (3 December), then joined with Christiaan Beyers to attack General Ralph Clements in camp at Nooitgedacht Gorge, 20 miles southeast of Rustenberg. The Boers inflicted over 600 casualties and seized the British guns, but Clements defended nearby Yeomanry Hill, then cut his way out towards Pretoria (13 December 1900).

Noonday Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Marietta**

Noordhorn ❙ 1581 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Following the death of Count Rennenberg after defeat at **Kollum**, new Spanish commander

Francisco Verdugo took a large force against Noordhorn, just northwest of Groningen, commanded by Sir John Norris and Count William Louis of Nassau. After initial success by Dutch cavalry, Verdugo's infantry began to prevail and the Dutch and English had to withdraw (30 September 1581).

Nördlingen ❙ 1634 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

With **Regensberg** on the Danube secured, Imperial commander Ferdinand of Hungary was joined by Ferdinand Cardinal-Infante of Spain besieging the Swede Eric Debitz at Nördlingen, near Donauwörth. A decisive victory saw the Catholic Allies destroy a German-Swedish relief army under Bernard of Saxe-Weimar and Gustavus Horn. Nördlingen then surrendered (6 September 1634).

Nördlingen ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Marshal Henri de Turenne regrouped after **Mergentheim** (5 May) and was joined by Louis II Duke d'Enghien for a fresh advance into Bavaria. At the village of Allerheim, near Nördlingen, Imperial commander Baron Franz von Mercy was defeated and killed. However the Franco-Weimar army had suffered heavy losses attacking strongly entrenched positions and did not pursue (3 August 1645).

Noreia ❙ 113 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

When Cimbri and Teuton tribesmen spread south to the Danube and threatened the Taurisci (allies of Rome), Consul Papirius Carbo marched north of the Alps into Corinthia and met them at Noreia, near the Magdalensberg in modern Austria. The invaders won a decisive victory, but ignored Italy and turned west to Gaul, where they defeated the Romans in **Provence**, at **Aginnum** and **Arausio**.

Norfolk ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Soon after defeat at **Great Bridge**, Virginian Governor John Murray Earl of Dunmore withdrew to ships in Norfolk Harbour while the town was occupied by American Colonels William Woodford and later Robert Howe. After failed talks, Dunmore bombarded and burned much of the town. However, British landing parties were repulsed and Dunmore withdrew north to **Gwynn Island** (1 January 1776).

Normandy ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After massive bombing and airborne drops, Allied armies under Generals Omar Bradley and Sir Bernard Montgomery landed on Normandy in the D-Day invasion of Europe. Despite a tenacious defence under General Friedrich Dollman, the beachhead was secured, followed by bitter fighting at **Caen**, **Cherbourg** and **St Lo** before the breakout towards **Avranches** and **Falaise** (6 June 1944).

Norridgewock ❙ 1724 ❙ Dummer's War

During struggle between English and French settlers in New England, Governor William Dummer of Massachusetts sent about 200 men against the village of Norridgewock on the Kennebec in Maine, where the Abnaki were led by French Jesuit Sebastian Rasle. Unlike a failed raid in 1721, the Abnaki were surprised and routed, with Father Rasle and about 80 killed (23 August 1724).

Northallerton ❙ 1138 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars

See **Standard**

Northampton ❙ 1264 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

In support of a fresh Baronial rebellion against Henry III by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, the Earl's son Simon the Younger occupied Northampton, where he was besieged in Northampton Castle by the King and his son Prince Edward. Simon was captured when the garrison fell. He was freed a few weeks later after his father defeated the Royalists at **Lewes** (5 April 1264).

Northampton ❙ 1460 ❙ Wars of the Roses

On their return from France after fleeing at **Ludford Bridge** (October 1459), Richard Neville Earl of Warwick and Edward Earl of March (son of Richard Duke of York) secured **Sandwich**, then marched north against the approaching Lancastrian army. At Northampton the Yorkists won a decisive victory and Henry VI was taken prisoner. Richard of York was then proclaimed heir (10 July 1460).

North Anna ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander Ulysses S. Grant continued his offensive in Virginia, moving south from **Spotsylvania Court House** to attack General Robert E. Lee's lines on the North Anna River near Hanover Junction, about 25 miles north of Richmond. Withdrawing after inconclusive fighting, Grant again attempted to turn the Confederate flank and was met at **Totopotomoy Creek** (23–26 May 1864).

North Brittany ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

A badly conceived night sortie from Plymouth saw the British anti-aircraft cruiser *Charybdis* (Captain George Voelcker) and six destroyers attempt to intercept the blockade-runner *Munsterland*. Tracked by German radar, they were ambushed off North Brittany by five fleet torpedo boats. *Charybdis* and the destroyer *Limbourne* were sunk with over 500 men lost (23 October 1943).

North Cape ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

When German Admiral Erich Bey took the battle-cruiser *Scharnhorst* against Russian convoy JW55B, he was ambushed off North Cape by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser in the battleship *Duke of York* and the converging cruiser squadron of Admiral Robert Burnett. *Scharnhorst* was sunk in a dramatic night action and only 36 out of more than 1,800 crew survived to be rescued (26 December 1943).

North Foreland ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

See **Gabbard Bank**

North Foreland ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

Just two months after losing the **Four Days Battle**, English Admiral George Monck broke through the Dutch blockade of the Thames. Between North Foreland and Orfordness, Admiral Mihiel de Ruyter lost two ships and heavy casualties (including Admirals Jan Evertsen and Tjerk Hiddes de Vries killed). Monck and Prince Rupert then drove him back to the Dutch coast (4–5 August 1666).

North Fork of the Red River ❙ 1872 ❙ Red River Indian War

See **McClellan Creek**

North Inch ❙ 1396 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

To settle a long-running feud between the MacPherson and Davidson clans, dating back to **Invernahavon** (1370), Robert III of Scotland witnessed a judicial fight to the death between 30 champions from each side. The battle was fought on the North Inch of Perth and reputedly ended when only one Davidson escaped alive, leaving 11 injured MacPherson survivors (28 September 1396).

North Point ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Baltimore**

Northwest Africa ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Torch**

Northwich ❙ 1659 ❙ Royalist Rising

See **Winnington Bridge**

Norton St Philip ❙ 1685 ❙ Monmouth Rebellion

James Duke of Monmouth rebelled against his Catholic uncle James II, raising a Protestant revolt in the west and unsuccessfully attempting to capture Bath. While withdrawing at nearby Norton St Philip, Monmouth ambushed and defeated his half-brother Henry Fitzroy Lord Grafton, who escaped after great gallantry.

Monmouth was defeated ten days later at **Sedgemoor** (27 June 1685).

Norway ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Determined to protect their northwest flank and secure iron-ore shipments from Sweden, German forces invaded Norway and seized **Oslo**. Despite costly German naval losses, the Norwegians and Anglo-French allies were defeated, including heavy action around **Andalsnes**, **Valdres** and **Narvik**. King Haakon left for Britain and his remaining forces surrendered (9 April–9 June 1940).

Norwich ❙ 1075 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

When Ralph Guader Earl of Norfolk and his brother-in-law Roger Fitzwilliam Earl of Hereford rebelled against King William I, the Lords William Warenne Earl of Surrey and Baron Robert Malet imprisoned Hereford, then besieged Norfolk and his Breton allies in Norwich Castle. Three months later Norfolk and his Bretons surrendered on terms of banishment. Norfolk died on Crusade in 1099.

Norwich ❙ 1549 ❙ Kett's Rebellion

A landholder named Robert Kett led a rural insurrection from Norfolk and took a reputed 20,000 against the city of Norwich. William Parr Marquess of Northampton attempted to relieve the siege, but was easily defeated and his ally Edmund Lord Sheffield was killed. Northampton was then replaced by John Dudley Earl of Warwick, who defeated the rebels at **Dussindale** (1 August 1549).

Noryang ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

As Japanese forces abandoned the last coastal fortresses in southern Korea, Konishi Yukinaga withdrew from **Sunchon**, supported by Shimazu Yoshihiro sailing west from **Sachon**. In the Noryang Strait, Chinese Admiral Chen Lin and Korean Yi Sun-shin attacked the Japanese as they withdrew, sinking over 200 ships. Yi was killed in the moment of victory as the war ended (16 December 1598).

Noteborg ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Despite his terrible defeat at **Narva** (1700), Russian Tsar Peter I marched into Swedish Ingria and attacked the fortified island of Noteborg (Oreshka), where Lake Ladoga flows into the Neva near Novgorod. The tiny garrison fell to overwhelming assault and Peter changed its name to Schlusselberg (The Key). He then proceeded down the Neva to **Nyenskans** (September–October 1702).

Notium ❙ 406 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Sparta recovered from disastrous defeat at **Cyzicus** (410 BC) and rebuilt her fleet at Ephesus, where it was threatened from nearby Notium by Athenian Admiral Alcibiades. Left in command of the Athenian fleet, Antiochius was lured into battle by Spartan leader Lysander and lost 15 ships. Alcibiades was replaced by Conon, who soon fought at **Arginusae** and **Aegospotami** (March 406 BC).

Nouakchott ❙ 1976 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

When Polisario forces launched a large-scale offensive across 1,200 miles of desert to attack Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania, they shelled the city before being driven off. Attacked next day by reinforcements arriving from Zouerate, the Polisario suffered heavy losses, included Secretary General El-Ouali Mustapha Sayad killed. They returned a year later to shell Nouakchott again (8–9 June 1976).

Nouart ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French General Pierre-Louis de Failly was manoeuvering near the Meuse, southeast of **Sedan**, when he encountered advance units under Prince George of Saxony as the Prussian army advanced through the Ardennes. Both sides fell back after sharp fighting around the village of Nouart, though de Failly was attacked

and heavily defeated next day at nearby **Beaumont-en-Argonne** (29 August 1870).

Nova Carthago ❙ 209 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War
See **New Carthage**

Novara ❙ 1500 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII
Louis XII of France had secured northern Italy when Ludovico Sforza of Milan raised a rebellion in Lombardy and the French King sent an army under Louis de le Trémouille, heavily suppported by Swiss mercenaries. Duke Ludovico was defeated at Novara and taken to France, where he died after ten years captivity. Meanwhile the Emperor recognised French rule in Milan (8 April 1500).

Novara ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League
Fearful of French power in Italy, Pope Julius II recruited Germany and Switzerland to the Holy League and Swiss troops occupied Lombardy. After French under Prince Louis de la Trémouille captured Milan and besieged Novara, a Swiss relief force attacked after an overnight march. At the Riotta, near Novara, the French army was destroyed and withdrew from Italy (6 June 1513).

Novara ❙ 1821 ❙ Italian Revolt against Austria
Encouraged by a revolt in Naples which deposed Ferdinand IV, the Piedmontese unexpectedly revolted in the rear of the Austrian army which had marched south to defeat the Neapolitans at **Rieti**. An Austro-Sardinian force under Count Ferdinand Bubna crushed the Piedmontese at Novara, west of Milan, and the King was restored as Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies (8 April 1821).

Novara ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence
Two days after defeat at **Mortara**, Charles Albert of Sardinia fought the decisive battle in Italy's resumed campaign for Independence from Austria. Taking a strong position between two small rivers at Novara, west of Milan, Charles Albert and Polish commander Adalbert Chrzanowsky were routed by Austrian Marshal Josef Radetzky. The King abdicated to his son (23 March 1849).

Noveleta ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence
See **Binakayan**

Nove Zamky ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Czech War
On campaign in western Slovakia after victory further east at **Salgótarján**, Hungary's Red Army advanced towards Bratislava and took Nove Zamky (Ersekujvar). Czech forces under French General Eugène Mittelhauser then counter-attacked and bloody fighting saw Nove Zamky retaken. Dictator Béla Kun soon agreed to withdraw from Slovakia to defend **Budapest** (2–7 June 1919).

Novgorod ❙ 1456 ❙ Muscovite Wars of Expansion
Grand Prince Vasili II of Moscow was determined to punish Novgorod for sheltering his rival Dimitri Shemiaki and marched on the city with his 16-year-old son Ivan. The Archbishop of Novgorod's cavalry was routed by a much smaller Muscovite force, but the harsh peace terms imposed eventually drove Novgorod to support Lithuania. Ivan returned 15 years later to win again at the **Shelon**.

Novgorod ❙ 1471 ❙ Muscovite Wars of Expansion
See **Shelon**

Novgorod ❙ 1614 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars
See **Bronnitsa**

Novgorod Seversk ❙ 1604 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles
At the start of his march on Moscow, a pretender claiming to be Dimitri—murdered son of former Tsar Ivan IV—led a Polish army into the Ukraine, where the "First False Dimitri" captured Chernigov, then besieged Novgorod Seversk. A large Tsarist army arrived under Fedor

Mstislavski, but was attacked and routed. Mstislavski was avenged a month later at **Dobrynitchi** (21 December 1604).

Novi Ligure ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

A month after French defeat at the **Trebbia**, General Barthélemy Joubert concentrated in the hills north of Genoa at Novi Ligure against a massive force of Russians under General Alexander Suvorov and General Paul Kray's Austrians. Joubert was routed and killed and General Jean Victor Moreau resumed command to lead the defeated French out of the Piedmont (15 August 1799).

Noviodunum ❙ 369 ❙ 4th Gothic War

When Visigoths under Athanaric threatened northern Greece, the Eastern Emperor Valens initially repulsed the invaders at Daphne, after which he secured a decisive victory on the Danube at Noviodunum in Moesia Inferior. Athanaric accepted an advantageous treaty (September 369), but peace with the Goths was short-lived and Valens was killed ten years later at **Adrianople**.

Novi Slankamen ❙ 1691 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Slankamen**

Novo Brdo ❙ 1455 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Sultan Mehmed II and Isa Bey Evrenos launched a fresh invasion of southern Serbia, where they attacked the mountain fortress of Novo Brdo, on the Morava near Pristina, a wealthy Christian bastion in the southeast famous for its silver mines. Novo Brdo surrendered after siege guns destroyed its walls. Isa Bey then marched towards **Berat** while Mehmed soon captured **Belgrade** (May–1 June 1455).

Novocherkassk ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

When a few White Cossacks seized Novocherkassk, northeast of Rostov (14 April), they were driven out after three days but regained the city a month later. Initially repulsed once more, they were reinforced by Colonel Mikhail Drozdovsky, who had led 1,000 men on a remarkable march from the Romanian front. The Red Cossacks and Red Guards were driven out (6–8 May 1918).

Novocherkassk ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Rostov**

Novorossisk ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

As Red forces stormed into the Kuban through **Torgovaya**, White General Aleksandr Kutepov fell back on the Black Sea port of Novorosissk, where General Vladimir Sidorin tried to defend the perimeter. The defeated survivors of Anton Denikin's once-victorious White Army were evacuated to the Crimea in British ships and he was replaced by Pyotr Wrangel (27 March 1920).

Novorossisk ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

While Soviet forces swept across the Ukraine, General Ivan Petrov sent General Konstantin Leselidze against the last German bridgehead in the Kuban around Novorossisk, which had been under virtual siege since September 1942. Very heavy fighting saw the Russians break through strong lines and General Erwin Jaenecke withdrew across the straits to **Kerch** (9–16 September 1943).

Nowo Georgiewsk ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Days after **Warsaw** fell, German General Hans von Beseler took his siege train against the huge fortress of Nowo Georgiewsk (later Modlin, modern Novy Dwor), west of the capital. Russian command believed the fortress could hold out, with 90,000 garrison, 1,600 guns and almost a million shells. But it was quickly forced to surrender, as was fortress **Kovno**, further north (8–19 August 1915).

Nowshera ❙ 1823 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

The great Ranjit Singh threatened the Afghan-held city of Peshawar and faced a massive army

under Vizier Mohammad Azim Khan, who unwisely permitted his force at nearby Nowshera to be divided by the Kabul River. As a result, the Afghan army was utterly routed. After Ranjit seized Peshawar, he gave the Governorship to Azim Khan's brother Sultan Mohammad Khan (14 March 1823).

Nowy Dwor ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

With Warsaw captured by Charles X of Sweden after action at **Sobota**, Swedish General Gustav Otto Stenbock marched north against about 11,000 Poles under Jan Krasinksi near Pultusk, where the outnumbered Swedes secured a sharp victory in battle at Nowy Dwor. A few days later Charles himself decisively defeated John II Casimir southwest of Warsaw at **Opoczno** (20 September 1655).

Noyon ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Albert**

Noyon-Montdidier ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

German commander Erich von Ludendorff won on the **Aisne**, then launched a fourth offensive between Noyon and Montdidier. While General Oscar von Hutier drove General Georges Humbert back ten miles, General Max von Boehn advancing from Soissons was checked by French and Americans under General Charles Mangin. Germany's last offensive was on the **Marne** (9–13 June 1918).

Ntombe ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

See **Myer's Drift**

Nuits Saint George ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

While campaigning in eastern France, Prussian General Karl August von Werder sent General Adolf von Glumer and the Baden Division on a reconnaissance in force south of Dijon, where they met French General Camille Cremer marching north from Beaune. In heavy fighting near Nuits Saint George, both sides lost about 1,000 men then withdrew to avoid further casualties (18 December 1870).

Nukumaru ❙ 1865 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

With the religio-military Hauhau continuing to threaten Wanganui, despite a check at **Moutoa**, General Sir Duncan Cameron led 1,250 men to Nukumaru, 15 miles to the north, believing the Maoris would not attack. About 600 Hauhau were eventually repulsed in a bloody two-day action, though at a cost of 15 British killed and 31 wounded, and Cameron had to withdraw (24–25 January 1865).

Numa ❙ 1086 ❙ Later Three Years War

In renewed war in northeastern Japan, Minamoto Yoshiie turned against the Kiyohara, who had helped his father Yoriyoshi defeat the Abe at **Kuriyagawa**. Intervening in a clan feud, Yoshiie and 3,000 men besieged Kiyohara Iehira at Numa Stockade (southwest of modern Yokote in Akita), but were driven off by starvation and heavy snow. The next year he attacked again further north at **Kanazawa**.

Numantia ❙ 133 BC ❙ Numantian War

When Numantia, north of modern Soria, rebelled and humiliated a Roman force under Gaius Mancinus, the Senate sent a fresh army to Spain under Publius Scipio Aemilianus (famous for destroying **Carthage**). Scipio built a rampart around the city, which was starved into surrender after eight months. Numantia was then razed, with its population killed or enslaved, securing Roman rule in central Spain.

Numistro ❙ 210 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Shortly after destroying **Herdonea**, Carthaginian General Hannibal was attacked in camp at Numistro, southwest of Venusia in eastern Italy, by an avenging Roman force under the great Marcus Claudius Marcellus. The hard-fought action which followed is regarded as a narrow victory for Hannibal, though the Carthaginian declined further action next day and withdrew towards Tarentum.

Nundy Droog ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

See **Nandi Drug**

Nuranang ❙ 1962 ❙ Sino-Indian War

See **Se La**

Nuremberg ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Alte Veste**

Nuremberg ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Britain's costliest air attack occured when 795 bombers sent against Nuremberg without long-range escort were hounded by German night-fighters to and from the target. Bomber Command lost 94 aircraft and a further 71 damaged at the cost of 500 killed, while fewer than ten German fighters were destroyed. Such raids ceased until long-range fighter escort became available (30–31 March 1944).

Nuuanu ❙ 1795 ❙ Hawaiian Wars

Kamehameha completed his conquest of Hawaii by assaulting Oahu, held by Kalanikupulu, who had been routed at **Kepaniwai** in 1790. Landing near modern Honolulu, Kamehameha attacked and destroyed his enemy on the cliff-tops at Nuuanu. Kalanikupulu fled (he was later captured and executed) and his ally Kaiana was killed. Kamehameha soon ruled a unified Hawaii (April 1795).

Nyborg ❙ 1659 ❙ 1st Northern War

Dutch ships intervening to support Denmark against Charles X of Sweden, defeated the Swedish navy in The **Sound**. Admiral Michael de Ruyter then transported Danish and Brandenburg troops to Funen, where Philip of Sulzbach was heavily entrenched at Nyborg. The Swedish invaders surrendered after Nyborg was stormed and war soon ended when Charles died (24 November 1659).

Nyenskans ❙ 1703 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Having captured the Swedish fortress at **Noteborg**, where Lake Ladoga flows into the Neva, Russian Tsar Peter I and Marshal Boris Sheremetev marched to the mouth of the Neva, where Nyenskans capitulated after a two-day bombardment. Peter thus gained his outlet to the Gulf of Finland and immediately began construction of the port of St Petersburg (11–12 May 1703).

Nyezane ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

On the same day as the British disaster at **Isandhlwana**, a column in the south under Colonel Charles Pearson was attacked at the Nyezane by perhaps 4,000 Zulus under Godide. In reputedly the first British battlefield use of the Gatling gun, the Zulus were driven off with about 400 men killed. Pearson then continued north to establish a fortified position at **Eshowe** (22 January 1879).

Nykarleby ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

After halting the Russian invasion of Finland at the **Siikajoki**, Swedish forces pursued the invaders down the west coast towards **Revolax** and attempted to surround the Russians at Nykarleby, northeast of **Vasa**. Swedish General Karl Adlercreutz found only a rearguard under General Ivan Fedorovich Jankovich, which fought briefly before being forced to evacuate the town (24 June 1808).

O

Oak Grove ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

The first of the **Seven Days' Battles** saw Union commander George B. McClellan's attempt to close on the Confederate capital at Richmond blocked to the east at Oak Grove, Virginia, by a Confederate offensive under General Robert E. Lee. Both sides lost over 500 men in an inconclusive action and the following day Lee led a bold assault at **Beaver Dam Creek** (25 June 1862).

Oak Hills ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Wilson's Creek**

Oaxaca ❙ 1865 ❙ Mexican-French War

Marshal Achille Bazaine led a French offensive south from **Puebla**, where he took 8,000 men against Oaxaca, held by 3,000 Mexicans under Porfirio Diaz. Taking time to build roads for his siege guns, Bazaine launched a terrible bombardment. Diaz surrendered after suffering heavy losses to casualties and desertion, though he later escaped from captivity (1 January–9 February 1865).

Oaxaca ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

Republican General Porfirio Diaz advanced south from **Miahuatlán** and again besieged his birthplace, Oaxaca, held by Imperial commander Carlos Oroñoz. When a relief column was driven off at **La Carbonera**, Oroñoz surrendered his exhausted garrison of about 300—mainly Austrians, with some French and Mexicans. Diaz went on to secure Mazatalán and Jalapa (5–30 October 1866).

Oaxaca ❙ 1876 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Mexico

At the start of a new rising against President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada, General Fidencio Hernandez and 2,000 rebels defeated a smaller force of Federal troops and national guards at San Felipe del Agua outside Oaxaca, capturing 2,500 rifles and half a million rounds. Hernandez then seized Oaxaca and proclaimed Porfirio Diaz Commander of a new revolutionary army (27 January 1876).

Oberalpsee ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Devil's Bridge**

Oberhollarbrunn ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Hollarbrunn**

Ober-Kamlach ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Mindelheim**

Oberndorf ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Biberach**

Obertyn ❙ 1531 ❙ Polish-Moldavian War

When Hospodar Petrylo of Moldavia invaded southern Poland over the disputed Hungarian succession, Polish Hetman Jan Tarnowski beat

the invaders at **Gwozdiec** and soon after met their main army at nearby Obertyn, in modern Ukraine. Although massively outnumbered, Tarnowski held a defensive position. He then counter-attacked for a brilliant victory and Petrylo withdrew (22 August 1531).

Obidos ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a prelude to the battle at **Rolica**, a British force under General Sir Arthur Wellesley, which had landed at Mondego Bay in central Portugal, repulsed pickets sent out by General Henri Delaborde at Obidos, north of Rolica. While the skirmish was not significant, it was said to be the first action between British and French troops in the Peninsular Campaign (15 August 1808).

Obligada ❙ 1845 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

See **Vuelte de Obligada**

Obrajuela ❙ 1845 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Honduras tried to restore President Francisco Malespín of El Salvador, a Salvadoran invasion was repulsed at **Comayagua**. Honduran General José Santos Guardiola then marched into El Salvador and seized La Union (5 July) and San Miguel (7 August). At Obrajuela, near Quelepa, General Nicolás Angulo repulsed the invasion, ending support for Malespín (15 August 1845).

Ocaña, Colombia ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

As newly elected President of Colombia, General Pedro Alcántara Herrán marched north against the rebel forces of General Lorenzo Hernández. Near Ocaña, Herrán won the last major victory of the northern campaign, effectively securing the Atlantic coast. He then returned to Bogotá to resume his official duties and the war ended early the following year (9 September 1841).

Ocaña, Spain ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

The Army of La Mancha under General Carlos Areizaga prepared a Spanish offensive from the south against French-held Madrid, assembling at Ocaña, south of Madrid beyond the Tagus. However, King Joseph Bonaparte and Marshal Nicolas Soult destroyed Areizaga in a bloody rout, capturing many men and guns, opening the way to French conquest of Andalusia (19 November 1809).

Occaneechee Island ❙ 1676 ❙ Bacon's Rebellion

When Governor Sir William Berkeley of Virginia declined to act against Indian tribes which had attacked settlers, Nathaniel Bacon led 70 colonists against the Susquehanna and the formerly friendly Occaneechee. In an unauthorised attack at Occaneechee Island, on the Roanoke, 130 Indians were killed. Bacon was declared a rebel and in September he attacked **Jamestown** (10 May 1676).

Ocean Pond ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Olustee**

Ochagavía ❙ 1829 ❙ Chilean Conservative Revolution

During disorder following the overthrow of Chilean Dictator Bernardo O'Higgins, rebellious Conservative General Joaquín Prieto met government troops led by General Francisco Lastra de la Sotta at Ochagavía, near Santiago. An armistice was agreed following indecisive action, though fighting soon broke out again and in April 1830 the government was routed at the **Lircay** (14 December 1829).

Ochakov ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Marshal Count Burkhard Christoph von Münnich led a major Russian offensive into the Turkish Ukraine, sweeping the Turks before his advance to the mouth of the Dnieper. There he inflicted a sharp defeat to storm and sack the key

city of Ochakov. The Russian army was then halted by disease, delaying Münnich's advance into Moldavia, where he met the Turks in 1738 at **Bender** (July 1737).

Ochakov ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

At the end of a lethargic siege of Ochakov at the mouth of the Dnieper, Russian General Prince Grigori Potemkin arrived and ordered a midwinter advance across a frozen marsh to take the Black Sea fortress by storm. The subsequent massacre is said to have cost 20,000 Turkish lives. The Russians then marched into Wallachia for victory at **Focsani** and **Rimnik** (June–17 December 1788).

Ochomogo ❙ 1823 ❙ Central American National Wars

Emperor Agustin Iturbide of Mexico tried to annex Costa Rica, supported by conservative forces in the capital Cartago. In battle on the nearby heights of Ochomogo, the Allies were defeated by Republican militia from San José and Alajuela under Gregorio José Ramirez. San José then became the capital of independent Costa Rica in the Central American Federation (5 April 1823).

Ochomogo ❙ 1948 ❙ Costa Rican Civil War

Following a disputed presidential election in Costa Rica, the Conservative José María Figueres Ferrer fought a 40-day war against the Christian Socialist government of Dr Rafael Calderón Guardia and Teodoro Picado. When Figueres seized Cartago and the nearby heights of Ochomogo, threatening San José, Picado surrendered and the Conservative Otilio Ulate became President (12 April 1948).

Ockley ❙ 851 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

See **Aclea**

O'Connell Street ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

Irish Republican forces seized key positions in Dublin and were driven out of the **Four Courts**, although they held "the block" of buildings in O'Connell Street against General Tom Ennis. Government artillery and heavy fighting forced the defenders to surrender with costly losses, including leader Cathal Brugha killed. The survivors withdrew towards **Limerick** (2–5 July 1922).

Octavem ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Oitaven**

Odasu ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

Advancing inland against Ashanti forces threatening British territory in modern Ghana, General Sir Garnet Wolseley secured victory at **Abakrampa** and **Amoafo**, then crossed the Oda, just south of the capital Kumasi. At the village of Odasu just days later the Royal army was defeated. Wolseley entered Kumasi the same day, accepting the submission of King Kofi Karikari (4 February 1874).

Odawara ❙ 1590 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Hideyoshi Toyotomi conquered Kyushu at **Kagoshima** (July 1587) then turned east against the Hojo clan of Kanto. Hideyoshi besieged Odawara for months before Hojo Ujimasa finally yielded and was made to commit seppuku, while his son Ujinao was exiled. When Date Masamune of Matsu then quickly submitted, Hideyoshi had effectively completed unification of Japan (March–12 August 1590).

Odessa ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

When Russian guns at the Black Sea port of Odessa reportedly fired on the frigate *Furious* under a flag of truce a week after war was declared, British Admiral Sir James Dundas took a fleet to bombard the military port. While an attempt was made to avoid damage to the commercial port and city, it was claimed that all but one of the Russian warships in harbour was destroyed (22 April 1854).

Odessa ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)
See **Sevastopol**

Odessa ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Intervening to assist the White cause in the south, French General Philippe d'Anselm, aided by Greek units, landed at Odessa (18 December 1918) to support Governor Aleksei Grishin-Almazov. The campaign was a disorganised fiasco. With Red General Nikifor Grigorev advancing through Nikolayev, the French and others evacuated, abandoning their White allies (12 March–4 April 1919).

Odessa ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As German forces swept across the Ukraine towards **Kiev**, the Romanian Fourth Army under General Nicolai Ciuperca (later Iosif Iacobini) besieged Odessa, cut off behind enemy lines. A bloody defence cost over 90,000 Romanian casualties and about 40,000 Russians before General Ivan Petrov withdrew. The Romanians took 12,000 prisoners and held Odessa until 1944 (5 August–16 October 1941).

Odessa ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

While the Russians attacked west through **Uman**, General Rodion Malinovsky circled south across the Bug towards the German and Romanian divisions on the Black Sea. Marshal Ewald von Kleist evacuated many men through Odessa before the key city fell with heavy losses, but he was dismissed after withdrawing across the Dniester to escape encirclement (6 March–10 April 1944).

Oenoparas ❙ 145 BC ❙ Syrian Dynastic War

Ptolemy VI of Egypt married his daughter Cleopatra Thea to Alexander Balas, who seized Seleucid Syria at **Ptolemais**. However, Ptolemy later invaded against his son-in-law to support the legitimate heir, Demetrius. Alexander was killed in battle at the Oenoparas, near Antioch, but Ptolemy also died of wounds. The victor became Demetrius II Nicator, but was soon overthrown by Syrian Greeks.

Oenophyta ❙ 457 BC ❙ 1st Peloponnesian War

Just two months after being heavily defeated at **Tanagra**, Athenian commander Myronides resumed the offensive to the north against Boeotia and, at Oenophyta, defeated a combined Theban-Boeotian army. The victory enabled Athens to extend control over central Greece, creating a sizeable land empire as a counter to the threat of a Spartan-led confederacy until defeat at **Coronea**.

Ofen ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War
See **Buda**

Ogaden ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

With the war effectively decided by Ethiopia's rout at **Maychew**, General Rodolfo Graziani attacked Ras Nasibu of the Ogaden in the triangle Dejeh Bur-Harar-Jijiga, east of Addis Ababa. Heavy fighting cost about 2,000 Italian casualties before Generals Guglielmo Nasi, Luigi Frusci and Augusto Augustini destroyed the "Hindenburg Wall." Graziani entered Harar on 5 May (15–25 April 1936).

Ogdensburg ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

American Major Benjamin Forsyth crossed the frozen St Lawrence River to raid Morristown (7 February) and Canadian Colonel George Macdonell led the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles on a reprisal across the ice from Fort Wellington to attack Forsyth at Ogdensberg. When the Americans were defeated and fled, Macdonell destroyed the fort and withdrew (22 February 1813).

Ognon ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Chatillon-le-Duc**

Ognot ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)
See **Bitlis**

Ohaewai ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

With Hone Heke defeated in New Zealand's far north at **Te Ahuahu**, Colonel Henry Despard led 600 soldiers and volunteers against Kawiti and Hone Heke's pa (fortified village) at Ohaewai, near Waimate. After a long bombardment, Despard lost 40 killed and 80 wounded in a suicidal assault before the Maoris slipped away. In December Despard attacked again at **Ruapekapeka** (23 June–1 July 1845).

Ohamakarai ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

See **Waterberg**

Ohud ❙ 625 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

Despite his defeat at **Badr** (January 624), Abu Sufyan of Mecca took a large force of Koreish to attack **Medina**. On the nearby Mount of Ohud, the Prophet Mohammed and his heavily outnumbered warriors were almost defeated when the Prophet was wounded and thought to be dead. However, they regrouped and repulsed Abu Sufyan with heavy losses on both sides (21 March 625).

Oitaven ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Facing a French offensive in northwestern Spain by Marshal Michel Ney, General Gaspar de Norona took a position with about 13,000 men behind the Oitaven Estuary near the city of Vigo. Several French attempts to force the bridge of San Payo were repulsed, though it was largely a feint to keep the Spanish occupied. Ney later withdrew to join Marshal Nicolas Soult at Zamora (8 June 1809).

Ojinaga ❙ 1913–1914 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Generals Pascual Orozco and José Inez Salazar were decisively defeated at **Tierra Blanca** and evacuated **Chihuahua**, withdrawing northeast to Ojinaga, the last garrison in northern Mexico loyal to President Victoriano Heurta. They stubbornly resisted revolutionary forces under Pánfilo Natera until Francisco (Pancho) Villa arrived and Ojinaga fell by storm (December 1913–10 January 1914).

Okaharui ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Weeks after a bloody ambush at **Owikokorero**, northeast of Windhoek in German Southwest Africa, Major Franz-Georg Glasenapp and 300 Germans marched southwest from Onjatu towards **Onganjira** and were ambushed at Okaharui by about 1,000 Herero rebels. Glasenapp lost 32 killed and 17 wounded, and fell back on Onjatu, where his column was later decimated by typhus (3 April 1904).

Okaihau ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

See **Puketutu**

Oka River ❙ 1572 ❙ Russian-Tatar Wars

See **Molodi**

Okehazama ❙ 1560 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Imagawa Yoshimoto of Mikawa marched on Kyoto with 25,000 Samurai, including the young Tokugawa Ieyasu, and was blocked by Oda Nobunaga of Owari, who attacked the invaders near Okehazama, east of Kyoto, with perhaps just 2,000 men. In a brief, bloody action Yoshimoto was defeated and killed. Ieyasu then joined Nobunaga, who eventually secured Kyoto (12 June 1560).

Okhmatov ❙ 1644 ❙ Polish-Tatar Wars

After decades of fighting Cossacks and Tatars, Polish Hetman Stanislas Koniecpolski again marched south to meet the Crimean Tatars he had repulsed at **Martynow** (1624) and **Kamieniec** (1633). Aided by Jeremi Wisniowiecki, he secured a savage victory over Tuhai-Bei at Okhmatov, south of Kiev, but died just two years later. Tuhai-Bei was avenged in 1648 at **Korsun** (30 January 1644).

Okhmatov ❙ 1655 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Following the fall of **Smolensk** (September 1654), Poland attacked in the Ukraine, where Stanislas Potocki and Stefan Czarniecki be-

sieged Uman. To the north at Okhmatov, they were met by a massive Russian force under Vasili Sheremetev and the Cossack Bogdan Chmielnicki. Despite terrible Russian losses, the Poles were checked and in September Chmielnicki besieged **Lvov** (29 January 1655).

Okinawa ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When American General Simon Buckner led over 150,000 men to Okinawa, south of Japan, there was severe fighting against General Mitsuru Ushijima and also heavy losses at sea. The war's largest and bloodiest island campaign saw Okinawa secured at the cost of 12,500 American troops and sailors killed, over 100,000 Japanese soldiers killed and many civilians dead (1 April–21 June 1945).

Okita Nawate ❙ 1584 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

The Shimazu of Satsuma secured southern Honshu at **Mimikawa** (1578) and **Minamata** (1581), and Shimazu Iehisa marched northwest to aid Arima Harinobu against Ryuzoji Takanobu of Saga, besieging Shimabara. At nearby Okita Nawate, Takanobu was defeated and killed. The Shimazu later began their fateful invasion of Bungo, leading to destruction in 1587 at **Kagoshima** (4 May 1584).

Okolona, Arkansas ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Elkin's Ferry**

Okolona, Mississippi ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander William T. Sherman marched east from Vicksburg towards **Meridian**, Mississippi, while General William S. Smith advanced southeast from Memphis in support. After running action against Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest, Smith turned back. At Okolona, Mississippi, Forrest inflicted a decisive defeat and Smith returned to Memphis (22 February 1864).

OK Pass ❙ 1919 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

As war against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland dragged on after **Dul Madoba**, Major Charles Howard led an offensive northeast from Burao and left Captain Richard Simons to hold the OK Pass, where he was attacked by 400 Dervishes. In their worst defeat since **Jidballi** (1904) the Dervishes lost about 200 killed for just two British dead. Fighting continued until **Taleh** (1 March 1919).

Okpo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Japanese invaders secured **Pusan** before Korean naval commander Yi Sun-shin and Admiral Won Kyun attacked the Japanese supply fleet and troopships to the southwest off Okpo, on Kyo-che Island. Here, and in further fighting the same day at Happo and next day at Chokjinpo, Japanese commander Mori Terumoto lost 42 ships. Yi soon won again off **Sachon** (16–17 June 1592).

Oksnebjerg ❙ 1535 ❙ Danish Counts' War

In a dispute over the Danish throne following the death of Frederick I (1533), his Lutheran son Duke Christian initially lost to Catholic nobles and Lubeck forces under Count Christopher of Oldenberg. However with Swedish aid, Christian's General Johan Rantzau secured a decisive victory at Oksnebjerg near Assens. The Hanseatic navy was defeated days later off **Bornholm** (11 June 1535).

Oland (1st) ❙ 1564 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

Swedish commander Jakob Bagge recovered from the costly drawn action off **Gotland** (September 1563) attacking a Danish-German flotilla off Oland, where intense gunfire sank the Swedish flagship Mars before Bagge was forced to withdraw with heavy losses. While defeat cost Bagge his command, Swedish naval forces were avenged three months later in the same waters (30–31 May 1564).

Oland (2nd) ❙ 1564 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

Following Sweden's defeat in the eastern seas off Oland, new commander Klas Kristersson Horn attacked Danish and German ships in the same waters north of the strategic island, where a decisive victory by Horn prevented a naval attack on Stockholm. Meanwhile an advance on land ended when 300 Danish supply wagons were destroyed and Denmark's German mercenaries withdrew (14–15 August 1564).

Oland ❙ 1566 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War

In perhaps the decisive naval action of the war, Swedish Commander Klas Kristersson Horn took 68 ships from Stockholm to meet the Danish fleet north of Oland. After a heavy defeat, the Danes withdrew into Visby where a storm that night sank 15 ships and cost about 4,000 lives. Sweden regained control of the eastern seas, though war dragged on until the fall of **Varberg** in 1569 (26 July 1566).

Oland ❙ 1676 ❙ Scania War

Danish Admiral Niels Juel defeated a Swedish fleet at **Jasmund** and a week later, supported by Dutch Admiral Cornelius van Tromp, met the Swedes again south of Oland in southeast Sweden. Swedish Admiral Lorenz Creutz was killed in this second defeat, with three ships lost. Despite Danish defeats on land, Juel went on to further victory the following year off **Koge Bay** (1 June 1676).

Oland ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

After defeat off **Bornholm** (26 June), Duke Charles of Sodermanland, brother of Gustav III of Sweden, sailed from Karlskrona in southeast Sweden and intercepted a small Russian squadron under Admiral Paul Vasili Tchitchakov off nearby Oland. In a disorganised action, the Swedes failed to inflict any major damage on the outnumbered Russians, squandering an invaluable opportunity (25 July 1789).

Old Baldy ❙ 1952 ❙ Korean War

A Chinese spring offensive to secure key outposts between the lines saw very heavy fighting for Old Baldy (Hill 266), west of Chorwon. After a failed first assault, the reinforced Chinese took the hill, then lost it. A third attempt after heavy bombardment saw the Chinese seize the crest before Allied tanks finally helped drive them off (26 June–3 July; 17 July–4 August & 18–21 September 1952).

Old Baldy ❙ 1953 ❙ Korean War

As peace talks dragged on, North Koreans renewed the attack on Old Baldy (Hill 266), west of Chorwon. A small force of Colombians was overwhelmed and American infantry suffered heavy losses failing to retake the hill. New commander General Maxwell Taylor decided Old Baldy was not worth more casualties, but it was later used by the Communists to attack **Pork Chop Hill** (23–26 March 1953).

Old Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While the Union and Confederate armies fought out an inconclusive confrontation northeast of Richmond at **Totopotomoy Creek**, Virginia, Union cavalry under General Alfred T. Torbert probed south and met Confederate General Wade Hampton at Old Church. Hampton was repulsed in a sharp action and fell back to help meet the Union army next day at nearby **Cold Harbour** (30 May 1864).

Old Fort Wayne ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union General James G. Blunt pursued Confederate Colonel Douglas H. Cooper out of southwestern Missouri after **Newtonia** and attacked him in Indian Territory at Old Fort Wayne, near Maysville, Oklahoma. Cooper and the Cherokee Chief Stand Watie were outnumbered and defeated, and Blunt soon entered northeastern Arkansas to fight at **Cane Hill** and **Prairie Grove** (22 October 1862).

Oldorobo ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

See **Salaita**

Old River Lake ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Attacking the Confederates just west of the Mississippi, General Joseph A. Mower, supported by Colonel Lucius F. Hubbard, disembarked at Sunnyside Landing, then marched towards Lake Village, Arkansas. In a sharp action, with about 100 men lost on either side, he defeated Colonel Colton Greene and seized Lake Village, then returned to the Mississippi at Columbia (6 June 1864).

Olinda ❙ 1630 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Recife**

Olivento ❙ 1041 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Norman forces on a fresh offensive in southern Italy secured Melfi, then joined with their Lombard allies to meet a large Byzantine army advancing from Bari under Michael Doukeianus. At the Olivento, near Venosa, the Greeks and their Varangian (Viking) mercenaries suffered a terrible defeat, with many drowned in the river. They were soon beaten again at **Montemaggiore** (17 March 1041).

Olivenza ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Nicolas Soult was marching west from central Spain to support Marshal André Masséna in Portugal, when he attacked the small fortress of Olivenza, 15 miles southwest of Badajoz. Spanish commander Manuel Herck surrendered after 12 days and Soult moved on to besiege the major frontier fortress at **Badajoz** (11–22 January 1811).

Oliwa ❙ 1627 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

During Swedish blockade of **Danzig** (modern Gdansk) in Polish Prussia, ten Polish ships under the Dane Arend Dickman made a surprise sortie against Swedish Admiral Nils Stiernskold. While four of his ships fled, Stiernskold was killed in the capture of his flagship off nearby Oliwa and a second Swedish vessel blew herself up. However, Danzig remained under blockade (28 November 1627).

Olmedo ❙ 1445 ❙ Spanish Wars of Succession

Castilian nobles rebelling against King Juan II of Castile and his unpopular Constable, Don Alvaro de Luna, were supported by an invasion by Henry of Aragon and his brother, Juan of Navarre. Taking the field in person, the King of Castile defeated the brothers at Olmedo, south of Valladolid, where Henry died of wounds. De Luna later fell from Royal favour and was beheaded for murder.

Olmütz ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Soon after victory at **Schweidnitz** in Silesia, Swedish Marshal Lennart Torstensson advanced into Moravia and seized and sacked the capital, Olmütz (modern Olomouc), 40 miles northeast of Brno. He then fortified the historic city, but with Archduke Leopold William and General Ottavio Piccolomini threatening, he was forced to withdraw into Saxony for his great victory at **Breitenfeld** (June 1642).

Olmütz ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia campaigning against Moravia attempted to besiege Austrian General Ernst Dietrich von Marschall on the March at Olmütz (modern Olomouc, Czech Republic). However, Marshal Leopold von Daun maintained lines to the fortress and the day after a Prussian convoy was destroyed at **Domstadtl**, Frederick broke off the siege and withdrew (May–1 July 1758).

Olpae ❙ 426 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

A fresh offensive in west-central Greece saw Peloponnesian forces under Spartan commander

Eurylochus join local Ambraciots to besiege Olpae, northeast of Argos. Arriving with an Athenian squadron, Demosthenes won a decisive victory against superior forces, with Eurylochus killed. Demosthenes returned to Athens in triumph and was later sent to fortify **Pylos-Sphacteria** (November 426 BC).

Oltenitza ❙ 1853 ❙ Crimean War

When Russia occupied Moldavia and Wallachia, Turkey sent Omar Pasha (Michael Lattas) north across the Danube. At its junction with the Arges near Oltenitza he overwhelmed Russian General Pyotr Andreevich Dannenberg. However, the Russians recovered and within six months counter-attacked across the Danube at **Silistria**, provoking British and French intervention (4 November 1853).

Olustee ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Determined to secure northern Florida, Union General Quincy Gillmore sent General Truman Seymour southwest from Jacksonville against Confederate forces under General Joseph Finegan at Olustee, just south of Ocean Pond. In the war's largest battle in Florida, Seymour attacked with over 5,000 men, but was repulsed with 1,800 casualties and withdrew to Jacksonville (20 February 1864).

Olympieum ❙ 415 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Syracuse**

Olynthus ❙ 348 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War

Philip II of Macedon renewed his offensive against Greek cities in the northern Aegean after taking **Pagasae** and invaded Chalcidice to attack Olynthus, on the Gulf of Toroni, which had earlier helped him take **Potidaea**. Forces sent from Athens under Chares arrived too late and a pro-Macedonian faction surrendered the city. Olynthus was razed and her citizens were enslaved (September 348 BC).

Omaha Beach ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **D-Day**

Omata ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Waireka**

Omdurman ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Moving up the Nile to reconquer the Sudan and avenge the death of General Charles Gordon at **Khartoum** in 1885, General Herbert Kitchener's British-Egyptian-Sudanese army defeated the Mahdists at the **Atbara**, then met the Khalifa Abdullah-al-Taaishi at Omdurman (Karala), near Khartoum. The Dervish army was destroyed—with perhaps 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded (2 September 1898).

Omoa ❙ 1853 ❙ Central American National Wars

During a border war between Guatemala and Honduras, Guatemala won in the east at **Atulapa**, then Guatemalan President Rafael Carrera launched a surprise attack in the west, where Colonel José Victor Zalava landed from the sea to storm the Honduran fortress of Omoa. The combatants agreed to a truce to fight American Filibusters then in late 1856 resumed the war at **Masaguara** (19 August 1853).

Omsk ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Defeated in the Urals, White commander Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak lost a costly defensive action at the **Tobol**, then withdrew east to Omsk, where he had seized authority in November 1918. Massively defeated by General Mikhail Tukhachevski, Kolchak fled along the Trans-Siberian railway to Irkutsk, where he was later handed over to the Bolsheviks and executed (14 November 1919).

Oncativo ❙ 1830 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Federalist leader Juan Facundo Quiroga refused to sign the peace following his defeat at **La Tablada** (June 1829) and regrouped his forces, then attempted to invade Córdoba Province in

western Argentina. He was again beaten by Unitarist General José Maria Paz in the valley of Oncativo, southeast of Córdoba, but recovered for victory a year later at **Rodeo de Chacón** (25 February 1830).

Ondini ❙ 1883 ❙ Zulu Civil War

When the British-restored Zulu King Cetshwayo returned to his kingdom, his uSuthu forces were routed at **Msebe**. A few months later the Mandlakazi faction under Zibebhu attacked the King's capital at Ondini. About 500 uSuthu died in a bloody battle and subsequent massacre, though Cetshwayo escaped. His son and successor Dinuzulu was avenged a year later at **Tshaneni** (21 July 1883).

Onganjira ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

On campaign against Herero rebels north of Windhoek, in German Southwest Africa, Colonel Theodor Leutwein relieved Okahanja then advanced northeast towards Onganjira. Ambushed by Samuel Maherero, Leutwein lost 14 killed and 12 wounded, though the Hereros suffered heavy casualties to artillery and machine-gun fire. The Germans soon marched on through **Oviumbo** (9 April 1904).

Ongon ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

As Russian forces advanced into Manchuria along the Chinese Eastern Railway in the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, General Orlov attacked a large Chinese force at Ongon. With the Mongol cavalry defeated, Orlov seized the nearby city of Hailar, along with a massive supply of food and stores, then continued east along the railway towards **Xing-an** (30 July 1900).

Onitsha ❙ 1967–1968 ❙ Biafran War

After driving back a Biafran offensive through **Benin**, Nigerian Federal Colonel Murtala Mohammed rashly tried to storm the Niger against Onitsha, held by Colonel Joe Achuzie. Repulsed with severe losses, Mohammed failed twice more before crossing upstream to besiege Onitsha. Despite a deadly ambush at **Abagana**, the Federals finally seized the city (20 October 1967–21 March 1968).

Onon ❙ 1410 ❙ Ming Imperial Wars

Determined to avenge Chinese disaster on the **Kerulen** (September 1409), Ming Emperor Yongle led a claimed 300,000 men to attack the Eastern Mongols at the Onon River. Mongol Prince Bunyashiri suffered a bloody defeat and fled west (where he was killed by a rival two years later). His Chancellor Arughtai was pursued east to battle the following month at **Jing Luzhen** (15 June 1410).

Oomuli ❙ 1560 ❙ Livonian War

Ivan IV of Russia renewed his war against Livonia and sent Andrei Kurbsky, who captured Marienburg, while Alexei Adashov attacked the Livonian Order at Oomuli (north of Valga in modern Estonia). Landmarshal Philipp Schall von Bell overconfidently sortied and was defeated and captured, and later executed on orders from the Tsar. Kurbsky then besieged the knights at **Fellin** (2 August).

Oondwah Nullar ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

See **Udaynala**

Oostend ❙ 1601–1604 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Ostend**

Opequon ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Two weeks after inconclusive action in the Shenandoah Valley near **Berryville**, Union commander Philip Sheridan advanced west on General Jubal A. Early's Confederate army on the Opequon Creek, in front of Winchester, Virginia. Early was decisively defeated after a costly battle of attrition and abandoned Winchester, retreating south to dig in at **Fisher's Hill** (19 September 1864).

Ophlimos ❙ 622 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

To combat Persian occupation of Asia Minor, Byzantine Emperor Heraclius took a large army

across the Sea of Marmara to Pylae (modern Yalova) to threaten the flank of Persian Shahbaraz in Armenia. Heraclius advanced to a good victory near Ophlimos in the Lycus Valley, but had to return to meet Avars in the Balkans. He renewed his eastern offensive two years later at **Dwin** (August 622).

Opoczno ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

As he invaded Poland through **Ujscie** (15 July), Charles X of Sweden captured Warsaw after action at **Sobota**, then joined General Arvid Wittenberg against King John II Casimir to the southwest at Opoczno. Casimir was badly defeated and withdrew into Silesia. His forces were beaten again at **Nowy Dwor** and **Wojnicz**, before the Swedes were finally checked at **Jasna Gora** (6 September 1655).

Oporto (1st) ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Nicolas Soult invaded Portugal from the north, brushing aside Portuguese forces at **Chaves** and **Braga** in March and advancing to Oporto, where a large force of poorly armed militia and peasant levies tried to defend Portugal's second city. The Portuguese were routed in a one-sided disaster, with thousands drowned in the Duoro, and Soult seized Oporto (29 March 1809).

Oporto (2nd) ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Six weeks after seizing Oporto, French Marshal Nicolas Soult's invasion of northern Portugal stalled as he faced a large-scale counter-offensive from Lisbon by Anglo-Portuguese forces under General Sir Arthur Wellesley. In a hard-fought battle, Wellesley drove Soult out of Oporto and then out of Portugal, capturing French guns and supplies as Soult withdrew to Spain (12 May 1809).

Oporto ❙ 1832 ❙ Miguelite Wars

After Don Miguel de Braganza usurped the throne of Portugal, his brother Don Pedro, father and Regent for the legitimate heir Maria da Gloria, raised an army with English support and invaded from the Azores. The Regent captured Oporto following a sharp battle and held it against the Miguelites until the usurper's navy was defeated a year later off **Cape St Vincent** (8 July 1832).

Orakau ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

When Rewi Maniapoto defiantly built a fortified pa at Orakau, six miles from Te Awamutu, General George Carey inflicted a heavy artillery bombardment, though his assault was repulsed. General Sir Duncan Cameron then brought up reinforcements and the Maoris fought their way out, losing 80 killed (including Rewi) and 40 wounded, and ending the Waikato War (31 March–2 April 1864).

Oran ❙ 1509 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

After Ferdinand V completed the Reconquest of Spain at **Granada** (1492), Cardinal Francisco Jimenes de Cisneros captured **Mers el Kebir** (1505), then equipped and accompanied a larger force under Pedro Navarro against Oran, west of Algiers. The port was taken with heavy losses in killed and prisoners, and was held by Spain until 1708. The next year Navarro took **Bougie** and **Tripoli** (May 1509).

Oran ❙ 1704–1708 ❙ Spanish-Algerian Wars

Algerian commander Moustafa-bou-Chlarem took the offensive in North Africa, laying siege to the key Spanish-held port of Oran. After years of ineffective blockade, fresh Algerian forces with siege guns arrived under Ozen Hassan and bloody fighting secured four outlying forts before the citadel was taken by assault. The nearby harbour of Mers-el-Kébir fell a few months later (1704–2 January 1708).

Oran ❙ 1732 ❙ Spanish-Algerian Wars

Determined to retake Oran, west of Algiers, Spain sent Admiral Francisco Cornejo with 520 ships and 20,000 men led by José Carrillo de Albornoz Comte de Montemar. When Dey Abdi Pasha of Algiers was slow sending troops, Moustafa-bou-Chlarem was driven out. While aid finally arrived, the Algerian siege was re-

pulsed with heavy losses on both sides and Spain held Oran (June 1732).

Oran ❙ 1780–1791 ❙ Spanish-Algerian Wars

With Spain distracted by European war, Mohammad-el-Kébir of Western Algeria besieged Oran, though he could not command the sea. Spain reacted by bombarding **Algiers**. Huge earthquakes in October 1790 caused terrible damage and casualties at Oran, but an Algerian offensive was driven off. Spain later agreed to evacuate Oran while retaining a bastion at Mers-el-Kébir (1780–September 1791).

Oran ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Mers el Kebir**

Oran ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As part of the **Torch** operations in French Northwest Africa, a flotilla from Britain under Admiral Thomas Troubridge discharged 31,000 Americans led by General Lloyd Fredenhall at the well-defended Vichy port of Oran. While the landing was largely unopposed, there was stiff opposition ashore for two days before Central Task Force secured the city's surrender (8–10 November 1942).

Oranik ❙ 1456 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

Attempting to undermine George Kastriote Skanderbeg, Sultan Mehmed II sent 15,000 Turkish auxiliaries to support the Albanian leader's uncle, Musa Komninos Golem. In battle at Oranik, Skanderbeg defeated Komninos and took possession of Dibra, giving him most of upper Albania. Komninos was later pardoned and joined his nephew against the Turks (March 1456).

Oravais ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Despite his successful summer offensive against the Russian invasion of Finland, Swedish commander Karl Adlercreutz was forced back to the coast and tried to halt the Russians at Oravais, northeast of **Vasa**. In the largest battle of the campaign, new Russian commander Nikolai Kamenski secured a decisive victory and forced the Swedes to withdraw through **Juthas** (14 September 1808).

Orbetello ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Prince Thomas of Savoy advanced into Tuscany with French support and besieged the Spanish-held fortress of Orbetello, in a lagoon on Italy's west coast south of Piombino. French Admiral Jean-Armande de Maillé-Brézé was killed fighting a Spanish relief fleet off **Isola del Giglio** and, when Spanish forces captured nearby Porto-Ecole, Thomas had to withdraw to Piedmont (June 1646).

Orbigo ❙ 456 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

With approval of the Western Emperor Avitus, Theodoric II the Visigoth took a massive army into northwest Spain and at the Orbigo near Astorga, beat his brother-in-law Rechiarius II of the Suevi to regain Spain for Rome. A year later, Theodoric captured and executed Rechiarius in Oporto. However, in 458 Theodoric was himself defeated in Gaul at **Toulouse** by the new Emperor Majorian.

Orbigo ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish commander José Maria Santocildes, marching through Leon, killed French General Jean-Andre Valletaux at **Benavides** (23 June), then advanced to the Orbigo, where Generals Jean-Pierre Bonet and Jean-Mathieu Seras attempted to hold a position. They were defeated and fell back to Leon, but a French counter-attack soon regained the river and Santocildes withdrew (2 & 18 July 1811).

Orbiso ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui recovered from a costly repulse at **Ormáiztegui** in Navarre and two weeks later attempted to intercept a Spanish Liberal army under General Manuel Lorenzo and Colonel Marcelino Oráa

marching towards Maeztu. Zumalacárregui was driven off at Orbiso with about 400 men lost, but he soon had his revenge on Lorenzo at **Arquijas** (17 January 1835).

Orchanie ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

On campaign south of the Danube to support the Russian siege of **Plevna**, General Osip Gourko and about 36,000 men surprised a Turkish force under Mehmed Ali Pasha crossing a pass in the Balkan Mountains, northeast of Sofia. Near Orchanie (modern Botevgrad) Gourko routed the Turks and captured supplies intended for Plevna, which fell a few weeks later (15 November 1877).

Orchomenus ❙ 86 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

Pontic commander Archelaus was driven out of Greece at **Chaeronea**, but returned from Chalcis with reinforcements and, near Orchomenus, again faced Roman General Lucius Sulla. He was decisively beaten, with perhaps 15,000 killed, and the Pontic invasion of Greece was over. Following defeats at **Miletopolis** and **Tenedos** (85 BC), Mithridates VI of Pontus sued for peace.

Ordahsu ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd British-Ashanti War

See **Odasu**

Ordal ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With France facing defeat in northern Spain, Marshal Louis Suchet opened a new offensive southwest from Barcelona. Advancing through Molins de Rey, he surprised units of the Anglo-Spanish army at Ordal and Colonel Frederick Adam was routed. However, Suchet did not pursue his advantage and Allied commander Lord Frederick Bentinck was able to withdraw (13 September 1813).

Orduña ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Spanish Liberal commander Baldomero Espartero, campaigning northwest from Vitoria in Navarre, advanced on Orduña where he was met by Carlist forces under Generals Joaquín Elío and Simon de La Torre. Heavy fighting cost the Carlists a decisive defeat and they retreated northeast towards Bilbao. A snowstorm prevented Espartero marching in pursuit (5 March 1836).

Orekhovo ❙ 1769 ❙ Polish Rebellion

Facing a Polish rebellion under Stanislas Poniatowski, Russian forces recaptured Warsaw, then Colonel Alexander Suvorov marched east against rebel leaders Francis and Casimir Pulawski. Suvorov surprised a much larger Polish force in a dawn attack near Orekhovo, killing more than 200, including Francis Pulawski. The survivors fled and Russia secured the region (1 September 1769).

Orel ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

General Vladimir Mai-Maevski advanced towards Moscow through **Voronezh** before reaching Orel, defended by Red commander Aleksandr Yegorov. Very heavy fighting saw Orel taken (13 October) marking the northern limit of White expansion. It was soon lost in a bloody counter-offensive and White commander Anton Denikin began his withdrawal (20 October 1919).

Orel ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Bryansk**

Orel ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As the German offensive at **Kursk** ground to a halt, Soviet forces counter-attacked to the north against the Orel Salient, held by General Walther Model. With Russian General Markian Popov circling Orel itself and General Vasili Sokolovsky driving south into the German rear, Model's outnumbered force withdrew to avoid encirclement and fell back to Bryasnk (12 July–5 August 1943).

Orenburg ❙ 1773–1774 ❙ Pugachev Rebellion

When Cossack rebel Emelyan Pugachev and only 3,000 men failed to take the Ural city of

Orenburg by storm, he settled down to a siege and defeated relief columns from Simbirsk and Kazan. However, a third column with 2,400 men and 20 guns broke into Orenburg to reinforce Governor Ivan Reinsdorp. Pugachev was then defeated at nearby **Tatishchevo** (5 October 1773–22 March 1774).

Orenburg ❙ 1917–1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

Near the start of the war, Orenburg Cossacks under Aleksandr Dutov seized the city from the Bosheviks (26 November 1917). They were driven out by Red Guards in late January 1918, then retook Orenburg in a counter-offensive (3 July 1918). With White defeat at **Omsk** in 1919, Dutov led the Orenburg Cossacks east to China, where he was assassinated in 1921 by one of his own men.

Oresund ❙ 1658 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Sound**

Orewin Bridge ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

See **Aber Edw**

Orfordness ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **North Foreland**

Oriamendi ❙ 1837 ❙ 1st Carlist War

On a fresh offensive against the Carlists near **San Sebastian**, Spanish forces and the British legion under General Sir George de Lacy Evans advanced on Hernani and captured the nearby Heights of Oriamendi. Next day they were attacked and routed by the approaching army of Carlist commander the Infante Sebastia, and withdrew with very heavy losses (15–16 March 1837).

Oriskany ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British Colonel Barry St Leger was besieging **Fort Stanwix**, on the Mohawk when he sent Chief Joseph Brant and about 400 Indians to intercept a relief column under General Nicholas Herkimer. About six miles downstream at Oriskany, the Indians ambushed and virtually destroyed the American militia and the survivors retreated, with Herkimer fatally wounded (6 August 1777).

Orizaba ❙ 1862 ❙ Mexican-French War

Repulsed at **Puebla**, Charles Latrille Comte de Lorencez withdrew to Orizaba, where he was attacked by a large Mexican force under General Ignacio Zaragoza. In a brilliant night-time sortie led by French Captain Paul-Alexandre Détrie, the Mexicans were driven off nearby Cerro del Borrego with heavy losses. Orizaba was held until Napoleon III sent reinforcements (18 May 1862).

Or-Kapi ❙ 1736 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

See **Perekop**

Orlau-Frankenau ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

While Russia's invasion of eastern Prussia stalled in the north after **Gumbinnen**, General Aleksander Samsonov to the south advanced against the German XX Corps of Friedrich von Scholtz at Orlau-Frankenau (near Olsztyn, Poland). After severe fighting, the Germans fell back southwest on **Tannenberg**, where von Scholtz's delaying action helped ensure a brilliant German victory (23–24 August 1914).

Orleans ❙ 451 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Chalons**

Orleans ❙ 463 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Twelve years after Theodoric the Visigoth died at **Chalons** supporting Rome against the Huns, his son Theodoric II renewed the Goth expansion across Gaul and was met at Orleans by the Roman-Frankish General Aegidus and the Salian Franks. Theodoric's army was heavily defeated, with his brother Frederic killed. Theodoric himself was assassinated a few years later.

Orleans ❙ 1428–1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

In the wake of English repulse at **Montgisard**, Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury arrived

with fresh troops to besiege Orleans, where he was killed by a cannon shot, then succeeded by William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk. Orleans was then reinforced by Jean Count of Dunois, and Suffolk's besieging army withdrew after defeat by Jeanne d'Arc and Jean Duke of Alencon (12 October 1428–8 May 1429).

Orleans ❙ 1563 ❙ 1st French War of Religion

Catholic Francis Duke of Guise followed his great victory over the Huguenot forces of Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé at **Dreux** (December 1562), by moving south to besiege Orleans, where he was struck down by a Huguenot assassin. With his death and the capture of Catholic Commander Anne Duke of Montmorency at Dreux, the siege and the war came to an end (February 1563).

Orleans (1st) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Artenay**

Orleans (2nd) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Coulmiers**

Orleans (3rd) ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Recaptured after French victory at **Coulmiers**, Orleans was again threatened by the Germans under Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia and Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg in the wake of French withdrawal after defeat around **Loigny**. The city capitulated following heavy fighting in the western suburbs, yielding a reported 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns (4–5 December 1870).

Ormáiztegui ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui followed success at **Arquijas** by marching north to Ormáiztegui, west of Beasain, to meet Spanish Liberal Generals Baldomero Espartero and José Carratalá. Costly fighting drove the Carlists back to Segura though both sides withdrew after scattered action next day. Two weeks later, Zumalacárregui was repulsed again at **Orbiso** (2–3 January 1835).

Ormoc Bay ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

A Japanese destroyer squadron under Admiral Mikio Hayakawa attempting to escort munitions and reinforcements to the **Philippines** was attacked in Ormoc Bay, off **Leyte**, by aircraft from a carrier task force led by Admiral Frederick Sherman. Almost 350 sorties sank four destroyers, a minesweeper and five transports with heavy loss of life, including Hayakawa (11 November 1944).

Ormuz ❙ 1507–1508 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in Arabia

See **Hormuz**

Ormuz ❙ 1622 ❙ Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Hormuz**

Orontes ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Palmyrean War

See **Immae**

Orontes ❙ 1098 ❙ 1st Crusade

Just two days after capturing **Antioch** following a long siege, the Crusaders were in turn besieged by a massive relief army under Kerboga, Emir of Mosul. Inspired by discovery of the supposed Holy Lance, Bohemund of Taranto led a courageous counter-attack across the Orontes River. Kerboga's army was driven off with heavy casualties and Antioch was saved (5–28 June 1098).

Oropesa ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French forces advanced down the Valencia coast of Spain towards the siege of **Sagunto**, the road for Marshal Louis Suchet's siege guns was blocked by the ancient fortress of Oropesa. The British ship *Magnificent* arrived too late to help and, following a heavy artillery bombardment, Suchet forced the Spanish garrison to surrender. He was then able to move his guns south (11 October 1811).

Oroquieta ❙ 1872 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

In the vacuum following abdication of King Amadeo of Spain, Young Pretender Don Carlos VII raised volunteers at Oroquieta in Navarre and the government sent a small force under General Domingo Moriones. Despite greatly superior numbers, Don Carlos was routed and fled, leaving almost 50 dead and more than 700 prisoners. Moriones was created Marques de Oroquieta (4 May 1872).

Orsha ❙ 1514 ❙ 2nd Muscovite-Lithuanian War

Duke Basil III of Moscow campaigned in Lithuania to support Prince Mikhail Glinski against Sigismund I of Poland and in June 1514 recovered **Smolensk** after a three-year struggle. Sigismund sent Konstantine Ostrozhsky and, to the west at Orsha, Russian Prince Mikhail Golitz suffered a terrible defeat. While war dragged on until 1520, Moscow managed to hold Smolensk (8 September 1514).

Orsova ❙ 1738 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

On a fresh offensive on the Danube, Ottoman Grand Vizier Yeghen Mehmed Pasha besieged Orsova, 100 miles east of Belgrade, at the gorge known as the Iron Gates. A relief force under Count Lothar Königsegg defeated the Turks 30 miles away at Kornia. But facing the main Turkish army, and suffering heavy losses from disease, the Austrians retreated to Belgrade and Orsova fell.

Orsova ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

In order to support Russia against Turkey, Austrian Baron Gideon Ernst von Laudon invaded Bosnia, where he quickly captured Dubitza and Novi. However, at the Danube River gorge near Orsova, he and General Leopold Wartensleben were heavily repulsed by the Turks. As a result, they were forced to withdraw until the following year's offensive took them to victory at **Belgrade** (9 August 1788).

Orsza ❙ 1514 ❙ 2nd Muscovite-Lithuanian War

See **Orsha**

Orthez ❙ 1569 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion

With the main Protestant army besieging Poitiers, a subsidiary force under Count Gabriel de Montgomery was detached to face a Royalist invasion of Navarre by Catholic commander Antoine de Lomagne, Vicomte de Terride. The Huguenots defeated Terride in the southwest at Orthez, but this modest success was soon followed by Protestant losses at **Poitiers** and **Moncontour** (24 August 1569).

Orthez ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As the Allied siege closed on **Bayonne**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington took his Anglo-Portuguese force further east against the French army in the field under Marshal Nicolas Soult. In the hills at Orthez, on the River Gave de Pau, Soult attempted to make a stand. He was driven off in a hard-fought action and withdrew to the Upper Adour and defeat at **Aire** (27 February 1814).

Ortigara ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

Italian General Ettore Mambretti led a determined offensive on the Trentino Plateau, seizing strategic Monte Ortigara. However, it was quickly retaken by Austrian General Artur von Mecenseffy in some of the bloodiest alpine fighting of the war. Austria lost 9,000 casualties and the Italians sacrificed over 23,000 men (2,800 killed) in the so-called "Calvary of the Alpini" (10–19 June 1917).

Ortona ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Driving north along Italy's Adriatic coast, General Sir Bernard Montgomery forced the Germans back from the **Sangro**, then crossed the Moro and sent Canadian General Christopher Vokes against the medieval seaport of Ortona. Brutal hand-to-hand street fighting saw almost

1,400 Canadians killed before Ortona fell. Montgomery then called off his offensive (20–27 December 1943).

Osage ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
See **Mine Creek**

Osaka Castle ❙ 1570 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States
See **Ishiyama Honganji**

Osaka Castle ❙ 1614–1615 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Tokugawa Ieyasu secured Japan at **Sekigahara** (1600) and finally moved against Toyotomi Hideyori (son of former ruler Hideyoshi) besieging him at Osaka castle. A brief truce intervened before the siege resumed and the castle fell by storm. Hideyori committed seppuku and Ieyasu reasserted his dominance (29 November 1614–22 January 1615 & 6 May–3 June 1615).

Osan ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

As North Korean forces seized **Seoul** and stormed the **Han**, about 500 green American troops under Colonel Brad Smith were thrown forward to delay the invaders at Osan. Outnumbered and without armour, Smith was overwhelmed by North Korean tanks with almost 200 casualties. The defeat shocked American confidence and Smith retreated through **Chochiwon** towards the **Kum** (5 July 1950).

Osel Island ❙ 1719 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Five months after Charles XII of Sweden died at **Fredrikshald**, Russian ships assumed the offensive and Captains Naum Sinyaven and Konon Zotov attacked Commodore Anton Johan Wrangel near Osel Island (modern Saaremaa, off Estonia). The Swedish flagship *Wachtmeister* and a frigate were captured in heavy fighting and another Russian victory off **Grengam** ended the war (24 May 1719).

Osijek ❙ 351 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars
See **Mursa**

Oslo ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

At the start of the lightning invasion of Norway, the German naval advance on Oslo was delayed when the cruiser *Blucher* was sunk in Oslofjord by land batteries. Meantime, an airborne attack seized the vital airport at Fornebu after sharp fighting, opening the way to the capital. Oslo surrendered and the Germans advanced northwest to meet Allied forces from **Andalsnes** (9 April 1940).

Osma ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advanced across the Duoro towards **Vitoria** and sent General Sir Thomas Graham against Osma, where General Honoré Rielle was expecting reinforcements from General Antoine-Louis Maucune. However, Maucune was defeated the same day at **San Millan** and Rielle lost over 100 men before withdrawing to Espejo (18 June 1813).

Ostend ❙ 1601–1604 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Despite repulsing Archduke Albert of Spain at **Nieuport**, Prince Maurice of Orange could not prevent the siege of nearby Ostend, defended by Sir Horace Vere. After more than three years, General Ambrogio de Spinola forced Vere's successor Frederick van Dorp to surrender the ruined town. The siege reportedly cost the Dutch 30,000 men and the Spanish 70,000 (5 July 1601–20 September 1604).

Ostend ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

As part of the heroic failed raid on **Zeebrugge**, British forces also tried to block German destroyers and U-boats exiting Ostend. However, the two intended blockships were sunk by gunfire. A second attempt by Admiral Roger Keyes saw three Victoria Crosses won, but also

failed when one blockship broke down and the other was sunk in the wrong position (22–23 April & 9–10 May 1918).

Ostia ❙ 409 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

The great Goth leader Alaric's second invasion of Italy drove the Emperor Honorius to Ravenna then laid general siege to **Rome**. In support of his siege Alaric attacked nearby Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber and took the port, along with massive supplies of corn and other food destined for the capital. The fall of Ostia was followed the next year by the eventual capture of Rome itself.

Ostia ❙ 849 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Three years after an Arab-Muslim force attacked Rome and sacked St Peter's Basilica, they threatened Rome again and Pope Leo IV sought aid from the Byzantine cities of Naples, Amalfi and Gaeta, which sent a large fleet under Neopolitan Admiral Caesarius to support the Pope's army. The alliance secured a great victory at the mouth of the Tiber off Ostia and the invaders were driven off.

Ostrach ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

When Austrian forces advanced over the Lech, French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan crossed the Rhine and was attacked at Ostrach, near Pfullendorf, by Archduke Charles Louis of Austria with massive strength. With his line too widely dispersed, Jourdan was heavily defeated, with General Francois Lefebvre wounded. He lost again four days later at **Stockach** (21 March 1799).

Ostrog ❙ 1853 ❙ Turko-Montenegran Wars

Concerned over growing Russian influence in Montenegro, a large Ottoman army invaded under Omar Pasha, and near the monastery at Ostrog he was attacked and heavily defeated by Prince Danilo II. While Austria and Russia intervened after three months to secure peace, Turkish demands for Russia to withdraw from the Balkans soon led to the Russo-Turkish War (20 January 1853).

Ostroleka ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

See **Ostrolenka**

Ostrolenka ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

The small Prussian Corps of General Anton Lestocq was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army in eastern Prussia at **Waltersdorf** and **Eylau** in early February and withdrew southeast to Ostrolenka, north of Warsaw, where they were again defeated. They and their Russian allies were driven out and both armies retired to winter quarters (16 February 1807).

Ostrolenka ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

Three months after repulsing a Russian invasion at **Praga** near Warsaw, Polish rebel forces under General Jan Skrzynecki met Russian Field Marshal Hans von Diebitsch 60 miles to the northeast, on the Narew at Ostrolenka. Both sides suffered heavy casualties in a long and bloody battle, but the Polish losses could not be sustained and the rebels retreated towards **Warsaw** (26 May 1831).

Ostrovo ❙ 1043 ❙ Later Byzantine Military Rebellions

While defeating Normans in Byzantine southern Italy at **Monopoli**, George Maniakes revolted against Constantine IX and, after allowing his troops to proclaim him Emperor, crossed to Epirus and marched on Thessalonica. He appeared to secure victory in battle against Imperial forces at Ostrovo in Bulgaria, but was killed by an arrow at his moment of triumph (May 1043).

Ostrovono ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Ostrowno**

Ostrowno ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As he advanced into Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte tried to prevent the junction of two

Russian armies under Prince Pyotr Bagration and General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly, defeating Bagration at **Mogilev**. In the north at Ostrowno, part of Barclay's force under Count Alexander Ostermann-Tolstoy was routed by Marshal Joachim Murat and forced back to **Smolensk** (25–26 July 1812).

Oswald's Cross ❙ 634 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Heavenfield**

Oswego ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

French commander Marquis Louis de Montcalm led a bold attack across Lake Ontario to besiege the British outpost at Oswego, inadequately defended by Forts Ontario, Oswego and George. Overwhelmed by artillery fire, the settlement surrendered after Commander Colonel James F. Mercer was killed. Montcalm captured massive military stores and destroyed the forts (11–14 August 1756).

Oswestry ❙ 641 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Maserfield**

Otapawa ❙ 1866 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

At war with the religio-military Hauhau in South Taranaki, General Trevor Chute led Regular forces, Forest Rangers and Maori allies against the powerful Ngatiruanui fortified pa at Otapawa on the Tangahoe. In the last major Imperial campaign in New Zealand, the pa was stormed with 30 Hauhau and ten Europeans killed. Chute then fought his way north to New Plymouth (14 January 1866).

Otchakov ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish Wars

See **Ochakov**

Otchakov ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

See **Ochakov**

Oteiza ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Two months after government forces were repulsed from Carlist-held **Estella** in Navarre, Republican General Domingo Moriones made a fresh diversionary attack a few miles to the southeast at Oteiza. Heavy fighting secured Moriones a costly tactical victory over Carlist General Torcuato Mendíri, though the war continued another 18 months before **Estella** finally fell (11 August 1874).

Otford ❙ 775 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

King Offa was determined to rebuild the power of Mercia, which had lost land north of the Thames after defeat at **Burford** (752), and moved first against Kent. Southeast of London at Otford, near Sevenoaks, the Kentish army was defeated securing Mercian overlordship of the kingdom. Four years later, Offa turned against Wessex and achieved a decisive victory at **Bensington**.

Othée ❙ 1408 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following the death of Duke Philip of Burgundy, his son John the Fearless arranged the murder of his rival, the Duke of Orleans (brother of King Charles VI), then turned against the people of Liège who had risen against his nominee as their bishop. The young noble crushed the Liègeois in a terrible defeat northeast of Liège at Othée, then made peace with the King (23 September 1408).

Otluk Beli ❙ 1473 ❙ Ottoman-Turkoman War

See **Erzincan**

Otranto ❙ 1480 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

While Ottoman forces were making their final unsuccessful assault on the Aegean island of **Rhodes**, Sultan Mehmed II sent Ahmad Gedik Pasha to launch a massive land and sea attack on the port of Otranto on the "heel" of Italy. The city fell by storm and 800 residents were executed. However, the Sultan died before he could

expand his bridgehead on the mainland of Italy (11 August 1480).

Otranto ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

With Austria determined to break the Otranto Barrage blocking the Adriatic, Captain Miklos Horthy took three cruisers and sank 23 drifters off Brindisi before being attacked by three Allied cruisers and destroyer escorts under Admiral Alfredo Acton. Although two of Horthy's ships were hit, the Allies withdrew with two destroyers sunk and a British cruiser badly damaged by a torpedo (15 May 1917).

Otrar ❙ 1219–1220 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

One of the triggers for Genghis Khan's offensive against the Khwarezmian Empire was the massacre of a Mongol caravan on the Syr Darya at Otrar (modern Shaulder). Otrar was later besieged by the Conqueror's sons, Chagetai and Ogadei. After the city fell, Governor Inalchuq—who had instigated the massacre—surrendered the citadel and was tortured to death (September 1219–February 1220).

Otterburn ❙ 1388 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

James Earl of Douglas had raided into County Durham and was beginning to withdraw, when he took a defensive position against the pursuing army of Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of Earl of Northumberland. Douglas was killed repulsing a rash night attack on his camp at Otterburn, near the Rede north of Hexham, but Hotspur was captured in a costly English defeat (August 1388).

Otumba ❙ 1520 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

Spanish Conquistador Hernán Cortés was driven out of **Tenochtitlan** by the resistance known as the Noche Triste and retreated 30 miles northeast to Otumba, where he turned on the massive pursuing Aztec army. Cortés inflicted heavy losses in a hard-fought victory, then withdrew to Tlaxcala where he regrouped before returning a year later to destroy the Aztec capital (7 July 1520).

Ouaddai ❙ 1990 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

Defeated at **Iriba** in eastern Chad in April, Libyan-backed rebel Idriss Déby built up his forces in Darfur, Sudan, then marched into Chad's Ouaddai Prefecture. President Hissen Habré personally led his army to meet the rebels and was decisively defeated in several very bloody actions. Déby then took the capital N'Djamena unopposed, and Habré's eight-year rule was over (10–28 November 1990).

Ouadi Doum ❙ 1987 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

When Libya sent two columns 50 miles south from Ouadi Doum to retake **Fada**, both were routed with terrible losses and Chad's army advanced after brutal fighting to take Ouadi Doum and huge booty. The disaster cost Libya perhaps 3,000 killed and her occupation of northern Chad was effectively over. Further Libyan defeat at **Maaten-as-Sarra** in September ended the war (19–22 March 1987).

Oudenarde ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Louis Duke de Vendôme and Louis Duke of Burgundy launched a renewed French offensive in the Netherlands, advancing through Ghent to besiege Oudenarde, 30 miles west of Brussels. A masterful assault river crossing by John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy saw the French driven off with very heavy losses and the Allies turned southwest against **Lille** (11 July 1708).

Oulart ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rising in Ireland, about 5,000 rebels under Father John Murphy at Oulart, a hill ten miles south of Gorey in County Wexford, were attacked by Colonel Foote of the North Cork Militia—with just 110 men and a handful of yeoman cavalry. Foote was predictably routed and he, a sergeant and three privates were said to be the only survivors (27 May 1798).

Oulo ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

As the war began, White forces seized the area around Vaasa with little resistance, though further north at Ouolu, about 300 poorly armed Whites were heavily attacked by twice as many Red Guards and Russians. The first real battle of the war saw the defence hold firm until Colonel Hannes Ignatius arrived next day with artillery, persuading the main Russian force to capitulate (2–3 February 1918).

Oum Chalouba ❙ 1983 ❙ Chad Civil Wars

With their offensive towards Chad's capital N'Djamena blocked by French reinforcements, Libyan-backed rebels loyal to Goukouni Oueddei advanced southeast from **Faya Largeau** to attack Oum Chalouba. Government veterans under Idriss Déby and Ibrahim Itno repulsed the advance then counter-attacked, inflicting heavy losses and bringing a six-month pause in fighting (August 1983).

Oum Droussa ❙ 1977 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

When Morocco sent troops to assist Mauritania after the raid on **Zouerate** (1 May), they faced fierce attack by Polisario guerrillas from Western Sahara. One of the sharpest actions was further north at Oum Droussa, where two companies of Moroccan paratroops were ambushed with over 100 killed. Guerrilla pressure continued and Mauritania soon withdrew from the war (14 October 1977).

Ourcq ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Prussian General Gebhard von Blucher was defeated in successive actions by Napoleon Bonaparte, then turned to attack Marshals Auguste Marmont and Édouard Mortier who had withdrawn behind the Ourcq near Meaux, northeast of Paris. Mortier repulsed Blucher at Lizy, while Marmont checked him at nearby May and Crouy, delaying his advance on **Soissons** (28 February–1 March 1814).

Ourcq ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German commander Alexander von Kluck advanced through **Mons**, then wheeled north and east of Paris, French Generals Joseph Gallieni and Michel Manoury launched a bold flank attack along the Ourcq. Very intensive fighting saw von Kluck and Hans von Gronau finally beaten as part of the broader Battle of the **Marne** and they withdrew to the **Aisne** (5–9 September 1914).

Ourique ❙ 1139 ❙ Christian Reconquest of Portugal

At war with Muslims beyond the Tagus, the brilliant campaign of Afonso I Henriques, Count of Portugal, culminated in a massive battle near modern Ourique. Despite reinforcements from Africa, the Muslims were routed with five Walis (Kings) killed. Afonso was hailed as first King of independent Portugal and the next year he secured Galicia at **Arcos de Valdevez** (25 July 1139).

Ourthe ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan advanced across the Meuse at Namur and sent General Barthélemy Schérer southeast in pursuit of Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt, who had recently replaced Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg. Schérer defeated the Austrians at the River Ourthe and drove them back across the Ruhr towards the Rhine (18 September 1794).

Oveida ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Having successfully dispersed the independent-minded local junta in the northern province of Asturia, Spanish General Pedro La Romana found himself facing a French offensive under Marshal Michel Ney. When La Romana and Asturian General Francisco Ballasteros attempted to hold Ney at the Nalon near Oveida, they were heavily repulsed. Ney then took Oveida and nearby Gijon (19 May 1809).

Oveida ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

At the start of the war, Liberal Colonel Antonio Aranda at Oveida in Asturias unexpectedly declared for the rebellion and his force of 3,000 quickly came under siege by about 15,000 miners. A Nationalist column finally fought its way through against heavy resistance to relieve the starving garrison, leaving **Maria de la Cabeza** as the last isolated rebel position (19 July–17 October 1936).

Oviumbo ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

On campaign north of Windhoek in German Southwest Africa, Colonel Theodor Leutwein fought a bloody action at **Onganjira** and was then ambushed at Oviumbo by Herero leader Samuel Haherero. Unable to use his firepower in dense bush, Leutwein was forced into a humiliating retreat. He was quickly replaced and his successor beat the Herero in August at **Waterberg** (13 April 1904).

Owerri ❙ 1968–1969 ❙ Biafran War

Nigerian Federal forces advanced north from **Port Harcourt** to capture Owerri (16 September 1968), then faced an unexpected Biafran counter-offensive under Colonel Ogbugo Kalu. After a long siege, Colonel E. A. Etuk led a brilliant breakout, which saved his brigade. A new Federal offensive retook Owerri (9 January 1970) and starving Biafra collapsed (December 1968–25 April 1969).

Owikokorero ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Major Franz-Georg Glasenapp marched against Herero rebels northeast from Windhoek in German Southwest Africa, where he was ambushed at Owikokorero, losing 26 killed and five wounded out of just 230 men. However, the rebels suffered costly losses to artillery and machine-gun fire before Glasenapp fell back on Onjatu. The German was soon ambushed again at **Okaharui** (13 March 1904).

Oxford ❙ 1141 ❙ English Period of Anarchy

Amid anarchy following the death of Henry I in 1135, the Empress Matilda was defeated at **Winchester** by her cousin Stephen, who regained the throne and soon besieged her court at Oxford. Matilda fled and the city fell after three months. Her half-brother Robert of Gloucester fought on and won at **Wilton** (1143). But when he died Matilda retired to Normandy (October–21 December 1141).

Ox Ford ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **North Anna**

Ox Hill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Chantilly**

Oxnebjerg ❙ 1535 ❙ Danish Counts' War

See **Oksnebjerg**

Oyster River ❙ 1694 ❙ King William's War

In France's war against Colonial America, Claude-Sebastian de Villeu invaded New Hampshire but, lacking resources to attack **Pemaquid**, he fell on the small settlement of Oyster River (modern Durham). Supported by Abnaki Indians under Chief Taxous, he killed over 100 settlers, mainly women and children, before burning the houses and taking his captives to Quebec (July 1694).

Ozernoe ❙ 1655 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

A Russian-Ukrainian army under Vasili Buturlin and Bogdan Chmielnicki withdrawing east from **Lvov**, was attacked southeast of Zborov at Ozernoe by Tatars, who had invaded the Ukraine. The Tatars and their Polish allies were badly defeated, and Crimean Khan Mehmet Girai agreed to withdraw. In 1658 Ukrainian Cossacks attacked Russia at **Poltava** and **Kiev** (10 November 1655).

P

Paardeberg ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Pursued east from **Kimberley**, Piet Cronjé was unwisely attacked near Paardeberg by advance British units under General Sir Horatio Kitchener. The rash frontal assault was driven off with over 1,200 men lost although the main force under General Lord Frederick Roberts then besieged the Boer laager. Cronjé and over 4,000 men were finally starved into surrender (18–27 February 1900).

Padaghe ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Doogaur**

Padua ❙ 1509 ❙ War of the League of Cambrai

Four months after France, Germany and the Papacy defeated Venice at **Agnadello**, Venetian troops recaptured Padua and held it against a massive army under Emperor Maximilian. Although the siege failed, the Imperial army's savagery against an Italian city persuaded Pope Julius II to abandon the League and ally himself with Venice to drive the powers out of Italy (September–3 October 1509).

Paducah ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest led a large-scale raid north across Tennessee into Kentucky where he attacked the town of Paducah, on the Ohio. While the raiders caused widespread damage, the Union garrison of Colonel Stephen D. Hicks successfully defended nearby Fort Anderson and Forrest withdrew. The next month he attacked **Fort Pillow** on the Mississippi (25 March 1864).

Paekchon ❙ 663 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

Attempting to restore the southwest Korean Kingdom of Paekche after conquest at **Sabi** by China and neighbouring Silla, rebel Pung Chang sought aid from Japan, which sent 170 ships under Abe Hirafu. In a decisive naval action against Tang commander Liu Rengui at the mouth of the Paekchon (Japanese Hakusukinoe—modern Kum), Japan lost 40 ships and was forced to abandon Paekche.

Pagahm-mew ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

Advancing against King Bagyipaw of Burma in the ancient capital at Ava, British General Sir Archibald Campbell captured **Wattee-Goung** and **Melloone**, then attacked Chief Na-wing Phuring and 16,000 men at nearby Pagahm-mew (modern Pagan). Campbell stormed the town and two weeks later the King signed a peace treaty ceding Arakan and Tenasserim to Britain (9 February 1826).

Pagan ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

See **Pagahm-mew**

Pagasae ❙ 352 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War

After a failed intervention to help **Thessaly** against Phocis, Philip II of Macedon returned to seize Pagasae, the port of Pherae, then met Onomarchus of Phocia on nearby Crocus Field. Brutal action cost the Phocians over 6,000 men

killed, including Onomarchus, and Philip reputedly had 3,000 captives thrown into the sea. He was later blocked by Athenians at Thermopylae and returned home.

Pago Largo ❙ 1839 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

When Governor Genaro Berón de Astrada of Corrientes led a campaign against Argentine Dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, he was defeated and killed in battle at Pago Largo, south of Corrientes, by General Pascual Echague of Entre Rios. Other leaders were executed after the battle, temporarily suppressing the rising. Astrada was avenged two years later at **Caaguazú** (31 March 1839).

Pakozd ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

At the start of the rising against the Habsburgs, Hungarian General Johann Moga was met southwest of Budapest near Stuhlweissenberg, between Pakozd and Velencze, by Imperial General Joseph Jellacic, appointed Ban of Croatia to combat Hungarian nationalism. An indecisive action led to an armistice, but the Hungarians soon resumed fighting and advanced on **Vienna** (29 September 1848).

Palacé ❙ 1811 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

In the first substantial action of Colombia's independence struggle, Colonel Antonio Baraya, aided by Atanasio Jirardot, met the Royalist forces of Governor Miguel Tacón at the Rio Palacé, in the Cauca Valley. Following a decisive Patriot cavalry charge led by Miguel Cabal, Tacón withdrew towards Pasto with heavy losses in casualties and prisoners. Baraya occupied Popayán (28 March 1811).

Palacé ❙ 1813 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

When Spanish Royalists under Juan de Samano invaded southern Colombia and occupied Popayán, Republican General Antonio Nariño marched south from Bogotá with 1,200 infantry and 200 cavalry. His vanguard under Colonel José María Cabal routed the Royalists on the Palacé Heights. Nearby Popayán fell two weeks later following further victory at **Calibio** (30 December 1813).

Palanan ❙ 1901 ❙ Philippine-American War

American General Frederick Funston landed at Casiguran Bay in eastern Luzon, then aided by Macabebe soldiers under Hilario Tal Palcido and Gregorio Cadhit, marched 100 miles north to surprise Revolutionary President Emilio Aguinaldo in his headquarters at Palanan. Funston entered the town by ruse and captured Aguinaldo, though the guerrilla war continued (23 March 1901).

Palau Islands ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With the **Mariana Islands** secured, the Allied decision to attack the Philippines rather than Formosa sent Admiral Theodore Wilkinson and General Roy Geiger southwest against the Palau Islands, held by General Sadao Inoue. Some of the highest losses of the war saw about 1,500 Americans and perhaps 12,000 Japanese killed before Geiger took **Peliliu** and **Angaur** (September–November 1944).

Palawan Passage ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As Japanese Admiral Takeo Kurita sailed from Brunei to disrupt American landings at **Leyte Gulf**, his fleet was ambushed in Palawan Passage, off the western Philippines, by the American submarines *Dace* and *Darter*. Kurita had two cruisers sunk (including his flagship) and one badly damaged. He then transferred his flag and continued east into the **Sibuyan Sea** (23 October 1944).

Palembang ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Regrouping after losses in the **Madoera Strait**, a Dutch-British-American squadron under Admiral Karel Doorman tried to intercept a Japanese force heading for Palembar in southeast Sumatra. The Allies were driven off by air attack and a Japanese parachute assault opened the landing on Palembang. Another Allied interception failed

days later in **Lombok Strait** (13–14 February 1942).

Palencia ❙ 1870 ❙ Central American National Wars

In a prelude to Guatemala's Liberal Revolution, the seasoned rebel Serapio Cruz led a force against President Vicente Cerna. Just west of Guatemala City at Palencia, Cruz was defeated and killed by government troops under General Antonio Solares. The following year renewed fighting began at **Tacaña** and ended with rebel victory at **San Lucas Sacatepéquez** (23 January 1870).

Palermo ❙ 830–831 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Arab invaders of Byzantine Sicily were driven off from a failed siege of **Syracuse** (827–828) and held only Mazara and Mineo when they were reinforced from Spain and North Africa and advanced against Palermo. The key northern city was taken by storm after a long siege and became the capital of Muslim Sicily, renamed by the Arabs as Balarm (August 830–12 September 831).

Palermo ❙ 1071–1072 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Crossing into Sicily to aid his younger brother Roger d'Hauteville (who had secured a great victory at **Misilmeri** in 1068), Robert Guiscard Duke of Apulia besieged the nearby key city of Palermo. A five-month land and naval blockade ended when some of Robert's men scaled the walls at night and the Muslims surrendered next day. Guiscard became Count Roger I of Sicily (1071–5 January 1072).

Palermo ❙ 1647 ❙ Allesi's Insurrection

The hungry people of Palermo were inspired by a popular insurrection in **Naples** to rise against Pedro Fajardo Marquis de los Vélez, the Spanish Viceroy of Sicily. Rebel leader Guiseppe d'Alessi proclaimed himself Captain-General but, like Mansaniello in Naples, he was eventually killed by his own supporters and the rising was suppressed amid bloody violence (15–22 August 1647).

Palermo ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Two months after the Dutch-Spanish naval loss at **Augusta**, in which Dutch Admiral Michiel de Ruyter was fatally wounded, French forces supporting Sicily against Spain attacked the Allies at anchor off Palermo. French Marshal Louis Victor de Vivonne and Marquis Abraham Duquesne defeated and killed Dutch Admiral Jan de Haan, securing command of the Mediterranean (12 June 1676).

Palermo ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Giuseppe Garibaldi and "The Thousand" landed in western Sicily for victory at **Calatafimi**, then marched on Palermo, held by 18,000 Neapolitans under General Ferdinando Lanza. Garibaldi broke into the city although the Neapolitans resisted strongly before finally surrendering with heavy losses. Garibaldi then marched east for his decisive victory at **Milazzo** (27 May–6 June).

Palermo ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

American General George Patton landed in southwest Sicily around **Gela** and advanced north through Agrigento (16 July), then swept into the northwest where General Geoffrey Keyes seized Palermo from General Giusseppe Molinaro. While the advance secured many Italian prisoners, it was of doubtful strategic value and the Americans turned east towards **Messina** (22 July 1943).

Palestrina ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Advancing to support the French siege of the self-declared Republic of Rome, Ferdinand II of the Two Sicilies sent General Carlo Zucchi and 7,000 men against Giuseppe Garibaldi at Palestrina, 25 miles southeast of **Rome**. A fierce action saw the numerically superior Neapolitans driven off and the Bourbon advance was repulsed again ten days later at nearby **Velletri** (9 May 1849).

Palestro ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

When King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont mobilised in support of independence, he faced an Austrian invasion under General Philipp Stadion von Thannhausen. Ten days after being repulsed at **Montebello**, the Austrians attacked Piedmontese General Enrico Cialdini crossing the Sesia near Palestro. The Austrians were heavily repulsed and driven out of Palestro (30 May 1859).

Pali ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

The British-supported Rajah of Jodhpur faced rebellion by his vassal Kusal Singh, Thakur of Awah, and sent his forces under Anad Singh to hold Pali, southeast of Jodhpur. Unwisely leaving his well-defended position, Anad Singh was routed and killed in a surprise dawn assault and the army of Jodhpur suffered severe losses. The Thakur lost the following January at **Awah** (8 September 1857).

Palikao ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Opium War

See **Baliqiao**

Palkhed ❙ 1728 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

As the Marathas expanded their power into northern India, Mulhar Rao Holkar in the service of Baji Rao I trapped the army of Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad in dry hills at Palkhed, 20 miles west of Aurangabab. With his supplies cut off, the Nizam was forced to make terms. Holkar quickly rose to senior command in the Peshwar's army (28 February 1728).

Pallet ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Royalist rebel leader Charles Bonchamp defeated Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber at **Torfou** (19 September) then pursued him north as far as Pallet, just 20 miles from Nantes, where he inflicted a sharp defeat on the retreating army, killing many of their wounded. However, Kléber was saved by reinforcements from Nantes itself and Bonchamp eventually withdrew (24 September 1793).

Palmar, Mexico ❙ 1812 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

In support of the soldier-priest José María Morelos after **Cuautla**, insurgent leaders Pablo Galeana and Nicolás Bravo took 600 men against Colonel Juan Labaqui at Palmar, southeast of Puebla. Heavy fighting saw Labaqui and 47 others killed and the Royalists surrendered, yielding the rebels 200 prisoners and a large quantity of arms, including three guns (19 August 1812).

Palmar, Mexico ❙ 1813 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Continuing the fight for independence under soldier-priest José María Morelos, Mariano Matamaros attacked a large Royalist convoy led by Colonel Manuel Martínez near Palmar, southeast of Puebla. The Royalists were routed, losing over 200 dead and almost 400 prisoners. Morelos was soon defeated at **Valladolid** and Matamaros lost in January 1814 at **Puruarán** (14 October 1813).

Palmar, Uruguay ❙ 1838 ❙ Uruguayan Civil War

Despite defeat at **Carpinteria** (September 1836), former Uruguayan President Fructuoso Rivera renewed his rising against Manuel Oribe and met the President's brother Ignacio Oribe at Palmar del Arroyo Grande, in western Uruguay near Cordobesa. The government army suffered decisive defeat after which Manuel Oribe fled to Buenos Aires and Rivera regained the Presidency (15 June 1838).

Palmira ❙ 1831 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

General Rafael Urdaneta seized power after victory at **Santuario**, then faced rebellion in the Cauca Valley led by Liberal Generals José María Obando and José Hilario López. Government forces under General Pedro Muguerza and Colonel Manuel José Collazos were badly defeated near Palmira, northeast of Cali, and by early

May Urdaneta was forced to resign (10 February 1831).

Palmito Ranch ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

The reputed last battle of the war saw Union Colonel Theodore H. Barrett lead about 300 men from Brazos Santiago inland along the Rio Grande to attack the Confederate camp at Palmito Ranch, just outside Brownsville, Texas. Barrett was eventually driven off by Colonel John S. Ford, losing over 100 men in heavy fighting, and the war soon came to an end (12–13 May 1865).

Palmyra ❙ 272 ❙ Roman-Palmyrean War

With her army routed by Emperor Aurelian at **Immae** and **Emessa**, Queen Zenobia of Palmyra withdrew under siege to her capital in the Syrian desert. Expected Persian aid did not come and, after Aurelian stormed Palmyra, he spared the city and started for Rome with Zenobia as a captive. However, when the Palmyreans massacred Aurelian's garrison, he turned back and razed the city to the ground.

Palmyra ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

Despite the fall of **Damascus**, Vichy forces continued fighting in central Syria along the strategic pipeline from Iraq. General George Clarke's Habforce, including the Arab Legion, converged on Palmyra (modern Tadmur), which was captured after hard fighting. It was one of the last major actions in Syria and Vichy commander Henri Dentz soon sued for peace (23 June–3 July 1941).

Palo ❙ 1815 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

While Spanish General Pablo Morillo besieged **Cartagena**, other Royalists led by Aparico Vidaurrázaga occupied Popayán then faced a large Patriot army under General José María Cabal. Marching out to the nearby Palo River, Vidaurrázaga was decisively defeated, losing 350 casualties and 500 prisoners. Popayán was lost until Spanish victory in June 1816 at **El Tambo** (5 July 1815).

Palo Alto ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Zachary Taylor advancing from the mouth of the Rio Grande to relieve besieged **Fort Texas** was met to the northeast at Palo Alto by a much larger Mexican force under General Mariano Arista. After suffering heavy losses to artillery fire, the Mexicans fled with 400 casualties and were defeated again next day at **Resaca de la Palma** (8 May 1846).

Palo Duro ❙ 1874 ❙ Red River Indian War

With Indians in northern Texas on the warpath over destruction of buffalo, Colonel Ranald Mackenzie attacked the stronghold in Palo Duro Canyon, southeast of Amarillo, held by Kiowa under Lone Wolf and some Comanche. While few lives were lost, massive supplies and over 1,000 captured horses were destroyed, effectively ending the Indian capacity to fight the war (28 September 1874).

Palo Hincado ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Santo Domingo**

Palonegro ❙ 1900 ❙ Colombian War of the Thousand Days

In the most decisive action of Liberal revolt against President Manuel Antonio Sanclemente, government forces recovered from defeat at **Peralonso** (December 1899) and General Gabriel Vargas Santos beat Liberal General Próspero Pinzon at Palonegro, just west of Bucaramanga. Sanclemente was soon replaced by José Manuel Marroquín, though war dragged on for two years (11–16 May 1900).

Palosina ❙ 1919 ❙ Waziristan Campaign

In the wake of the Third Afghan War, Wana and Mahsud tribesmen in Waziristan, southwest of Peshawar, rebelled and an Indian army column under General Andrew Sheen marched to the Palosina Plain. Sikh infantry suffered costly losses failing to drive the rebels from nearby

hills, but the rebels also lost heavily to machine-gun and artillery fire and withdrew to **Ahnai Tangi** (19–22 December 1919).

Paltzig ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Kay**

Pa Mok ❙ 1585 ❙ Burmese-Siamese Wars

The Burmese client state of Chiang Mai sent a force reputed to be over 100,000 men, with war elephants and cavalry, against King Naresuan of Siam, who marched north from Ayutthaya to meet them at Pa Mok. Using barge-mounted heavy cannon, Naresuan secured a bloody and decisive victory, forcing Chiang Mai to withdraw. In 1593 he finally overthrew Burmese overlordship at **Nong Sarai**.

Pampa Grande ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

Attacking Bolivian forces in the Chaco Boreal, Paraguay's 7th Division under Colonel José A. Ortiz assaulted and seized Pampa Grande, taking more than 600 Bolivian prisoners. The same day Colonel Eugenio Garay's 8th Division took 250 more prisoners further east at Pozo Favorito. The main offensive soon commenced to the southwest against **Alihuatá** (15 September 1933).

Pamplona ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Allied forces advanced into the western Pyrenees after **Vitoria**, British General Sir Rowland Hill and later Spanish General Henry O'Donnell blockaded Pamplona, held by Governor Louis-Pierre Cassan. After a threat to execute the French officers, the fortress was starved into surrender and Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington was able to press his invasion of France (25 June–31 October 1813).

Pamunkey ❙ 1625 ❙ Powhatan Indian Wars

English settlers in Virginia under Governor Sir Francis Wyatt responded to the massacre at **Jamestown** (March 1622) with a bloody war against the Algonquin confederation, led by Opechancanough. Under the pretense of making peace, the settlers fell on the Indian village at nearby Pamunkey, reportedly killing 1,000. With both sides exhausted a peace treaty was signed in 1632.

Panama ❙ 1671 ❙ Morgan's Raids on Panama

Two years after taking **Porto Bello**, on the Panama Isthmus, Welsh-born Henry Morgan took about 2,000 buccaneers through the jungle to attack the city of Panama, held by Don Juan Perez de Guzman. The Spanish were driven off in very heavy fighting and the city was sacked and burned. Morgan was later knighted by Charles II and returned as Deputy Governor of Jamaica (16 January 1671).

Panama ❙ 1989 ❙ American Invasion of Panama

After President Manuel Noriega of Panama declared war on the United States, a large American invasion force was sent to seize the President and restore democracy. By the time fighting ended, 26 Americans had been killed, plus about 300 Panamanian military and over 200 civilians. Noriega was taken to the United States, where he was imprisoned for drug trafficking (20–31 December 1989).

Panay Incident ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

American and British civilians sailing up the Yangzi in a small convoy to escape the Japanese advance on **Nanjing** were bombed and strafed by Japanese aircraft. The American gunboat *Panay* was sunk (with three killed and many wounded) along with two oil barges sunk. Anxious to avoid war, America demanded and received an apology and compensation (12 December 1937).

Pancalia ❙ 978 ❙ Byzantine Military Rebellions

When Byzantine General Bardas Sclerus was proclaimed Emperor by his troops and seized much of Asia Minor, Emperor Basil II sent for the great warrior Bardas Phocas, who marched east to meet the usurper on the Plain of Pancalia,

near Amorium. Phocas was defeated and fell back on the Halys. They fought again the following year at **Aquae Saravenae** and Bardas Sclerus was defeated (19 June 978).

Panchgaum ❙ 1775 ❙ Maratha Wars of Succession

During civil war against Raghunath Rao (who had murdered his nephew to make himself Peshwa), Sabaji Sindhia—on behalf of the legitimate government in Poona—fought his own brother Mudhoji at Panchgaum, ten miles south of Nagpur. The usurper secured a major victory when Mudhoji defeated and killed Sabaji, but Raghunath was soon beaten and deposed at **Adas** (26 January 1775).

Pancorbo ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Joachim Blake was defeated at **Zornoza** (29 October) then had to abandon **Bilbao** when the French attacked at **Durango**. The same day further south at Pancorbo near Miranda, he was attacked by French Marshals Francois Lefebvre and Claude Victor. Blake lost about 600 casualties before disengaging to withdraw through **Valmaseda** towards **Espinosa** (31 October 1808).

Pandapatan ❙ 1902 ❙ American-Moro Wars

See **Bayan**

Pandhana ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

See **Ratanpur**

Pandjeh ❙ 1885 ❙ Russo-Afghan War

See **Penjdeh**

Pandosia ❙ 331 BC ❙ Macedonian Conquests

Alexander of Epirus attempted to emulate his nephew Alexander the Great by invading southern Italy to support Greek residents of Tarentum against the Lucanians and Samnites. Despite some early success, Alexander was decisively defeated by a force of Lucanians and Bruttians at Pandosia, on the Acheron in Bruttium near the border with Lucania. He was then assassinated.

Pandu Nadi ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Advancing northeast from Allahabad to recapture Cawnpore, General Sir Henry Havelock secured victory at **Aong**, but the rebels attempted to hold the bridge on the flooded Pandu Nadi. After a sharp action the same day in very hot conditions, Havelock's exhausted men seized the bridge when explosive charges failed. The next day they advanced eight miles to **Cawnpore** (15 July 1857).

Paneas ❙ 198 BC ❙ 5th Syrian War

Antiochus III of Syria failed to conquer Palestine in 217 BC at **Raphia** and returned 19 years later with a huge army to defeat an Egyptian force under the Greek Commander Scopas in the Jordan Valley at Paneas (later Baniyas). Flushed with victory, Antiochus then captured Gaza and Jerusalem and Ptolemy V Epiphanes of Egypt renounced any claim to Palestine and Lower Syria.

Pangani ❙ 1889 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Defeated in German East Africa near **Bagamoyo**, Arab rebel leader Abushiri ibn Salim was driven out of Sadani (7 June) then was bombarded and defeated at his main stronghold in Pangani (in modern Tanzania) by Commissioner Hermann von Wissmann. After nearby Tanga also fell, Abushiri fled into the interior where he was later captured and hanged, effectively ending the rising (July 1889).

Pange ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Colombey**

Pangpang ❙ 1904 ❙ American-Moro Wars

Major Hugh Scott recovered from a wound suffered as the rebel Panglima Hassan escaped from capture at **Lake Seit**, then led a fresh offensive against the Muslim Moro leader on Jolo, in the southern Philippines. The rebel fortress at Pangpang was destroyed by artillery fire with

about 80 Moros killed. Hassan escaped again but was cornered and shot down at nearby **Bud Bagsak** (5 March 1904).

Pangul ❙ 1418–1420 ❙ Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars

On his last campaign, Bahmanid Sultan Firuz Shah attacked Pangul, north of the Krishna, held by Vira Vijaya of Vijayanagar. Firuz suffered heavy losses securing a costly victory then besieged the town. After two years, with the Bahmani army decimated by disease, Vira Vijaya attacked and the Sultan was routed and withdrew. The costly failure shattered Firuz and within two years he was dead.

Panhala ❙ 1660 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

Maratha commander Shivaji killed the Bijapur General Afzal Khan at **Pratabgarh** then captured Panhala near Kolhapur, where he was besieged by the Bijapur army under Fazl Khan, son of the murdered General. Shivaji fled after the fall of nearby Pavingarh (13 July) and Panhala finally had to surrender when Sultan Ali Adil Shah sent further reinforcements (2 March–22 September 1660).

Panhala ❙ 1673 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

When Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur died (1672) Maratha General Shivaji sent Annaji Pant in a fresh assault against the Sultan's four-year-old son Sikander and Regent Khawas Khan. Approaching Panhala, near Kolhapur, a Maratha advance unit of just 60 under Kondaji Farzand mounted the walls in a courageous night-time escalade. They killed the commander and secured the fortress (6 March 1673).

Panhala ❙ 1701 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

On a renewed offensive south of Bombay, Emperor Aurangzeb and Zulfiqar Khan besieged the Maratha leader Trimbak at the powerful fortress of Panhala, near Kolhapur. A relief force under Dhanaji Jadhav was heavily repulsed (23 January) and mines were prepared to destroy the walls. Instead the Mughals negotiated a massive payment to achieve a negotiated surrender (January–28 May 1701).

Paniani ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

After victory at **Trikalur**, Colonel Thomas Humberston again advanced inland from the Malabar Coast of southern India, then had to withdraw in the face of 20,000 Marathas under Tipu Sultan (son of Haidar Ali of Mysore). Falling back on the British position on the Paniani, he repulsed a huge Maratha attack and Tipu withdrew on the death of his father (27 November 1782).

Paniar ❙ 1843 ❙ British-Gwalior War

See **Panniar**

Panion ❙ 198 BC ❙ 5th Syrian War

See **Paneas**

Panipat ❙ 1526 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Babur, Ruler of Kabul, marched from Afghanistan into northern India, where he conquered the Punjab then advanced against Ibrahim Lodi, Afghan Sultan of Delhi. Ibrahim attacked the enemy defensive position to the north at Panipat with a vastly superior army, but was decisively defeated and killed. Babur then occupied Delhi and Agra to establish the 300-year Mughal Empire (21 April 1526).

Panipat ❙ 1556 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

After victory at **Sirhind** (June 1555), the 14-year-old Mughal Emperor Akbar and Regent Bairam Khan marched towards **Delhi** against Afghan-Hindu forces under the Hindu usurper Hemu, who had recaptured the capital. Despite being heavily outnumbered, Akbar crushed Hemu 50 miles north at Panipat. Delhi was retaken and Akbar restored the 300-year Mughal Empire (5 November 1556).

Panipat ❙ 1761 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Afghan General Ahmad Shah Durrani beat a Maratha force at **Barari Ghat** then a year later marched against the main Maratha army under the Peshwa's cousin Sadashiv Bhao. North of Delhi, at Panipat, Bhao and the Peshwa's teenage son

Viswas Rao were killed, along with up to 200,000 troops and camp followers, and Maratha military power in the north was destroyed (14 January 1761).

Panium ❙ 198 BC ❙ 5th Syrian War
See **Paneas**

Panjkora ❙ 1895 ❙ Chitral Campaign
As General Sir Robert Low marched northeast from Nowshera to relieve a British force besieged by rebels in the Kashmir Kingdom of **Chitral**, Colonel Fred Battye over-ambitiously pursued Umra Khan's Chitralis across the Panjkora, north of Chakdara. When the river bridge was washed away Battye was killed in the withdrawal. However, Low soon resumed his advance (13 April 1895).

Panjshir Valley ❙ 1982 ❙ Afghan Civil War
On a large-scale offensive north of Kabul, 12,000 Afghan and Soviet troops in the Panjshir Valley attacked Mujahaden rebels under Ahmad Shah Massud fighting the Kabul government. Two separate operations failed after intense fighting cost up to 3,000 government and Soviet killed and wounded, plus the loss of 60 armoured vehicles and 35 aircraft and helicopters (May–September 1982).

Panjshir Valley ❙ 1984 ❙ Afghan Civil War
About 15,000 Afghan and Soviet troops led by Russian General Saradov renewed their offensive in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul, attacking Mujahaden rebels under Ahmad Shah Massud. Supported by heavy bombing and helicopter assault, the Kabul government troops forced Massud to withdraw and they captured high-profile rebel commander Abdul Wahed (April–May 1984).

Panjwin ❙ 1983 ❙ Iraq-Iran War
Iranian forces campaigning in Iraqi Kurdistan took **Haj Omran** (29 July) then launched a fresh offensive east of Suleimaniya. Despite Iraqi air attack and chemical weapons, Iran and its Kurdish allies secured much of the Panjwin Valley, but were halted outside Panjwin itself. By early 1985, anti-Baghdad forces reportedly controlled over one-third of Kurdistan (20 October–30 November 1983).

Panniar ❙ 1843 ❙ British-Gwalior War
During a disputed succession of the Maharaja of Gwalior in central India, Governor General Lord Ellenborough sent a large force under General Sir Hugh Gough. On the same day that Gough routed the Marathas at **Maharajpur**, his left wing led by General John Grey defeated a separate Maratha force at Panniar, southwest of Gwalior, bringing the war to an end (29 December 1843).

Panormus, Greece ❙ 429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
See **Naupactus**

Panormus, Sicily ❙ 251 BC ❙ 1st Punic War
When Rome captured Panormus (modern Palermo), Carthaginian General Hasdrubal launched a massive assault to recover his former base in Sicily. However, he was heavily defeated by Lucius Caecilius Metellus, with all his war-elephants killed or captured. The victory encouraged the Roman Senate to provide fresh ships to attack remaining Carthaginian strongholds in western Sicily.

Panowce ❙ 1633 ❙ Polish-Tatar Wars
See **Kamieniec**

Pantano de Vargas ❙ 1819 ❙ Colombian War of Independence
Patriot leader Simón Bolívar advanced through **Gámeza** towards Bogotá, crossing the Sogamoso to attack Spanish Colonel José María Barreiro at Pantano de Vargas, northeast of Tunja. Both sides lost heavily in a fierce yet indecisive action, though the day was saved by Bolívar's llaneros under Juan José Rondon. Barreiro was later forced to fall back towards **Boyacá** (25 July 1819).

Pantin ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
See **Paris**

Paoki ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Baoji**

Paoli ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Pursuing General George Washington after victory at **Cooch's Bridge** and the **Brandywine**, British commander Sir William Howe sent General Charles Grey against an American rearguard under General Anthony Wayne. Grey surprised and routed Wayne in a night attack at Paoli, near the Schuylkill, and a few days later Howe marched into Philadelphia (21 September 1777).

Paoting ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Baoding**

Papremis ❙ 459 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

In support of revolt against Persia in Egypt by Inaros of Libya, Athens sent a large fleet to the Nile Delta, where Persian commander Achaemenes (brother of Xerxes) was defeated and killed at Papremis. The Athenians then advanced south and seized most of Memphis. The citadel held out for four years until a Persian relief force arrived overland from Syria for victory at **Prosopitis**.

Papua ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With an invasion of Port Moresby thwarted in the **Coral Sea** (May 1942), Japanese landed on the north coast of Papua and marched overland towards the capital. With a landing repulsed in the east at **Milne Bay**, the invaders were finally halted outside Port Moresby. Driven back across the **Kokoda Trail**, they were destroyed at **Gona**, **Buna** and **Sanananda** (23 July 1942–21 January 1943).

Parabiago ❙ 1339 ❙ Condottieri Wars

During the brutal condottieri campaigns in northern Italy, large bodies of mercenaries ravaged the countryside for booty, with one such band formed by Lodrisio Visconti to attack Milan. The so-called "company of adventurers" was repulsed with heavy losses at Parabiago, northwest of Milan. The threat of the roaming bands continued for many years (21 February 1339).

Paraetacene ❙ 317 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

Amid war between the successors of Alexander the Great, Antigonus invaded Persia and met Eumenes near Isfahan at Paraetacene. After a massive battle, with more than 40,000 men on either side, the action was broken off inconclusively and the two armies withdrew with both Generals claiming tactical victory. The following winter Antigonus won the decisive action at **Gabiene**.

Paraguarí ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

See **Cerro Porteño**

Parana ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Riachuelo**

Parana ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Estero Bellaco**

Paredón ❙ 1914 ❙ Mexican Revolution

With Federal forces falling back in central Mexico after disaster at **Torréon** (3 April), rebel General Francisco (Pancho) Villa detoured to attack a strong government position at Paredón, north of Saltillo. After a total rout in which more than half the government troops became casualties or deserted, the Federal garrison abandoned Saltillo and Villa advanced on **Zacatecas** (17 May 1914).

Parí ❙ 1816 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

A year after Spain secured western Bolivia at **Sipe-Sipe**, Royalist General Francisco Javier Aguilera in the east attacked Argentine Colonel Ignacio Warnes at Parí, near Santa Cruz (seized by Warnes after battle at **Florida**). A decisive Argentine defeat saw Warnes captured and beheaded and Aguilera executed over 900 Patriots, including many women and children (21 November 1816).

Paris ❙ 885–886 ❙ Viking Raids on France

In one of the largest-scale Viking actions in Europe, Siegfrid and Sinric besieged Paris, heroically defended for almost a year by Odo (Eudes) Marquess of Neustria and Bishop Gozelin. After Frankish victory at **Montfaucon**, King Charles III—the Fat—bought the Norse army off and allowed it to plunder Burgundy. He was soon deposed and Odo became King (November 885–October 886).

Paris ❙ 1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following French victory at **Patay** (19 June), Jeanne d'Arc captured Troyes, Chalons and Rheims from the English, then rashly attempted an attack on Paris on the religious festival of Our Lady's Nativity, despite lack of support from the newly crowned King Charles VII. She was wounded by an arrow in the thigh and her impetuous attack was driven off (8 September 1429).

Paris ❙ 1436 ❙ Hundred Years War

Philip Duke of Burgundy abandoned support for the English when they were repulsed from central France and joined King Charles VII, ending the long-running Burgundian-Armagnac Civil War. The reconciled French allies then marched on Paris and Arthur Count of Richemont captured the city after the English garrison of the Bastille were starved into surrender (13 April 1436).

Paris ❙ 1590 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

Henry of Navarre, who had claimed the French throne as Henry IV, defeated the Holy League at **Ivry** (14 March) then besieged the Catholics in Paris where they were led by Charles Duke of Mayenne. The city was nearly starved into submission when Alessandro Farnese Duke of Parma arrived with a Spanish relief force and the siege ended (May–August 1590).

Paris ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

As the Allies closed in on Paris, Marshals Auguste Marmont and Édouard Mortier attempted to defend the capital against the massive combined army of Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg and General Gebhard von Blucher. After action at Pantin, Romainville and Montmartre, Marmont surrendered Paris. Two weeks later Bonaparte abdicated and went into exile (30 March 1814).

Paris ❙ 1870–1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

With much of the French army besieged at **Metz** or captured at **Sedan**, Marshal Helmuth von Moltke and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm laid siege to Paris itself, defended by troops and militia under General Louis Jules Trochu. After failed French sorties, including **Villiers** and **Le Bourget**, a massive siege bombardment forced the starving city to surrender (20 September 1870–28 January 1871).

Paris ❙ 1871 ❙ Paris Commune

In the wake of humiliating defeat by Germany, Republicans tried to establish an independent government in Paris and faced a massive assault by Royalist troops. The damaging conflict that followed saw about 750 troops killed. Over 20,000 Communards died in the fighting or were executed and thousands more were deported as Royalist Government was restored (18 March–21 May 1871).

Paris ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As Allied armies broke out from **Normandy** and advanced across France, Resistance units in Paris rose against the remaining German garrison. After heavy street fighting, Free French forces under General Philippe Leclerc arrived to liberate Paris and General Dietrich von Cholitz surrendered the city. General Charles de Gaulle arrived next day to claim victory (19–24 August 1944).

Parkany ❙ 1683 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

John III Sobieski of Poland destroyed the Turkish siege of **Vienna** and pursued his enemy to Parkany, near **Esztergom**, where he was initially repulsed. Two days later Charles V arrived with his cavalry and the Turks suffered a terrible defeat, with over 20,000 reported killed. Esztergom itself soon fell and Grand Vizier Kara

Mustafa Pasha was later executed for failure (7–9 October 1683).

Parker's Cross Roads ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Returning from raiding western Tennessee, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest was intercepted by Union forces under General Jeremiah C. Sullivan north of **Lexington** at Parker's Cross Roads. Forrest repulsed a brigade under Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, but was surprised by Colonel John W. Fuller and lost about 500 men before withdrawing across the Tennessee River (31 December 1862).

Parma ❙ 1247–1248 ❙ Imperial-Papal Wars

When the north Italian city of Parma revolted against Emperor Frederick II, its struggle became a trial of strength between the pro-Imperial Ghibellines and the pro-Papal Guelfs of cities such as Milan. The reinforced garrison of Parma sortied after a bloody six-month siege and destroyed the Emperor's camp, forcing him into a humiliating withdrawal (July 1247–February 1248).

Parma ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

In support of the former King Stanislas Leszcynski of Poland, his son-in-law Louis XV sent French troops into Austrian-held Lombardy, where Marshal François de Coigny narrowly defeated and killed Austrian Field Marshal Claudius von Mercy in a brutal battle at Parma. Coigny went on to capture Milan, though it was returned to Austria after the war (29 June 1734).

Parrot's Beak ❙ 1985 ❙ Afghan Civil War

Having repulsed a guerrilla offensive at **Khost**, up to 20,000 Russian and Afghan government troops converged on the area near the Pakistan border southeast of Kabul known as the Parrot's Beak, held by Mujahaden commander Jalaluddin Haqqani. Massive guerrilla supply dumps were captured, though the rebel base at **Zhawar** did not fall until the following year (August–September 1985).

Parsa ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War

As General Bennet Marley advanced slowly north into central Nepal, huge Gurkha forces surprised and overwhelmed his advanced post southwest of Kathmandu at Parsa, killing 120 (including Captain Henry Sibley) and wounding another 130. A second attack the same day also destroyed the smaller post at nearby Samanpur. Marley was dismissed and fled in disgrace (1 January 1815).

Parwan Durrah ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

Leading a counter-offensive against the Mongol Genghis Khan, Prince Jalal-ud-din of Khwarezm (who succeeded on his father's death after defeat at **Hamadan** in 1220) marched north from Ghazni in southern Afghanistan. Jalal-ud-din defeated Mongols under the Khan's Tatar adopted son Sigi Khutukhu near Kabul at Parwan Durrah, but was soon destroyed by Genghis Khan at the **Indus**.

Parwan Durrah ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Former Amir Dost Muhammad was defeated in northern Afghanistan at **Bamian** and soon after was driven off by part of General Sir Robert Sale's brigade in a close-fought battle at Parwan Durrah, near Charikar north of Kabul (despite the shameful withdrawal of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry). Dost Muhammad soon surrendered and was exiled in India until he was restored in 1843 (2 November 1840).

Pasajes ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

See **San Sebastian**

Pasang Santol ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

See **Dasmariñas**

Pasaquina ❙ 1871 ❙ Central American National Wars

When Honduras and El Salvador accused each other of supporting domestic rebellion, war broke out and Honduran troops marched into El Salvador. Near the border at Pasaquina, Honduran exile

Florencio Xatruch defeated the invaders and led Salvadoran forces into Honduras. He had little further success and fled when rebels ousted the Salvadoran government at **Santa Ana** (16 March 1871).

Pasaquina ❙ 1876 ❙ Central American National Wars

Two years after securing a friendly government in Honduras with victory at **Comayagua**, President Justo Ruffino Barrios of Guatemala invaded El Salvador to win at **Apaneca**, while a smaller column under General Gregorio Solares attacked in the east. Near Pasaquina, north of La Union, Solares won a second victory and Barrios installed his friend Rafael Zaldivar as President (19 April 1876).

Paso de Cuevas ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Recovering from losses at **Riachuelo**, near Corrientes (11 June), Brazilian Admiral Francisco Manuel Barroso tried to advance down the Parana through the pass at Cuevas, just south of Bellavista, defended by Paraguayan Colonel José Maria Bruquez with 3,000 men and 34 guns. Barroso suffered severe damage, with 24 dead and 42 wounded, and retired on Rincon de Soto (12 August 1865).

Paso de Patria ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Tuyutí**

Paso Real ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Insurgent leader Antonio Maceo marched east from Mantua in western Cuba where he was attacked by Spanish General Agustin Luque on the railway northeast of Pinar del Río at Paso Real. The Cubans sustained the heavier losses in severe fighting along very extended lines, but managed to drive off the Spanish, with Luque severely wounded. Maceo soon struck back at **Candelaria** (January 1896).

Pasques ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Dijon (2nd)**

Passaro ❙ 1718 ❙ War of the Quadruple Alliance

See **Cape Passaro**

Passchendaele (1st) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite shocking losses during Third **Ypres**, most recently around **Poelcappelle**, British commander Sir Douglas Haig was determined to reach his original objective, the village of Passchendaele, northeast of Ypres. Fighting in terrible mud, Generals Sir Herbert Plumer and Hubert Gough were driven off with heavy losses. They attacked again two weeks later (12 October 1917).

Passchendaele (2nd) ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the final effort of his offensive northeast of **Ypres**, British commander Sir Douglas Haig again sent Generals Sir Herbert Plumer and Hubert Gough against Passchendaele, which was finally taken by the newly arrived Canadian Corps. The Third Battle of Ypres ended and Passchendaele came to symbolise the pointless loss of life in the mud of Flanders (26 October–6 November 1917).

Passo do Rosario ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

See **Ituzaingó**

Pastrengo ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Verona**

Patan ❙ 1790 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

When renegade Mughal General Ismail Beg and his Rajput allies were besieged near Ajmer at Patan Tanwar (Turavati) by Mahadji Sindhia and General Benoit de Boigne, Ismail attacked the Marathas but his cavalry failed to break de Boigne's squares. De Boigne then routed Ismail, capturing massive plunder in guns, elephants and horses, and the renegade fled to the Punjab (20 June 1790).

Patay ❙ 1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

Six weeks after defeating the English at the siege of **Orleans**, French forces led by Jean Duke of Alencon and Jeanne d'Arc surprised the retreating English under John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury and Sir John Fastolfe at Patay, northwest of Orleans. An unexpected attack led by Etienne de Vignolles, La Hire, routed the English and Shrewsbury was captured and held for four years (19 June 1429).

Paterangi ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Mangapiko**

Patiala ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Colonel Thomas Seaton campaigning east of Aligarh won near **Kasganj** then marched to Patiala, northeast of Etah, against a large rebel force under Ahmed Yir Khan and Mohson Ali. An artillery duel and a bayonet charge forced the rebels to flee, leaving perhaps 600 dead. Seaton then returned for Aligarh for his convoy before advancing southeast on **Mainpuri** (17 December 1857).

Patila, Plain of ❙ 1393 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Shiraz**

Patna ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Encouraged by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh, the Shahzada Ali Gauhar (son of Emperor Alamgir II) invaded Bengal against English-supported Nawab Mir Jafar and besieged Patna, defended by Raja Ramnarain. With a British force approaching under Robert Clive, a final assault by the Shahzada and Muhammad Kuli of Allahabad was heavily repulsed and they withdrew (4–5 April 1759).

Patna (1st) ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

Mir Kasim, the warlike new Nawab of Bengal, threatened William Ellis, the local East India Company agent, who led a small column of troops which surprised and captured Patna. However, a counter-attack by Bengali troops under Armenian mercenary Maskarian drove them out with most taken captive. The prisoners, including Ellis, were later murdered (25 June 1763).

Patna (2nd) ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

Following his defeat at **Udaynala** (5 September) Mir Kasim, deposed Nawab of Bengal, murdered prisoners earlier captured at Patna, then faced a substantial British-Sepoy force under Major Thomas Adams, who advanced to besiege Patna. Adams captured the town after heavy fighting which caused severe Bengali losses. Mir Kasim fought on until late 1764 at **Buxar** (6 November 1763).

Patna ❙ 1764 ❙ Bengal War

Advancing to attack Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh, British Colonel John Carnac withdrew to prepared positions outside Patna when Shuja counter-attacked. A daylong action saw Shuja repulsed with heavy losses. However, Carnac did not pursue and the Nawab remained a month before the rains forced him to withdraw. The decisive action was fought in October at **Buxar** (3 May 1764).

Patras ❙ 429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

When Sparta sent Admiral Cnemus against Acarnania, at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, the Athenian Phormio allowed the large main fleet to pass then attacked a reinforcement of 47 Peloponnesian ships crossing the Gulf of Patras. Commanding just 20 vessels, Phormio secured a great victory and returned with 12 prizes to **Naupactus**, where he soon attacked the main fleet.

Patriot Hill ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Shoal Creek**

Patton Nagar ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

See **Khem Karan**

Paulus Hook ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Encouraged by success at **Stony Point** (16 July), American General George Washington

sent Major Henry Lee against the Hudson River fort at Paulus Hook, New Jersey City, held by Major William Sutherland. A pre-dawn raid by Lee inflicted 50 casualties and he withdrew with 150 prisoners. Lee received a gold medal from Congress and Sutherland was court-martialled (19 August 1779).

Pavia ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

Emperor Aurelian quickly recovered from defeat at **Placentia** to rout an invading army of Alemanni tribesmen on the east coast of Italy at **Fano**. The invaders started to return north with Aurelian in pursuit and, at the city of Pavia (Ticinum) south of Milan, he crushed the remaining Alemanni forces, effectively ending the threat to Rome. The Emperor then turned his attention to **Palmyra**.

Pavia ❙ 351 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

The Western usurper Flavius Magnus Magnentius fled his disastrous defeat at **Mursa** (28 September) and reached northern Italy before turning on his pursuers near Pavia. While he dealt a sharp defeat to the Imperial army, Emperor Constantius refused to make peace with the man who had murdered his brother. Magnentius was chased back into Gaul where he was beaten in 353 at **Mons Seleucus**.

Pavia ❙ 476 ❙ Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Leading a mutiny by barbarian mercenaries in the Roman army of General Orestes, the German Odoacer defeated and executed Orestes at Pavia, south of Milan. Odoacer then marched on Ravenna, where he defeated and slew Orestes' son Paulus and overthrew his other son, the Emperor Romulus Augustulus (4 September 476), marking the effective fall of the Western Roman Empire.

Pavia ❙ 569–572 ❙ Lombard Invasion of Italy

The Lombard invasion of Gothic Italy quickly secured major cities, including Verona, Milan, Ravenna and Rome, but Pavia strongly resisted Lombard King Alboin. When the city fell after a three-year siege, a purported sign from God prevented the intended massacre. Pavia became the capital of the region, which became known as Lombardy.

Pavia ❙ 1524–1525 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

Francis I of France was driven out of Lombardy at **Bicocca** (1522) and **Sesia** (April 1524), then led another invasion to invest Pavia, held by Antonio de Levya. Following a long siege, Imperial forces under Fernando d'Avalos Marquis of Pescara routed the French and their Swiss mercenaries. Francis gave up all claims in Italy but revoked his promise when released (28 October 1524–24 February 1525).

Pavón ❙ 1861 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

A final attempt to break away from the Argentine confederation of President Justo José de Urquiza saw General Bartolomé Mitre lead the army of Buenos Aires against Federalist Santiago Derqui just to the northwest at Pavón. Reversing his defeat two years earlier at **Cepeda**, Mitre secured a decisive victory and became the first constitutional President of a united Argentina (17 September 1861).

Paxos ❙ 229 BC ❙ Illyrian War

When Illyria laid siege to Corcyra (modern Corfu), a fleet from Achaea and Aetolia sailed to its aid. But the Illyrians won a decisive victory near Paxos after which they seized Corcyra and sailed north to besiege Dyrrhachium. Concerned by piracy in the Adriatic, Rome then intervened to end the siege and landed troops on the mainland. Queen Teuta of Illyria (roughly Albania) soon sued for peace.

Payne's Farm ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Mine Run**

Paysandú ❙ 1864–1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

In Brazil's undeclared war against the Blancos of Uruguay, Brigadier João Propício Mena

Barreto attacked Paysandú on the Uruguay, already besieged by Uruguayan Colorados under Venancio Flores. Garrison commander Colonel Leondro Gómez surrendered after a 35-day siege and was executed. The fall of Montevideo saw Flores become President (December 1864–2 January 1865).

Peach Orchard ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Savage's Station**

Peachtree Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Three days after succeeding to command the Confederate army defending Atlanta, Georgia, General John B. Hood sent General William J. Hardee against the Union bridgehead a few miles to the north across the Peachtree Creek. However, Union General George H. Thomas fought a brilliant, stubborn defence and "Hood's First Sortie" was driven back on **Atlanta** (20 July 1864).

***Peacock* vs *Epervier* ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812**
See **Florida, USA**

Pea Ridge ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
As he attempted to intercept Confederate forces withdrawing from southwest Missouri, Union General Samuel R. Curtis took a position at Pea Ridge, just inside Arkansas, where he was attacked by Confederates under General Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn lost over 4,000 men in a bloody action and withdrew to Memphis, yielding southern Missouri and northern Arkansas (6–8 March 1862).

Pearl Harbour ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
With Japan determined to pre-empt American naval power, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo launched a massive air strike at Pearl Harbour, on Oahu in Hawaii. Within minutes, 350 carrier-borne aircraft sank or damaged eight battleships and three cruisers. Over 2,400 Americans died and unprepared Admiral Husband Kimmel and General Walter Short were dismissed (7 December 1941).

Pecan Bayou ❙ 1839 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars
See **San Saba**

Pecatonica ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War
On campaign east of the Mississippi, the Sauk Chief Black Hawk defeated some militia at **Rock River**, Illinois (14 May), then marched north into Wisconsin, where he was attacked on the Pecatonica near Woodford by experienced Michigan mounted volunteers under Colonel Henry Dodge. Black Hawk suffered a sharp defeat and lost again a month later at **Wisconsin Heights** (16 June 1832).

Pech David ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Toulouse**

Peckuwe ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Piqua**

Pedestal ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)
See **Convoy Pedestal**

Peebles' Farm ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Poplar Springs Church**

Peekskill Raid ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution
Colonel John Bird assumed the offensive in New York State, taking 500 men by boat against the American depot on the east bank of the Hudson at Peekskill. Garrison commander General Alexander McDougall was forced to retire and the British burned substantial stores before withdrawing. British commander General William Howe sent another raid in April against **Danbury** (23 March 1777).

Pegu ❙ 1539 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

King Tabinshwehti of Toungoo was determined to unite the kingdoms of Burma and took his army against Pegu. He eventually took the city by storm after a lengthy siege and failed assaults, then captured other key cities, including Prome (1542). Tabinshwehti made himself King of Burma, with his capital at Pegu. He was assassinated in 1550 after failure in Arakan and against Siam at **Ayutthaya**.

Pegu ❙ 1551 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

When King Tabinshwehti of Burma was assassinated by Mon rebels in the southern capital of Pegu, his brother-in-law and successor Bayinnaung led a large force, with Portuguese mercenaries, to crush the rebels. A decisive action near Pegu saw rebel leader Smim Htaw defeated and executed and other Mon leaders soon submitted at **Prome**. Bayinnaung then turned to defeat Shan rebels at **Ava**.

Pegu ❙ 1599 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

Weakened by civil war and war against Siam, King Nanda Bayin of Burma was attacked by his brothers, aided by Arakanese troops and Portuguese adventurer Felipe de Brito. In a brutal assault, Nanda Bayin was captured and executed and Pegu was burned to the ground. (King Naresuan of Siam took part but was driven off by his erstwhile allies.) De Brito was granted the nearby port of **Syriam**.

Pegu ❙ 1757 ❙ Burmese Civil Wars

The Chieftain Alaungpaya resolved to unify Burma and launched a campaign against the Mon King Binnya Dala, who had secured victory in 1752 at **Ava**. After capturing Ava, Prome and Rangoon, Alaungpaya led a final assault against Pegu, where the King was captured. Alaungpaya founded a 120-year dynasty and Binnya Dala was executed in 1774 by Alaungpaya's son Hsinbyushin (May 1757).

Pegu ❙ 1852 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

Britain resumed war with Burma and General Henry Thomas Godwin captured **Rangoon** and **Bassein**, then advanced north to capture Pegu, but lacked the forces to hold it. Five months later, with 4,000 men and naval support from Commodore George Robert Lambert, Godwin recaptured the city. The war ended and Britain annexed Pegu Province (4 June & 20 November 1852).

Pegu ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Two weeks after British disaster at the **Sittang**, east of Rangoon, Brigadier Noel Hugh-Jones tried to hold the city of Pegu against General Hiroshi Takeuchi. Despite courageous defence, especially by Gurkha units, the small force was overwhelmed and had to withdraw. Rangoon was abandoned the same day and the main British army retreated north towards **Prome** (6–7 March 1942).

Pei-ts'ang ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

See **Beicang**

Peiwar Kotal ❙ 1878 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

Concerned at Russian influence over Amir Sher Ali Khan, Britain sent General Sir Frederick Roberts into Afghanistan through the Karram Valley. At the Peiwar Kotal Pass, southeast of Kabul, Roberts routed an Afghan force under Karim Khan, capturing their guns. Sher Ali fled when Roberts marched into **Kabul** (September 1879) and his son Yakub Khan sued for peace (2 December 1878).

Peking ❙ 1214–1215 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1644 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1917 ❙ Manchu Restoration

See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War
See **Beijing**

Peking ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
See **Beijing**

Pelacanon ❙ 1328 ❙ Byzantine-Ottoman Wars

Two years after losing **Brusa** to Ottoman expansion in northern Turkey, Byzantine Emperor Andronicus III led an expedition south from the Bosphorus along the eastern end of the Sea of Marmara to aid Nicaea. Near Chalcedon at Pelacanon (modern Maltepe) he was routed by Sultan Orkhan Gazi and fled back to Constantinople. Nicaea soon surrendered and Orkhan besieged **Nicomedia**.

Pelagonia ❙ 1259 ❙ 3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII of Nicaea at war with the Latin rulers in Constantinople, won western Macedonia when his brother John Paleologus routed the Despot Michael of Epirus and the Frankish and German knights of Manfred of Sicily and William of Villehardouin (who was captured). Victory at Pelagonia, near modern Bitola, led directly to Greek recapture of **Constantinople** in 1261.

Pelham Manor ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Throg's Neck**

Peliklahaka ❙ 1842 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

During a final offensive against the Seminole in Florida, Colonel William Worth pursued the elusive warrior Halleck Tustenuggee to the well-defended village of Peliklahaka, southwest of Lake Apopka. Although casualties were light, Tustenuggee was decisively defeated. He was captured ten days later, ending the war that virtually exterminated the Seminole (19 April 1842).

Peliliu ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

To secure airbases to attack the Philippines, General William Rupertus landed on Peliliu in the **Palau Islands** and faced unexpectedly stiff resistance, particularly at **Bloody Nose Ridge**. The brutal campaign cost over 1,300 Americans and about 10,000 Japanese killed. Only 300 Japanese survived to be captured, including General Sadae Inoue (15 September–25 November 1944).

Pelischat ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

In an attempt to break out from the Russian siege of **Plevna**, on the Vid south of the Danube, Turkish commander Osman Nuri Pasha led a large sortie with perhaps 25,000 men southeast towards nearby Pelischat. However, he was driven back by General Pavel Zotov with an estimated 3,000 casualties and the siege continued with a massive Russian assault a month later (30 August 1877).

Pella ❙ 635 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria
See **Fihl**

Pellene ❙ 241 BC ❙ Wars of the Achaean League

Aratus of Sicyon secured the Achaean League with victory at **Corinth** then two years later took a force to defend the neighbouring city-state of Pellene, south of the Gulf of Corinth, against a raiding party from the rival Aetolian league. Surprised in the sack of Pellene, the raiders were badly defeated, with a reported 700 put to the sword, and Aratus seized the city for the Achaean League.

Pellinge ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence
See **Porvoo**

Pellschat ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars
See **Pelischat**

Pell's Point ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General William Howe, attempting to outflank General George Washington's defence of New York City, landed at **Throg's Neck**, then moved by land and sea three miles north to Pell's Point, defended by Colonel John Glover. While the Americans fell back after a costly skirmish, Washington had already left **Harlem Heights** to meet Howe at **White Plains** (18 October 1776).

Pelusium ❙ 525 BC ❙ Persian Invasion of Egypt

Marching west to continue the empire building of his father Cyrus II, King Cambyses II of Persia invaded Egypt. Outside the city of Pelusium, east of modern Port Said, Cambyses destroyed the army of Pharoah Psamthek III, who fled to Memphis, which surrendered after a brief siege. Lower Egypt passed under Persian control, though Cambyses failed in attempts to conquer the Upper Nile.

Pelusium ❙ 640 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Egypt

Muslim General Amr ibn al-As was buoyed by the Arab conquest of Syria and took a very small force into Egypt and besieged the key city of Pelusium, guarding the eastern approach to the Nile Delta. Pelusium fell after 30 days and Amr advanced up the eastern branch of the Nile to a decisive victory at **Heliopolis**, near modern Cairo (January 640).

Pemaquid ❙ 1696 ❙ King William's War

See **Fort William Henry, Maine**

Pembroke ❙ 1648 ❙ British Civil Wars

When Parliamentary forces in southern Wales declared for the King and were defeated at **St Fagan's**, General Oliver Cromwell determined to crush the rebels. He quickly took Tenby and Chepstow then attacked massive Pembroke Castle, held by General Rowland Laugharne and Colonel John Poyer. After a brutal siege, Pembroke was starved into surrender (May–11 July 1648).

Pen ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

See **Penselwood**

Peñacerrada ❙ 1833 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Early in the war against Carlists in Navarre, forces loyal to Spanish Regent Maria Cristina under Generals Pedro Sarsfield and Manuel Lorenzo took Logroño at **Los Arcos**, then crossed the Ebro and routed 1,500 Carlists blocking their way at Peñacerrada. Within a week the Liberals had entered Vitoria and Bilbao unopposed. They were later checked at **Guernica** and **Asarta** (19 November 1833).

Peñacerrada ❙ 1838 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Liberal Commander-in-Chief Baldomero Espartero continued his offensive in northern Spain, where he advanced through Burgos and attacked Carlist commander Juan Antonio Guergué south of Vitoria at Peñacerrada. The bloody action was decided by a cavalry charge by Colonel Juan Zabala and the Carlists were crushed. A year later Don Carlos V left the country forever (22 June 1838).

Penang ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Sent to evacuate the Andamans, the Japanese cruiser *Haguro* (Admiral Shintaro Hashimoto) was damaged by British carrier-borne aircraft north of Sumatra and turned back for Singapore. Hunted down by a British destroyer squadron led by Captain Manley Power, *Haguro* was sunk after midnight off Penang, with 900 killed. It was the last major surface action of the war (15–16 May 1945).

Peñas de San Fausto ❙ 1834 ❙ 1st Carlist War

On campaign against the Carlists northwest of Estella in Navarre, a Spanish Liberal division under Baron Luis Angel de Carondolet was surprised by General Tomás Zumalacárregui at Peñas de San Fausto on the Urederra River. The Liberals were routed and fled, losing 250 men, including some drowned in the river. Carondolet was soon defeated again at Viana (19 August 1834).

Pendleton ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

Pursued after defeat at **Birch Creek**, Bannock and Paiute under Chief Egan were cornered near Pendleton, northern Oregon, and heavily defeated by the 21st infantry under Captain Evan Miles. Umatilla Indians murdered Egan next day. When Paiute medicine man Oytes surrendered (12 August) the war was effectively over and both tribes returned to their reservations (12 July 1878).

Penebscot ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Massachusetts militia General Solomon Lovell and American Commodore Dudley Saltonstall attacked the British timber port at Penebscot Bay, Maine, where they failed in a siege of the fort held by General Francis MacLean. British Commodore Sir George Collier then arrived and destroyed the rebel squadron. The complete fiasco cost almost 500 American lives (25 July–14 August 1779).

Pengcheng ❙ 205 BC ❙ Chu-Han War

Collapse of the Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty at **Xianyang** (207 BC) triggered a bloody war for succession and warlord Lui Bang of Han seized Pengcheng, capital of Chu. His rival Xiang Yu returned and Liu Bang suffered a terrible defeat, with a claimed 100,000 men killed and his wife and father captured. A subsequent truce after defeat at **Chenggao** (204 BC) finally saw the hostages returned.

Penghu ❙ 1683 ❙ Chinese Conquest of Taiwan

When Ming General Zheng Chenggong (known as Koxinga) seized Taiwan at **Fort Zeelandia** (1662), his son and grandson held the island against repeated Manchu attack until Emperor Kangxi sent Admiral Shilong (Shih Lang) with 300 warships and 20,000 men. The Ming were decisively defeated on nearby Penghu and the Manchu secured Taiwan until it was ceded to Japan in 1895 (8 July 1683).

Peñíscola ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Soon after capturing the strategic city of **Valencia**, French Marshal Louis Suchet sent General Philippe Severoli north against the stubborn coastal fortress of Peñíscola. While the inaccessible site was securely defended against siege, Spanish garrison commander General Garcia Navarro prematurely surrendered after just two weeks, apparently to secure his own safety (20 January–2 February 1812).

Penjdeh ❙ 1885 ❙ Russo-Afghan War

Russian General Alexander Vissarionovich Komarov occupied Merv in Afghanistan then led just 1,200 men towards Herat. They were blocked by 40,000 Afghans under Ghausuddin Khan at Penjdeh and a one-sided disaster saw the Afghans dispersed with very heavy losses. When Britain then began to prepare for war, Amir Abdur Rahman made peace, ceding land to Russia (30 March 1885).

Pennagadam ❙ 775 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars

Amid continuing war between the Kingdoms of southern India, Varaguna of Pandya (also known as Nedunjadayan), son of the great Rajasimha, attacked the army of Pallava at Pennegadam, on the Kaveri near modern Thanjavur (Tanjore). The Pallava forces under Nandivarman I were decisively defeated, giving Varaguna one of his greatest victories (disputed date c 775).

Peno Creek ❙ 1866 ❙ Red Cloud's War

See **Fetterman Massacre**

Penrith ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

See **Clifton Moor**

Pensacola ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

A year after he secured **Mobile** in British West Florida, Don Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish Governor of Lousiana, took 7,000 men and a strong naval squadron against Pensacola, where General John Campbell tried to defend Fort

George. However, heavy bombardment forced Campbell to surrender and after the war Spain retained both East and West Florida (10 March–9 May 1781).

Pensacola ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

A British expedition into the Gulf of Mexico under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane landed at Pensacola in Spanish West Florida, but his advance towards Mobile was repulsed at **Fort Bowyer**. A major counter-attack by American General Andrew Jackson then forced Spanish Governor Gonzalez Manriquez of Pensacola to surrender and the British abandoned their bridgehead (7 November 1814).

Pensacola ❙ 1818 ❙ 1st Seminole Indian War

American General Andrew Jackson marched into Spanish West Florida with 800 regulars, supported by Georgia militia and William MacIntosh's Creeks and captured St Marks (1 April), burned the village of Seminole Chief Boleck on the Suwanee (12 April), then laid siege to Pensacola. The city fell after three days to end the war. Spain later ceded Florida to the United States (24 May 1818).

Penselwood ❙ 658 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

As he attempted to expand the power of Wessex, King Cenwalh (Coenwalch) defeated the Welsh on the Avon at **Bradford** and six years later achieved another substantial victory at Penselwood, near Wincanton in Somerset. The defeated Welsh were driven back across the River Parrett which then became established as the West Saxon boundary.

Penselwood ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

Knut, son of the great Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark, attempting to complete his conquest of England, faced a spirited resistance by Edmund Ironside, son of King Aethelred of Wessex. A hard-fought battle at Penselwood, near Wincanton in Somerset, saw Edmund's Barons achieve a sharp victory and shortly afterwards he became King. Edmund was soon defeated by Knut at **Ashingdon**.

Pentland Hills ❙ 1666 ❙ Scottish Covenanter Rebellion

Rising against Episcopalianism, Covenanters led by Colonel James Wallace were repulsed marching on Edinburgh against the Secretary of State for Scotland, John Maitland Duke of Lauderdale. Pursued to the Pentland Hills, they were defeated at Rullion Green by General Thomas Dalzell, who brutally crushed the rising with execution and transportation (28 November 1666).

Peparethus ❙ 361 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

Encouraged by the death of Epaminondas of Thebes at **Mantinea** (362 BC), Alexander of Pherae recovered from defeat at **Cynoscephalae** and renewed the offensive by besieging Peparethus, off the coast of Thessaly. A relief force under Athenian Admiral Leosthenes was beaten and Alexander plundered Piraeus before withdrawing. A few years later he was murdered at his wife's instigation.

Peralejo ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

In the first major check to Spanish forces in eastern Cuba, insurgent leader Antonio Maceo, supported by Jesús Rabi and Quintín Banderas, attacked a column under General Arsenio Martínez Campos at Peralejo, east of Manzanillo. General Fidel Alonso de Santocildes arrived in support, but he was defeated and killed. Martínez Campos led the survivors to Bayamo (13 July 1895).

Peralonso ❙ 1899 ❙ Colombian War of the Thousand Days

Amid Liberal revolt against President Manuel Antonio Sanclemente and Vice President José Manuel Marroquín, rebel forces led by General Benjamín Herrera met government troops under General Vicente Villamizar at Peralonso in Norte de Santander. The Liberals won their first substantial victory in the Three-Year War,

though five months later they lost at **Palonegro** (15–16 December 1899).

Perambakam ❙ 1780 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Haidar Ali of Mysore, resuming war against Britain, threatened Madras and faced separate forces under Colonel William Baillie and General Sir Hector Munro. Without support Baillie was routed and captured at Perambakam, near Conjeveram. Munro withdrew and lost command before the decisive battle at **Porto Novo** (July 1781), while Haidar Ali approached **Arcot** (10 September 1780).

Pered ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

With Austrian forces driven out of Hungary by defeat at **Hatvan**, **Isaszeg** and **Waitzen**, Russia intervened to help and Russian General Ivan Paskievich joined Austrian Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz to attack General Artur Gorgey at Pered, northwest of Neuhausel. The Hungarians were driven back with heavy losses through **Acs** to defeat in August at **Temesvár** (21 June 1849).

Peregonovka ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

As White commander Anton Denikin advanced north towards Moscow, his General Iakov Slashchev suffered a surprise pre-dawn attack at Peregonovka by Ukrainian anarchists under Nestor Makhno. The guerrillas were eventually driven off, but the costly attack threatened Denikin's over-extended supply lines and encouraged October's Red counter-offensive at **Orel** (26 September 1919).

Pereiaslav ❙ 1630 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

On a fresh offensive in the Ukraine after previous action at **Borovitsa**, Polish commander Stanislas Koniecpolski was checked southeast of Kiev near Korsun (4 April) by Cossack leader Taras Fedorovych, then a few weeks later was badly defeated in heavy fighting at nearby Pereiaslav. The Poles were forced to sue for peace, though Fedorovych was soon replaced as Hetman (25 May 1630).

Perekop ❙ 1736 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Russian Marshal Count Burkhard Christoph von Münnich took a large force against the Crimean Tatars and attacked the defensive lines at Perekop, guarding the isthmus to the Crimea. The key fortress of Or-Kapi soon fell by assault, but after the sack of nearby Perekop an army mutiny forced Münnich back to the Ukraine. **Azov**, further to the east, fell a few weeks later (15–19 May 1736).

Perekop ❙ 1771 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

After successes against Turkish Moldavia, the Russian spring campaign of 1771 saw Prince Vasili Dolgoruki besiege a reputed 50,000 Tatars at Perekop, guarding northern Crimea. After the city fell, Dolgoruki conquered the entire Crimea in just three weeks—earning himself the honorific Krimski—and Khan Selim III of Crimea was replaced by a Russian puppet (14–15 June 1771).

Perekop ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

Having made peace with Poland after battle on the **Vistula**, the Red Army turned south on White commander Pyotr Wrangel, who had attempted a last offensive through **Melitopol**. Brutal action at the Perekop Isthmus saw Red General Mikhail Frunze storm into the Crimea. Wrangel had to evacuate his army by sea to Constantinople, ending the war on Russian soil (7–12 November 1920).

Perekop ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

General Erich von Manstein helped destroy the Soviet pocket further east at **Chernigovka**, then launched a massive assault on the Crimean Peninsula. In very heavy fighting at the five-mile wide Perekop Isthmus, Manstein's Eleventh Army broke through the Russian defences and quickly over-ran the whole of the Crimea except for **Sevastopol** and **Kerch** (19–28 October 1941).

Perekop ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Weeks after supporting Russia's offensive in the Ukraine at **Krivoy Rog**, General Fedor Tolbukhin led a huge assault across the Perekop Isthmus into the Crimean Peninsula. Aided by a flank attack at the Sivas, Tolbukhin broke through in three days against General Erwin Jaenecke's Seventeenth Army and raced south for **Sevastopol**. Other Russians entered the Crimea at **Kerch** (8–11 April 1944).

Perembacum ❙ 1780 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Perambakam**

Perez Dasmariñas ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

See **Dasmariñas**

Pergamum ❙ 230 BC ❙ Pergamum-Seleucid Wars

When Attalus of Pergamum refused to pay tribute to Gallic tribes ravaging Asia Minor, he faced an invasion by the Galatians, supported by their Seleucid ally, Antiochus Hierax. Close to Pergamum (Bergama in western Turkey) Attalus won a brilliant victory. He then took the title King and turned against his rival Hierax the following year at **Lake Koloe** and the **Harpasus**.

Perinthus ❙ 339 BC ❙ 4th Sacred War

An heroic defence against King Philip II of Macedon saw the small fortified port of Perinthus, on the Sea of Marmara, resist a lengthy siege by land and sea. With Byzantine and Persian support, the Perinthians fought off the attack until Athenian ships attacked Philip at sea. In a rare reversal, the Macedonian King was forced to withdraw and also lifted his siege of nearby Byzantium.

Perinthus ❙ 191 ❙ Civil Wars of Emperor Severus

While the Emperor Septimius Severus marched east from Rome against Pescennius Niger, his rival's proconsul Asselius Aemilius occupied Byzantium and met advanced units of the Emperor's army further west at Perinthus. Aemilius inflicted a costly defeat, though the advancing Severans forced the victor back to **Byzantium**. Three years later he was defeated across the Sea of Marmara at **Cyzicus**.

Perm ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak seized control of White forces in the east at Omsk and launched a large-scale mid-winter offensive west across the Urals, where General Rudolf Gajda attacked Perm, defended by Generals Rheinhold Berzin and Mikhail Lashevich. The Reds suffered terrible losses in the fall of the city, though further south they captured and held **Ufa** (24 December 1918).

Perm ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

With Red forces defeated in the Urals at Perm and Ufa, commander Mikhail Tukhachevski launched a bold counter-offensive and General Sergei Mezheninov advanced east across the Viatka to occupy Sarapul (20 May). Following the fall of **Ufa**, further to the south (9 June), Mezheninov marched northeast to seize Perm. The White Army then began its long retreat towards **Omsk** (1 July 1919).

Pernambuca ❙ 1630 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Recife**

Péronne ❙ 1870–1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Bapaume**

Perryville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

General Braxton Bragg led the Confederate invasion of Kentucky which secured **Munfordville** and **Richmond**. However, southeast of Louisville at Perryville he met a stubborn Union force under General Don Carlos Buell. While a brief yet very bloody action caused Buell greater losses, Bragg suffered a costly strategic defeat and his offensive was driven back south to Tennessee (8 October 1862).

Perth ❙ 1312–1313 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

A determined attack against the second most heavily fortified place in Scotland after Berwick saw Robert the Bruce besiege the strategic town of Perth, defended by the veteran knight Sir William Oliphant. Bruce's force feigned a withdrawal after seven weeks, then returned in the night and scaled the walls after wading through the deep moat (November 1312–8 January 1313).

Perth ❙ 1339 ❙ Anglo-Scottish War of Succession

In the Scottish Royalist war against the English-backed claimant Edward Baliol, Robert the Steward (later Robert II) was appointed Regent for David II and besieged Perth. Aided by French ships and the ecclesiastic William Bullock, Robert forced the surrender of Perth. The subsequent capture of Stirling prepared the way for the return from exile of the lawful King (August 1339).

Perth ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Tippermuir**

Perusia ❙ 41–40 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Amid renewed civil war, Mark Antony's wife Fulvia united with his brother Lucius Antonius against Octavian, who joined with Marcus Agrippa to besiege Lucius at Perusia (modern Perugia), 90 miles north of Rome. A relief attempt by Ventidius Bassus was driven off and Lucius capitulated after a costly failed sortie. Perusia was then plundered and burned (December 41–March 40 BC).

Peshawar ❙ 1001 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

On campaign from Afghanistan into India, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the powerful Raja Jaipal of Punjab, previously defeated at **Lamghan** (989). Outside Peshawar, the Raja and a coalition of Hindu Princes were heavily defeated and Jaipal commited suicide in captivity. Jaipal's son Anandpal was similarly defeated near Peshawar at **Waihand** in 1006 and 1008 (27 November 1001).

Peshawar ❙ 1006 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

See **Waihand**

Peshawar ❙ 1008 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

See **Waihand**

Peshawar ❙ 1834 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

The great Sikh leader Ranjit Singh twice gained then lost Peshawar before he sent General Hari Singh, who surrounded the city and forced Sultan Muhammad Khan to evacuate after brief fighting. A large Afghan force under his brother Dost Mohammad Khan appeared in support, but they shamefully withdrew and Sultan Mohammad Khan was reinstated as Governor of the Sikh city (6 May 1834).

Peta ❙ 1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence

As Reshid Pasha advanced into western Greece, a largely foreign Greek army marched north to Peta, near Arta, where Alexandros Mavrocordatos left command to General Karl Normann, aided by Pietro Tarella and André Dania. The Greek force was overwhelmed and crushed (with 400 killed including Tarella and Dania executed) and the Turks marched south on **Missolonghi** (16 July 1822).

Peterborough ❙ 1071 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

See **Ely**

Petersburg (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While the main armies fought at **Cold Harbour**, east of Petersburg, Virginia, General Benjamin F. Butler of the Union Army of the James sent General Quincy A. Gillmore against the city from the south. His mismanaged assault was driven off by a much smaller Confederate force led by General Pierre G. T. Beauregard.

The main Union army tried again a week later (9 June 1864).

Petersburg (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander Ulysses S. Grant advanced west days after victory at **Cold Harbour**, leading more than 60,000 men against the key city of Petersburg, Virginia, defended by heavily outnumbered Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard. Despite heavy fighting and about 10,000 casualties, Grant failed to take the city by assault and began a bloody 12-month siege (15–18 June 1864).

Petersburg ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

The day after decisive Union victory, southwest of Petersburg at **Five Forks**, General Ulysses S. Grant made his final assault on the besieged Confederate city. Following bloody fighting (including Confederate General Ambrose P. Hill killed) and defeat further west at **Sutherland Station**, General Robert E. Lee evacuated the city and his forces withdrew towards **Amelia Springs** (2 April 1865).

Petersham ❙ 1787 ❙ Shays' Rebellion

Sent to suppress a Massachusetts rebellion against high taxes, General Benjamin Lincoln dispersed the rebels at **Springfield** (27 January), then led a night-time march through a snowstorm to surprise leader Daniel Shays at Petersham, north of Worcester. Shays was routed, with 150 captured, ending the rebellion. He fled and was sentenced to death but was later pardoned (3 February 1787).

Peterwardein ❙ 1526 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Sultan Suleiman I advancing along the Danube north of Belgrade sent Grand Vizier Ibrahim Pasha ahead to besiege Peterwardein (modern Petrovaradin). While the town fell after just three days, the citadel held out bravely until mining destroyed part of the defences and it fell by storm. The garrison were massacred or sold into slavery and the Turks marched on to **Mohacs** (12–27 July 1526).

Peterwardein ❙ 1716 ❙ Austro-Turkish War

With the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, Austria joined Venice against Turkey and sent a large army to the Danube under Field Marshal Prince Eugène of Savoy. Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded in a disastrous defeat at Peterwardein (Petrovaradin) and lost 6,000 men killed and over 100 guns. Eugène pressed his advantage and besieged **Temesvár** (5 August 1716).

Petorca ❙ 1851 ❙ 1st Chilean Liberal Revolt

Liberal officers José Miguel Carrera Fontecilla and Justo Arteaga Cuevas opposing President Manuel Montt Torres were intercepted and crushed northeast of Valparaiso at Petorca by Conservative government forces under Juan Viduarra Leal. Carrera Fontecilla fled to exile (returning for **Cerro Grande** in 1859) and a rising in the south was defeated in December at **Loncomilla** (14 October 1851).

Petra ❙ 548–549 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Chosroes I of Persia invaded Lazica on the east coast of the Black Sea and in 541 seized the Roman fortress city of Petra. Emperor Justinian later sent 7,000 men under Dagisthaeus, who joined King Gobazes of Lazica to besiege Petra. The Allies defeated two Persian field armies, but could not retake the city. Dagisthaeus withdrew when Mermeroes arrived with a claimed 30,000 Persians.

Petra ❙ 551 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

When Dagisthaeus failed to recapture Petra, on the Black Sea coast of modern Georgia (548–549), Emperor Justinian replaced him with the veteran Bessas, who began a second siege. After bitter fighting, the city fell by storm with many defenders burned to death when they tried to hold out in the citadel. The city walls were destroyed to prevent Petra again becoming a Persian base.

Petrograd ❙ 1917 ❙ Russian Civil War

When Bolsheviks seized power at Petrograd (St Petersburg), Prime Minister Aleksandr Kerenski marched on the capital with a Cossack force under General Pyotr Krasnov. After bloody fighting in the surburb of Pulkovo, Kerenski fled into exile, effectively ending the Provisional government, and the Bolsheviks soon began peace talks with Germany (7–12 November 1917).

Petrograd ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

With Soviet forces expelled from Estonia after **Cesis**, Estonian troops reluctantly joined White Russian commander Nikolai Yudenich in an advance on Petrograd (St Petersburg). Heavy fighting saw them driven out by a desperate defence of the city under the personal command of Leon Trostky. A month later the Estonians faced a Russian counter-offensive on the **Narva** (10–21 October 1919).

Petropavlosk ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

As a diversion against Russia in the Pacific, an Anglo-French force bombarded Petropalvosk on the Kamchatka Peninsular. Led by Admiral Auguste Febvrier-Despointes (after British Admiral David Price unaccountably shot himself), the Allies landed 700 men to capture the Russian guns. However, they were heavily repulsed with about 300 casualties and the expedition withdrew (4 September 1854).

Petropavlosk ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Tobol**

Petrovaradin ❙ 1526 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

See **Peterwardein**

Petrovaradin ❙ 1716 ❙ Austro-Turkish War

See **Peterwardein**

Petsamo ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

When the **Winter War** began, Russians invaded northern Finland and seized the strategic ice-free port of Petsamo and its nickel mines. When Hitler attacked Russia, German forces from Norway captured Petsamo (21 June 1941), while the Lapland War saw Russian Marshal Kirill Meretskov regain the area in September 1944, then "invade" Norway and take **Kirkenes** (2–3 December 1939).

Pevensey ❙ 1088 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Immediately following the death of William the Conqueror, his half-brother Odo raised rebellion for his nephew Robert of Normandy against the new King William II Rufus. Odo captured Pevensey Castle in Sussex to await Robert, though an attempted landing from Normandy was driven off. After a six-week siege by William, Odo was starved out and withdrew to **Rochester**.

Pharsalus ❙ 48 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar retired to Thessaly after defeat at **Dyrrhachium** and fought his decisive battle against Pompey at Pharsalus, near the Enipeus. Reinforced by Mark Antony and Domitius Calvinus, Caesar secured a brilliant victory over Pompey and Titus Labienus. The defeated Generals fled north towards Larissa then later to **Alexandria**, where Pompey was murdered (9 August 48 BC).

Pharsalus ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

Two weeks after the Greek army lost in northern Thessaly at **Mati**, Crown Prince Constantine abandoned the important city of Larissa and fell back on Pharsalus, where he attempted to turn against Edhem Pasha's Ottoman army. Facing a fierce attack and a simultaneous assault on their right wing at **Velestino**, the demoralised Greeks were defeated and withdrew south to **Domokos** (5 May 1897).

Phasis ❙ 692 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Sebastopolis**

Pherushahr ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

See **Ferozeshah**

Philiphaugh ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

While victory at **Kilsyth** gave the Royalists effective command of Scotland, defeat of Charles I at **Naseby** released Parliamentary lowlanders under General David Leslie to attack James Graham Marquis of Montrose. Outnumbered four to one at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, the Royalists were destroyed, with many prisoners murdered and Montrose fled (13 September 1645).

Philippi, Macedonia (1st) ❙ 42 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Mark Antony and Octavian joined after battle at **Mutina** (43 BC) and marched to Philippi (near modern Kavalla) in eastern Macedonia against Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus. A fierce action Brutus saw repulse Octavian, but on the other wing Antony defeated Cassius (who killed himself), then joined Octavian to secure victory. Brutus lost at the same site three weeks later (3 October 42 BC).

Philippi, Macedonia (2nd) ❙ 42 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Three weeks after the death of Gaius Cassius Longinus at the first Philippi, in eastern Macedonia, Octavian and Mark Antony fought a further battle against the surviving enemy commander Marcus Brutus. The second action at Philippi saw Brutus decisively defeated. He subsequently committed suicide and the Republic effectively perished with him (23 October 42 BC).

Philippi, West Virginia ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Thomas A. Morris commenced operations in West Virginia by surprising about 1,500 Confederates under Colonel George A. Porterfield at Philippi. Defeated by Colonels Ebenezer Dumont and Benjamin F. Kelley, Porterfield withdrew south to Huttonsville. This skirmish—with only a handful of casualties—challenges **Big Bethel** as the war's first land battle (3 June 1861).

Philippines ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Within hours of **Pearl Harbour**, Japanese General Masaharu Homma sent large forces against the Philippines and General Douglas MacArthur's aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Manila quickly fell (2 January) and American and Filipino forces withdrew to **Corregidor** and **Bataan**. When the Allies finally surrendered, the Philippines were lost (8 December 1941–18 May 1942).

Philippines ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When American forces launched a massive offensive against the Philippines, an all-out Japanese effort was defeated on **Leyte** and in the **Leyte Gulf**. The Americans then moved north against **Luzon** and south towards **Mindanao**. The campaign cost 13,000 Americans killed, over 300,000 Japanese and perhaps 100,000 Filipinos, mainly civilians (22 October 1944–August 1945).

Philippine Sea ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While American forces invaded the **Mariana Islands**, Admiral Jizaburo Ozawa led massive forces against Admiral Ray Spruance's support fleet in the Philippine Sea. The largest carrier action of the war saw three Japanese aircraft carriers sunk and 330 planes lost in "The Great Marianas Turkey Shoot." Ozawa's defeat was decisive and he withdrew north towards **Okinawa** (19–20 June 1944).

Philippopolis ❙ 250 ❙ 1st Gothic War

Driven off from a siege at **Nicopolis** in Moesia, the Goth Kniva joined the rest of his army besieging Philippopolis (modern Plovdiv, Bulgaria), where he was pursued by Emperor Decius. At nearby Beroea, Decius suffered a severe loss and Philippopolis was taken with terrible slaughter. Kniva then ravaged Thrace. The following year he was driven back to the Danube and battle at **Abrittus**.

Philippopolis ❙ 1208 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

Three years after his brother Baldwin was defeated and captured by the Bulgars at **Adrianople**, the new Latin Emperor Henry at Constantinople faced a fresh advance by the new Bulgar Tsar Boril. At Philippopolis (Plovdiv), Boril was routed by Crusader Knights and withdrew behind the Balkan Mountains. He soon made peace with Henry and in 1218 he was overthrown at **Trnovo**.

Philippopolis ❙ 1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Plovdiv**

Philippsburg ❙ 1688 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Louis XIV of France sent his son, the Dauphin Louis, to invade Germany and most of the Palatinate quickly surrendered. However Philippsburg, south of Heidelberg, held out under the Count Ernst von Starhemberg. Utilising the siegecraft of Marshal Sebastien Vauban, the Dauphin forced the surrender of Philippsburg after a month of terrible assault (27 September–29 October 1688).

Philippsburg ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

In support of the former King Stanislas Leszcynski of Poland, his son-in-law Louis XV sent French troops into Austrian-held Lorraine, where Marshal James Duke of Berwick besieged Philippsburg, south of Heidelburg. When Berwick was decapitated by a cannonball, Count Maurice of Saxe drove off Prince Eugène of Savoy and the city fell by storm (13 May–20 June 1734).

Phillora ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

Indian forces under Colonel Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore attempting to secure a foothold for a fresh attack on **Chawinda**, southeast of **Sialkot**, boldly advanced to the north at Phillora. The Indian tanks secured a hard-fought victory to threaten Chawinda, but Indian command fatally delayed four days before resuming the offensive further west at **Buttar Dograndi** (11 September 1965).

Philomelion ❙ 1116 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

In his attempt to recover territory in Anatolia (lost by his father Kilij Arslan at the time of the First Crusade), Sultan Malik Shah of Rum was defeated by Byzantine Emperor Alexius I at **Cotyaeum**, then renewed his campaign three years later. Near Philomelion (modern Aksehir in central Turkey) he was again defeated by Alexius and was forced to recognise to the borders of Byzantium.

Phnom Penh ❙ 1599 ❙ Cambodian-Spanish War

Spanish commander Blaz Ruiz, supported by Portuguese adventurer Diego Veloso, intervened in Cambodia's succession and installed Crown Prince Barom Reachea II as puppet (1597). However, the Cambodians soon rose in revolt and a brutal massacre in Phnom Penh saw almost every Spaniard killed. Spain's ambition on Asia's mainland was halted and Cambodia became a Siamese vassal.

Phnom Penh ❙ 1975 ❙ Cambodian Civil War

With North Vietnam using Cambodia to attack South Vietnam, pro-western General Lon Nol overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk (18 March 1970). However, North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communists (Khmer Rouge) gradually seized the country then shelled and seized Phnom Penh. When the capital fell, Lon Nol fled and the Khmer Rouge began their genocidal rule (16 April 1975).

Phnom Penh ❙ 1979 ❙ Vietnamese-Cambodian War

After years of border clashes, Vietnam launched a major invasion of Cambodia under General Van Tien Dung, who had taken **Saigon** in 1975. Up to 100,000 Vietnamese and 18,000 Cambodian rebels routed the Khmer Rouge army and seized Phnom Penh to replace the Pol Pot Government with a puppet regime. Civil war

continued until the Vietnamese left in 1989 (7 January 1979).

Phraaspa ❙ 36 BC ❙ Roman-Parthian Wars

Two years after a Parthian invasion of Roman Syria was repulsed at **Gindarus**, Mark Antony led a large army into Parthia and besieged the capital, Phraaspa. With his baggage and siege-train under Oppius Stationus destroyed by Phraates IV of Parthia and King Artavasdes of Media, Antony lifted the siege and withdrew in severe winter weather. The expedition cost him half his army (June–October 36 BC).

Phu Doan ❙ 1952 ❙ French Indo-China War

See **Nghia Lo**

Phung-tao ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

An act which helped precipitate war between Japan and China over Korea saw Admiral Kozo Tsuboi attack a Chinese convoy off the west coast of Korea, taking reinforcements to Asan. Near Phung Island in Asan Bay, two Chinese vessels were sunk, including the chartered British troopship *Kowshing* lost with over 1,000 lives. Asan soon fell to land assault at **Songhwan** (25 July 1894).

Phuoc Binh ❙ 1974–1975 ❙ Vietnam War

Violating the Paris Peace Treaty to begin North Vietnam's campaign to conquer the south, General Tran Van Tra led about 8,000 men into Phuoc Long Province, north of Saigon, where they attacked with artillery and rockets, and stormed the capital Phuoc Binh. Two months later the main offensive began in the central highlands at **Ban Me Thuot** (13 December 1974–6 January 1975).

Phuoc Ha ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

South Vietnamese General Hoang Xuan Lam tried to clear the Phuoc Ha Valley, southwest of Danang, and suffered heavy losses before US Marines arrived under General Melvin Henderson (later General Jonas Platt). Operation Harvest Moon saw costly action, including Marines ambushed at Ky Phu, before the Communists withdrew with over 400 killed. The Allies lost 130 (8–18 December 1965).

Piacenza ❙ 200 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

See **Placentia**

Piacenza ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

See **Placentia**

Piacenza ❙ 456 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

See **Placentia**

Piacenza ❙ 1746 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Austria recovered from defeat at **Bassignano** and sent reinforcements to northern Italy, where Prince Joseph Wenzel von Lichtenstein took command of the Austro-Sardinian army. Near Piacenza at San Lazaro he beat French Marshal Jean-Baptiste Desmarets Marquis de Maillebois and Infante Philip of Spain. A further French loss at **Rottofredo** in August virtually drove them out of Italy (16 June 1746).

Piacenza ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte captured Piedmont in Northern Italy then sent General Pierre Augereau to cross the Po at Piacenza, where Austrians under General Jean-Pierre de Beaulieu attacked his bridgehead in a night action near the village of Fombio. Although French General Amédée Emmanuel La Harpe was killed, the Austrians were driven back towards the Adda and lost two days later at **Lodi** (7–8 May 1796).

Piatka ❙ 1593 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

In revolt against Polish Governor Konstantin Ostrozhsky in the Ukraine, Cossack leader Kristof Kosinsky seized Ostopol and was attacked by Ukrainian nobles and mercenaries under the Governor's son Janush. Rashly marching out against Ostrozhsky, he was routed at nearby Piatka and was subsequently killed. Another Cossack rising in 1596 was crushed at **Lubny** (February 1593).

Piave ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Prince Eugène de Beauharnais regrouped after defeat in northern Italy at **Sacile** (16 April), gathering his French and Italian army at the Piave north of Venice to advance across the river against Archduke John of Austria near Conegliano. The Austrians were heavily defeated in a daylong action and Eugène drove the Archduke out of Italy and to eventual defeat in June at **Raab** (8 May 1809).

Piave (1st) ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

With the Italians routed at **Caporetto** (November 1917), Austrian forces began a renewed offensive along the Piave. General Conrad von Hotzendorf in the north was checked around **Monte Grappa**, but further south General Svetozar Boroevic forced a crossing. New Italian commander Armando Diaz counter-attacked and Boroevic was forced back with heavy losses (10–22 June 1918).

Piave (2nd) ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Vittorio Veneto**

Pichi-Carhuré ❙ 1872 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

See **San Carlos, Argentina**

Pichincha ❙ 1822 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

Campaigning in southwestern Colombia after **Bomboná**, Patriot leader Simón Bolívar sent General Antonio José de Sucre against Quito in northern Ecuador. Advancing through **Ríobambo**, de Sucre routed Spanish commander Melchior Aymerich just southwest of Quito at Pichincha. Quito surrendered next day and Bolívar became President of independent Ecuador (24 May 1822).

Pickett's Mill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman pursued Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston through Georgia towards **Atlanta**, he attempted to turn him at Allatoona and was repulsed to the southwest at **New Hope Church**. Next day at nearby Pickett's Mill, General Oliver O. Howard was also repulsed and the Confederates attempted a counter-attack southwest at **Dallas** (27 May 1864).

Picuiba ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

See **Yrendagüe**

Piedmont ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Resuming the offensive in the Shenandoah Valley after repulse at **New Market**, Union commander David Hunter advanced south from Winchester and at Piedmont, southwest of Port Republic, Virginia, met Confederate General William E. Jones, who was defeated and killed in severe fighting. Hunter then occupied Staunton and continued south towards **Lynchburg** (5–6 June 1864).

Piedra-Gorda ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

Amid fighting in Guanajuato, Liberal General José López Uraga met an Imperial force led by General Leonardo Márquez at Piedra-Gorda, east of San Luis de la Paz. One of the first actions between Mexicans without French involvement saw Márquez wounded and lose many casualties. However, Uraga withdrew and defected to the French after the fall of Guadalajara (17 December 1863).

Piedras ❙ 1812 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

See **Río Piedras**

Piercebridge ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle marched south from Newcastle with a large Royalist army and found his way across the Tees blocked at Piercebridge by Captain John Hotham, son of Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull. The young Parliamentary commander, with just three troops of horse and four companies of foot, was swept

aside and Earl Newcastle captured York (1 December 1643).

Pierre's Hole ❙ 1832 ❙ Blackfoot Indian War

While operating west of the Teton Range, in eastern Idaho, beaver hunters from the Rocky Mountain Fur Company under Milton G. Sublette were met at Pierre's Hole by Blackfoot Indians. When a chief attempting a parley was shot down, the battle which followed saw seven trappers and seven friendly Indians killed. Within a few more years the rich fur trade was exhausted (17 June 1832).

Pieter's Hill ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Tugela Heights**

Pigüé ❙ 1858 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

When Indians of the pampas under Juan Calfucurá continued raiding eastern Argentina after victory at **Sierra Chica** (1855), the government sent a large force under Colonel Wenceslao Paunero, supported by Colonels Nicolás Granada and Emilio Conesa. Calfucurá was badly beaten near Pigüé, north of Bahia Blanca, yet fought on until 1872 at **San Carlos** (16 February 1858).

Pilawce ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Cossack rebel Bogdan Chmielnicki won at **Zolte Wody** and **Korsun** in May, then marched west across the Polish Ukraine and at Pilawce, southwest of Kiev, met a new force under Aleksander Koniecpolski, Mikolaj Ostrorog and Ladislav-Dominic Zaslawski. The brash Poles and their German mercenaries were routed. In 1649, Chmielnicki took Kiev and won at **Zborov** (23 September 1648).

Pilkem Ridge ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The British offensive at **Ypres** began with bombardment by over four million shells before General Hubert Gough attacked north and east against General Friedrich von Arnim. Despite terrible mud and 30,000 casualties, strategic Pilkem Ridge was taken before heavy rain ended the advance. Gough wanted to halt but was soon ordered to attack again at **Langemark** (31 July–2 August 1917).

Pillau ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the fall of **Königsberg** (9 April), survivors fled west to join German forces attempting to hold the Samland Peninsula, where thousands of civilians and wounded were evacuated. After a massive assault by Marshal Aleksandr Vasilevksy and Admiral Vladimir Tributs' Baltic fleet, General Dietrich von Saucken surrendered the key city of Pillau, effectively ceding East Prussia (13–15 April 1945).

Pilleth ❙ 1402 ❙ Glendower's Rebellion

In a largely guerrilla-style rebellion, Welsh nationalist Owen Glendower (Owain Glynn Dwr) lost at **Welshpool** (1400), then achieved a rare victory in open battle when he surprised an English force of Hereford levies under Sir Edmund Mortimer at Pilleth near Ludlow, Shropshire. Mortimer was captured but later married Glendower's daughter and embraced the Welsh cause (22 June 1402).

Pilot Knob ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Fort Davidson**

Pilsen ❙ 1618 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

Supporting the Protestants of Bohemia against the appointment of the Catholic Ferdinand of Styria as King, the Elector Palatinate Frederick V and Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy sent a mercenary army of 20,000 under Count Ernst von Mansfeld against Pilsen, southwest of Prague. The Catholic city fell after fierce fighting but Mansfeld was defeated in 1619 at **Sablat** (21 November 1618).

Pinaglabanan ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

See **San Juan del Monte**

Pine Bluff ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General John S. Marmaduke withdrew down the Arkansas River from Little Rock after defeat at nearby **Bayou Fourche** (10 September) and attempted to recapture Pine Bluff, to the southeast, from a small Union garrison under Colonel Powell Clayton. Marmaduke was unable to take the town despite heavy shelling and was driven off with about 150 casualties (25 October 1863).

Pine Creek ❙ 1858 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

As Kamiakin of the Yakima continued to resist removal, he was joined by other tribes in southeastern Washington and met Major Edward Steptoe leading a small Federal force north towards Spokane. At Pine Creek, near modern Rosalia, Steptoe was routed by 1,000 Coer d'Alanes, Spokanes and Palouses. However, they were later defeated at **Four Lakes** and on **Spokane Plain** (18 May 1858).

Pine Mountain ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Marietta**

Pingcheng ❙ 200 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

Emperor Gao Zu consolidated his new Han Dynasty after **Gaixia**, then led a claimed 300,000 troops against the Xiongnu leader Maodun, who had united tribes on China's northwestern frontier. Pursuing the Xiongnu as far as Pingcheng, in northern Shanxi, Gao Zu was ambushed by a massive force and only just escaped capture. He agreed to make peace and sent Maodun a Chinese princess as a bride.

Pingjiang ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Nationalist General Chiang Kai-shek opened his offensive against the warlords of northern China by advancing northeast from **Changsha** and ordered Li Zongren against Pingjiang, defended by Li Zhuozang for Wu Beifu. When Wu himself counter-attacked, Chiang arrived to secure a bloody victory and then drove north against **Tingsiqiao** (18–19 August 1926).

Pingjin ❙ 1948–1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Beijing-Tianjin**

Pingkiang ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Pingjiang**

Pingsingguan ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

With **Beijing** taken, Japanese General Seishiro Itagaki's advance southwest into Shanxi was attacked on the flank in the Wutai Mountains at Pingsingguan by a Communist force under Lin Biao and Nie Rongzhen. The Japanese were badly defeated with perhaps 5,000 casualties, but the Red Army failed to follow up and the invaders continued towards **Taiyuan** (25 September 1937).

Pingyang ❙ 234 BC ❙ China's Era of the Warring States

Zhao Zheng, King of Qin (Ch'in), attempting to unify China, renewed war against his Zhao rivals who had been beaten in 260 BC at **Changping**. In a subsequent decisive battle at Pingyang, Zheng routed his enemy, with a claimed 100,000 beheaded. By 221 BC, Zheng had overcome all rival states and proclaimed himself Emperor of China as Qin Shi Huang. His Qin Dynasty fell in 207 BC at **Xianyang**.

Pingyang ❙ 576–577 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

In the prolonged struggle for northern China, Emperor Wu of Northern Zhou (Western Wei) took a large army into Northern Qi (Eastern Wei), where he besieged and seized the border town of Pingyang on the Fen River. Qi Emperor Gao Wei arrived to besiege the captured town, but in battle nearby, he was defeated and driven off by Wu, who then proceeded upriver towards **Taiyuan**.

Pinkie ❙ 1547 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

In a failed attempt to marry his nephew Edward VI to the infant Mary Queen of Scots,

Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset invaded Scotland and on Falside Hill at Pinkie Cleugh, near Musselburgh, destroyed a much larger Scots army under the Regent James Hamilton Earl of Arran. The English captured nearby Edinburgh but were driven out three years later (10 September 1547).

Pinnacle Mountain ❙ 1860 ❙ Pyramid Lake Indian War

When Paiute in western Nevada avenged the rape of two Indian girls, then defeated a pursuing force of miners at the **Truckee**, 800 California militia—the Carson Valley expedition—set out under former Texas Ranger Colonel Jack Hays. Near Pinnacle Mountain, south of Pyramid Lake, the Indians were scattered with 25 killed, effectively ending the brief war (14 May–15 July 1860).

Piombino ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

See **Porto Longone**

Piperdean ❙ 1436 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

In response to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland preparing for war against Scotland in violation of an existing truce, William Douglas Earl of Angus and Adam Hepburn were sent to Piperdean, near Cockburnspath, where they heavily defeated an English force under Sir Robert Ogle. In a further response to England's invasion, James I then laid siege to **Roxburgh** (10 September 1436).

Piqua ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Colonel George Rogers Clark and 1,000 Kentucky militia retaliating for a Loyalist attack at **Ruddle's Station**, destroyed Indian Chillicothe in Ohio. Clark then attacked 300 Shawnee and Delaware under Chief Black Hoof at nearby Piqua and, after costly losses on both sides, burned the town and crops. Following **Blue Licks** in 1782, Clark returned and destroyed what remained (8 August 1780).

Piraeus ❙ 87–86 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

King Mithridates VI of Pontus sent his General Archelaus to invade Greece and Rome sent a counter-invasion. General Lucius Sulla blockaded Archelaus in Piraeus and Aristion in nearby Athens. Following a long siege and heavy fighting, Athens fell (1 March 86 BC). While a further assault soon drove Archelaus to abandon Piraeus, he soon continued the war at **Chaeronea**.

Piraja ❙ 1822 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

Under attack at **Salvador**, in northern Brazil's Bahia Province, Portuguese commander Colonel Ignacio Luis Madeira de Melo led a counter-offensive against the blockading Brazilians about 15 miles north of the city at Piraja. Madeira was badly defeated by French-born insurgent leader Brigadier Pedro Labatut and withdrew under siege to Salvador (8 November 1822).

Piribebuy ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

One of the bloodiest actions of the war provoked by Paraguayan Dictator Francisco Solano López saw Brazilians under Gaston d'Orleans Comte d'Eu storm Piribebuy, southeast of Ausunción, held by Colonel Pedro Pablo Caballero. Caballero was taken and executed, along with many soldiers and civilians, and the survivors withdrew through **Acosta-Ñu** to **Cerro Corá** (12 August 1869).

Pirisabora ❙ 363 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

In response to attacks on Roman Mesopotamia by Shapur II of Persia, Emperor Julian led a large army from Syria down the Euphrates, where he attacked Pirisabora (Anbar) guarding the vital canal linking to the Tigris. The Sassanian garrison fought fiercely, but Roman siege machines smashed the walls and the city was razed to the ground. Julian continued east to **Maiozamalcha** (27–29 April 363).

Pirmasens ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Advancing across the Rhine, Austrian General Dagobert Wurmser besieged Landau before French under General Charles Landrémont counter-attacked along the Lauter between Pirmasens and Wissembourg, heavily repulsing the Austrians. Wurmser attacked again a month later and new French commander General Jean Carlenc was driven back and fled (14 September & 13 October 1793).

Pirna ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia invaded Saxony in force to open his war and occupied undefended Dresden (9 September) as the Saxon army under Marshal Friedrich von Rutowski withdrew southeast to siege at Pirna. When an Austrian relief army was defeated at **Lobositz**, the starving Saxons surrendered and about 18,000 were pressed into Prussian service (September–14 October 1756).

Pirna ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As a prelude to Napoleon Bonaparte's decisive victory at **Dresden**, French General Dominique Vandamme crossed the Elbe and attacked the Allied flank held by Prince Eugene of Württemberg ten miles southeast at Pirna. The Allies were forced to divert reinforcements in support, which helped secure Bonaparte's success on the main battlefield on the first day (26 August 1813).

Pirot ❙ 1885 ❙ Serbo-Bulgarian War

In a dispute over eastern Rumelia, King Milan IV of Serbia marched into newly independent Bulgaria, where he was repulsed at **Slivnitza** by Prince Alexander (Battenberg) of Bulgaria, who drove him out and invaded Serbia. While the Bulgarians stormed Pirot on the Nisava, Austria intervened to save Serbia and an armistice next day brought the brief war to an end (26–27 November 1885).

Pirvan ❙ 1221 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

See **Parwan Durrah**

Pisa ❙ 1406 ❙ Florentine-Pisan Wars

After Gerhardo Appiani of Pombio murdered Piero Gambacorti to seize Pisa (1392), he sold it to the Dukes of Milan (1400), who traded it to Florence (1405). The humiliated people of the city rose in revolt, but they were starved into surrender after a terrible six-month siege. The once-powerful Maritime Republic lost its independence apart from a brief period under Charles VIII (April–9 October 1406).

Pisco ❙ 1819 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Chilean commander Lord Thomas Cochrane regrouped after a repulse at **Callao** (29 September), sending Captain Martin Guise south against Royalist Pisco. A landing party under Major William Miller and Colonel Jagrae Charles met heavy fire—with Charles killed and Miller wounded—but the Chileans captured the garrison, along with large supplies of arms, ammunition and rum (7 November 1819).

Pistoria ❙ 62 BC ❙ Catiline Revolt

An attempted coup in Rome by Lucius Sergius Catiline failed when the conspiracy was exposed by the orator Cicero. Trying to flee across the Apennines, Catiline's army was trapped in the Arno Valley at Pistoria (modern Pistoia) by General Gaius Antonius and the veteran Marcus Petreius. The rebels were routed in a brutal battle and Catiline died in a suicidal last charge.

Pitgaveney ❙ 1040 ❙ Scottish War of Succession

See **Elgin**

Pitiantuta ❙ 1932 ❙ Chaco War

See **Carlos Antonio López**

Pittsburgh ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

See **Fort Pitt**

Pittsburgh Landing ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Shiloh**

Piva ❙ 1861 ❙ Turko-Montenegran Wars

Following the assassination of Danilo II of Montenegro, his nephew and successor Prince Nicholas Petrovich supported Slavs in Herzogovina to rebel against the Turks. At Piva, in the southwest, Turkish forces under Omar Pasha routed the Herzogovina rebels. The following year Omar invaded Montenegro itself for victory at **Rijeka** (21 November 1861).

Piva Forks ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While American forces established a beachhead on **Bougainville**, severe fighting developed in heavy jungle inland from **Empress Augusta Bay** between the Piva River and the Numa Numa Trail. The Japanese were eventually repulsed with 1,200 killed and successful defence of the American perimeter at "Cibik Ridge" helped turn the tide in Bougainville (18–26 November 1943).

Pi-yang ❙ 563 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

See **Biyang**

Pla ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French Marshal Jacques Macdonald marched through Valls towards Lérida, his vanguard under Italian General Francisco Orastelle Eugenio determined to march north against the Spanish. Five miles from Valls at Pla, they found themselves facing a force three times as large under General Pedro Sarsfield and were routed, with Eugenio killed and about 600 men lost (11 January 1811).

Placentia ❙ 200 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

In the aftermath of the Punic Wars, Carthaginian General Hamilcar roused the Boii, Insubres and Cenomani of Cisapline Gaul (Po Valley in northern Italy) to attack Placentia (modern Piacenza). The Roman city was taken by storm and then sacked, with terrible losses and damage. However, the Gauls were routed when they laid siege to nearby **Cremona**.

Placentia ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

Three years after defeat in Italy at **Lake Benacus**, Alemanni tribesmen joined with Juthungi allies to again cross the Alps onto the northern plains. New Emperor Aurelian rushed back from fighting Vandals on the Danube and met the invaders near Placentia (modern Piacenza). Rome's army suffered a severe defeat and the Alemanni marched south towards Rome, turning to meet Aurelian at **Fano**.

Placentia ❙ 456 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

During the decline of **Rome** following its sack in 455, the Roman general, the Sueve Ricimer, drove the Vandals out of Sicily, defeated a raiding party on **Corsica**, then attacked the Emperor Avitus who had returned from Gaul. At Placentia (modern Piacenza), Avitus was defeated and overthrown. Six months later, Ricimer established his ally Majorian as the new Emperor (16 October 456).

Placilla ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

In civil war against Chilean President José Manuel Balmaceda, Congressist Colonel Estanislao del Canto Arteaga won at **Concón** near Valparaiso then a week later met 14,000 Loyalist troops under Colonel Orozimbo Barbosa Puga further north at Placilla. Barbosa Puga was routed with over 3,500 casualties and was later murdered. Valparaiso fell and Balmaceda committed suicide (28 August 1891).

Plain of Reeds ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

American and Australian troops on their first ground offensive in the Mekong Delta, advanced into the marshy Plain of Reeds against a large, well-entrenched Viet Cong formation. Exercising strategic air mobility east of the Oriental River, the Allied forces of Operation Marauder effectively destroyed one Viet Cong battalion and the headquarters of another (1–8 January 1966).

Plains of Abraham ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Quebec**

Plains Store ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

As Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks moved into position around Confederate Port Hudson, Louisiana, a division under General Christopher C. Augur was met by Colonels Frank P. Powers and William R. Miles to the north, near Springfield Road at Plains Store. The Confederates were defeated in heavy fighting and fell back under siege at **Port Hudson** (21 May 1863).

Plamam Mapu ❙ 1965 ❙ Indonesian-Malaysian Confrontation

Indonesia refused to recognise Malaysia and began a border war, which saw a decisive action when Indonesian troops entered Borneo to attack the village of Plamam Mapu. In very heavy fighting against British paratroops under Captain John Fleming, the Indonesians were driven off with costly losses. It is claimed they never again tried to cross the border in such force (25 April 1965).

Plaridel ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

See **Quinqua**

Plassey ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

British commander Robert Clive resumed war in Bengal and marched north from Calcutta to aid Mir Jafar against the French-supported Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula. At Plassey, in the most decisive battle in Bengal, Clive's hugely outnumbered army routed the Nawab, who was soon assassinated. Mir Jafar became Nawab and the British commander was created Baron Clive of Plassey (23 June 1757).

Plataea ❙ 479 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

A year after defeat at **Salamis** and the return of King Xerxes to Persia, a Persian army left in Greece under Mardonius reoccupied Athens until confronted by Greeks under the Spartan Pausanias south of Thebes near Plataea. A terrible rout saw Mardonius and about 50,000 killed. A naval defeat at the same time in Asia Minor at **Mycale** ended the Persian campaign in Greece (August 479 BC).

Plataea ❙ 429–427 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Spartan King Archidamus II was determined to punish Plataea for bloodily suppressing a Theban coup and led a large Spartan-Theban force against the city south of Thebes, held by just 400 Plataeans and 80 Athenian allies. After a long siege, in which about half the garrison escaped to Athens, the starving survivors surrendered and over 200 were executed (May 429–August 427 BC).

Platrand ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Wagon Hill**

Platte Bridge ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Lieutenant Caspar Collins, attempting to protect a wagon supply train, rashly rode out from Platte Bridge stockade (modern Casper, Wyoming) and immediately came under a massive attack, with Collins and half his men killed. Meantime, in a four-hour battle east of Red Buttes against Roman Nose, Sergeant Amos Custard and the incoming 20-man wagon escort were annihilated (26 July 1865).

Plattsburg ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

A large-scale British offensive south from the St Lawrence saw General Sir George Prevost and 10,000 men attack Plattsburg, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. American General Alexander Macomb then withdrew across the Saranac. After days of delay and a naval defeat on **Lake Champlain**, Prevost broke off his attack and withdrew to Canada in disgrace (6–11 September 1814).

Platzberg ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After the French were repulsed west of the Rhine at **Kaiserslautern**, General Laurent

Gouvion Saint-Cyr attacked to the southeast against well-fortified positions on Platzberg. The Prussians were heavily defeated and driven off, with 3,000 killed including their commander General Theodore Von Pfau. A second French attack began further west next day at **Trippstadt** (13 July 1794).

Playa Girón ❙ 1961 ❙ Bay of Pigs Incident
See **Bay of Pigs**

Pleasant Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks advanced 150 miles up the Red River through Louisiana before being checked at **Mansfield**. He then fell back southeast to Pleasant Hill, where he was attacked next day by Confederate General Richard Taylor. Although Banks inflicted greater casualties in a hard-fought victory, he abandoned his objective and began the retreat through **Monett's Ferry** (9 April 1864).

Plechenitzi ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
See **Bolshoi-Stakhov**

Pleiku ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

Emboldened by their attack on the airbase at **Bien Hoa** and at **Binh Gia**, Viet Cong forces attacked the major US airbase near Pleiku, in the central highlands, where eight Americans were killed, 126 wounded and ten aircraft were destroyed. Next day the US launched its first reprisal air attacks on North Vietnam and a month later the first American ground combat troops arrived (7 February 1965).

Plei Me ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

At the start of a major offensive in Pleiku, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars under Gen Chu Huy Man attacked the Montagnard camp at Plei Me near the Cambodian border. Very heavy fighting saw South Vietnamese troops and US airborne forces relieve the siege, inflicting costly losses. This was followed by the American counter-offensive at nearby **Ia Drang** (19–27 October 1965).

Plevna (1st) ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russian Grand Duke Nicholas captured the Danube fortresses of **Svistov** and **Nicopolis** then marched south against Plevna, held by Osman Nuri Pasha. General Nikolai Krudener launched a powerful assault, followed by a second attack ten days later. However, both assaults were driven back with heavy losses and the Russians settled down to a long and bloody siege (20 & 30 July 1877).

Plevna (2nd) ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

With the Danube fortresses of **Svistov** and **Nicopolis** secured, Grand Duke Nicholas marched south against Plevna, defended by 30,000 Turks under Osman Pasha. Following costly Russian assaults in July General Mikhail Skobelev led a fresh attack, which captured two redoubts. However, he was driven out with a claimed 20,000 casualties and the siege continued (10–12 September 1877).

Plevna (3rd) ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russian forces captured the Danube fortresses of **Svistov** and **Nicopolis** then marched south against Osman Pasha and 30,000 Turks at Plevna. Following costly Russian assaults in July and September, Osman led a final sortie, which broke the Russian siege lines. But after terrible losses to both sides Osman was driven back and surrendered to King Carol of Romania (9–10 December 1877).

Pliska ❙ 811 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars
See **Verbitza**

Ploermel ❙ 1351 ❙ Hundred Years War
See **Thirty**

Ploesti ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Determined to destroy the petroleum plants at Ploesti, Romania, 177 Liberator bombers under General Uzal Ent set off North Africa. Facing heavy attack, especially at low altitude over Ploesti, 54 of the American aircraft failed to return, with over 300 aircrew killed and almost 200 men captured in Romania or interned in

Turkey. Damage to the refineries was quickly repaired (1 August 1943).

Plotchnik ❙ 1387 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

With the Ottoman army absent in Asia, Lazar I of Serbia rebelled against Sultan Murad I and attacked a depleted Turkish force at Plotchnik (Plocnic), on the Toplitsa, southwest of Nish in central Serbia. Aided by Turtko of Bosnia, Lazar secured a decisive victory. However, two years later he was defeated and killed by Murad at **Kossovo**.

Plovdiv ❙ 1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

General Ossip Gourko advanced through Bulgaria after Russian victory near the Shipka Pass at **Senova** then days later stormed the fortified city of Plovdiv, held by the great Turkish commander Suleiman Pasha. Plovdiv fell at the cost of 5,000 Turkish casualties and 2,000 prisoners. Suleiman soon abandoned Adrianople and Turkey sued for peace (17 January 1878).

Plowce ❙ 1331 ❙ Wars of the Teutonic Knights

Despite Papal intervention, the Teutonic Order refused to relinquish Pomerania and **Gdansk**. After seizing Estonia, they raided south into the territory of their former ally Ladislav of Poland. Ladislav badly defeated the knights at Plowce, west of Wroclawek, though they retained their conquests. The Order later turned east against Lithuania and in 1410, was routed at **Tannenberg** (27 September 1331).

Plum Creek, Nebraska ❙ 1867 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

When Cheyenne derailed a Union Pacific train west of Plum Creek (near modern Lexington, Nebraska) General Christopher Augur sent Captain James Murie and 50 Pawnee scouts who attacked Indians looting the wreck. In a fierce delaying action to protect their fleeing women and children, the Cheyenne had seven killed and lost a further 17 in the pursuit until nightfall (17 August 1867).

Plum Creek, Texas ❙ 1840 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Pursuing Comanche under Buffalo Hump after the raid on Victoria and Linnville in southern Texas, militia under Generals Felix Huston and Edward Burleson and Texas Ranger Ben McCulloch attacked the invaders at Plum Creek, near modern Lockhart, northeast of San Antonio. Buffalo Hump lost all his loot and about 80 killed. He was beaten again in October on the **Colorado** (12 August 1840).

Plymouth, England ❙ 1588 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

See **Spanish Armada**

Plymouth, England ❙ 1652 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Admiral Michiel de Ruyter attempted to escort a Dutch convoy through the English Channel and was confronted off Plymouth by a large English fleet under Sir George Ayscue. While both fleets suffered severe damage, neither managed to gain the advantage and action broke off at nightfall. Both sides claimed victory, though the Dutch convoy was able to continue on its journey (26 August 1652).

Plymouth, North Carolina ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In a combined assault on Union forces in North Carolina, Confederate General Robert F. Hoke, supported by the ram vessel *Albermarle*, attacked the city of Plymouth and drove off nearby Union ships. Colonel Henry W. Wessells surrendered over 2,000 men after Hoke captured key positions. An assault on **Albermarle Sound** two weeks later was far less successful (17–20 April 1864).

Po ❙ 1431 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

See **Cremona**

Po ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Po Valley**

Po-chü ❙ 506 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

See **Boju**

Podgoritza ❙ 1712 ❙ Ottoman Invasions of Montenegro

When Ottoman Sultan Ahmed III led a large invasion of Montenegro, his army was met on the plain of Podgoritza, east of the old capital of Cetinje, by Prince Danilo Petrovich. In the greatest battle between Montenegro and Turkey—on a field later known as Tzarevlatz—the Sultan was utterly defeated. Two years later, Grand Vizier Damad Ai invaded again and captured Cetinje (29 July 1712).

Podhajce ❙ 1667 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

With Poland weakened after war with Moscow, Russian-aligned Tatar and Cossack forces reunited and up to 30,000 men under Piotr Deroshenko and Devlet Girei ravaged parts of Ukraine then besieged Polish Hetman John Sobieski at Podhacje (modern Pidhaytsi). After heavy fighting the greatly superior Tatar-Cossack force was defeated and withdrew from Polish Western Ukraine (October 1667).

Podol ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Prince Friedrich Karl invaded Austrian Bohemia with the Prussian 1st Army and sent General Heinrich von Horn against **Liebenau**, just west of Turnau, then continued down the Iser to capture the bridges at Podol. A fierce night-time infantry action forced the Austrians to retreat and Count Edouard von Clam-Gallas fell back southwest towards **Münchengratz** (26–27 June 1866).

Podubnie ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Gorodeczno**

Podul Inalt ❙ 1475 ❙ Moldavian-Turkish War

See **Rakhova**

Poelcappelle ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following success east of **Ypres** at **Broodseinde**, General Sir Herbert Plumer, supported by General Hubert Gough, attacked in the northeast around Poelcappelle, where much of the fighting fell on the Australians. Despite very heavy losses for no substantial gain, British Commander-in-Chief Sir Douglas Haig then launched his exhausted forces against **Paschendaele** (9 October 1917).

Poggibonzi ❙ 1479 ❙ Florentine-Neapolitan War

When a dispute developed between Pope Sixtus IV and Lorenzo de Medici of Florence, a large army from Naples, supported by Siena, advanced into Tuscany. After months of inconclusive combat the Florentines were routed north of Siena at Poggibonzi by the Allies under Alfonzo, Duke of Calabaria. A courageous embassy by Lorenzo to King Ferdinand of Naples then ended the war.

Point Pelee ❙ 1763 ❙ Pontiac's War

With **Detroit** under siege by the Ottawa Chief Pontiac, Lieutenant Abraham Cuyler was despatched from Fort Niagara with 96 men and ten boats of supplies. At Point Pelee, near the mouth of the Detroit River, the column was ambushed. About 60 men were killed or captured, with many later tortured to death. Cuyler and the survivors escaped by boat back to Niagara (28 May 1763).

Point Pleasant ❙ 1774 ❙ Dunmore's War

After mutual atrocities between Indian and settlers, Virginian Governor John Murray Earl of Dunmore sent Colonel Andrew Lewis against Shawnees in Kentucky. Near the mouth of the Kanawha on the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Shawnee Chief Cornstalk was decisively defeated and made peace. In the subsequent Revolutionary War, Lewis defeated Dunmore at **Gwynn Island** (10 October 1774).

Poison Spring ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union General Frederick Steele marched across Arkansas through **Elkin's Ferry** and **Prairie d'Ane** to capture Camden, then sent a foraging party west under Colonel James M. Williams. About 15 miles away at Poison Spring, Williams was surprised and routed by Generals John S. Marmaduke and Samuel B. Maxey, returning to Camden after losing all his wagons (18 April 1864).

Poitiers ❙ 732 ❙ Muslim Invasion of France

See **Tours**

Poitiers ❙ 1356 ❙ Hundred Years War

In the disputed Breton succession, Edward III of England supported Charles of Navarre against John II of France and sent Edward Prince of Wales raiding into central France. The Black Prince met John's force at Maupertuis, near Poitiers, and inflicted a terrible defeat. John was taken prisoner to England and the ensuing truce gave Edward new French territory (19 September 1356).

Poitiers ❙ 1569 ❙ 3rd French War of Religion

Four months after the Protestant rout at **Jarnac**, Huguenot leader Admiral Gaspard de Coligny received German reinforcements and joined 15-year-old Henry of Bearnais (later Henry IV) besieging Poitiers. Catholic commander Marshal Gaspard de Tavennes eventually drove off the prolonged siege and quickly followed up with a decisive victory at **Moncontour** (July–September 1569).

Pola ❙ 1379 ❙ War of Chioggia

See **Pula**

Poland ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

A lightning campaign to start the war saw German Panzer forces sweep into Poland while battleships shelled the naval bases at **Westerplatte** and **Hel**. Despite heavy fighting and a bold Polish counter-attack at the **Bzura**, **Warsaw** surrendered and resistance ended at **Kock**. The campaign cost up to 200,000 Poles killed and wounded and perhaps 40,000 Germans (1 September–5 October 1939).

Pollentia ❙ 402 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Soon after an inconclusive action at **Asta**, the Roman-Vandal General Flavius Stilicho attacked the Goth leader Alaric on the Tanarus River near Pollentia (modern Pollenza), southwest of Ancona. While both sides suffered very heavy losses, after initial success Alaric was forced to withdraw north into the Alps. The following year he advanced against Stilicho near **Verona** (6 April 402).

Pollilore ❙ 1780 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Perambakam**

Pollilore ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Haidar Ali of Mysore was decisively defeated at **Porto Novo**, in southeast India (4 July), and pulled back towards **Perambakam**, where he had gained a clear victory a year before. He attempted to make a stand at the nearby village of Pollilore, where he suffered another loss at the hands of General Sir Eyre Coote. Haidar Ali lost again a month later at **Sholinghur** (27 August 1781).

Polo ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

American commander Arthur MacArthur marched north from Manila through **Caloocan** (10 February) advancing on Philippine General Antonio Luna's headquarters at the railway town of Polo. American Colonel Harry C. Egbert was killed leading a charge in heavy fighting at nearby Malinta, but Polo fell later the same day. Luna led a scorched-earth retreat towards **Malolos** (26 March 1899).

Polonka ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Prince Yuri Dolgorukov defeated the Poles near **Vilna** (1658) then supported a fresh Russian invasion of Lithuania led by Ivan Khovanski. At Polonka, south of Novogrudok in Belorus, the Allies lost over 5,000 men to Polish

Hetman Stefan Czarniecki. The following year Khovansky was beaten again at **Kushliki** and the Poles gradually recovered most of Lithuania (27 June 1660).

Polonyye ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

See **Polonka**

Polotsk ❙ 1563 ❙ Livonian War

When Sigismund II Augustus of Poland and Lithuania declared war on Russia to defend Livonia, Tsar Ivan IV himself took a strong army to the Lithuanian border and besieged Polotsk. Two weeks of brutal siege in severe winter conditions forced the city to surrender, but Ivan agreed to an armistice and returned to Moscow. Fighting later resumed at **Chashniki** and **Nevel** (15 February 1563).

Polotsk ❙ 1579 ❙ Livonian War

Formally declaring war on Russia over Livonia, King Stephen Bathory of Poland determined to cut Moscow's communications with the disputed territory and marched into Russia with a large army to besiege Polotsk. The city fell to Bathory after heavy fighting and the following year he campaigned deeper into enemy territory to the northeast against **Velikie Luki** (11–30 August 1579).

Polotsk (1st) ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte advanced into Russia, he sent Marshal Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr to reinforce Marshal Nicolas Oudinot near Polotsk against Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein. With Oudinot and Bavarian commander Prince Karl von Wrede both wounded, St-Cyr took over and drove the Russians out, securing the French left flank and gaining his Marshal's baton (17–18 August 1812).

Polotsk (2nd) ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

At the start of his retreat from Moscow, Napoleon Bonaparte ordered Marshal Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr to secure Polotsk and prevent Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein and Admiral Paul Tchitchakov joining to block his route. After St-Cyr was badly wounded, his French and Bavarian force was heavily defeated and was forced to abandon Polotsk (18 October 1812).

Poltava ❙ 1658 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Cossack leader Ivan Vyhovsky opposed the Russian-aligned Cossack faction in the Ukraine and attacked Poltava, held by Colonel Martyn Pushkar and Zaporozhian Cossacks under Yakov Barabash. After initial failure (25 January) a second assault stormed and burned Poltava, with Pushkar killed. Barabash was later caught and executed and Vyhovsky soon turned against **Kiev** (1 June 1658).

Poltava ❙ 1709 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Advancing into Russia after victory at **Holowczyn** (July 1708), Charles XII of Sweden besieged Poltava and faced a Russian relief army under Tsar Peter I. With Charles wounded, his army under Count Carl Gustav Rehnskjold was trapped and destroyed between the Dneiper and Vorska. Only about 2,000 out of 20,000 Swedes escaped, with Charles fleeing to Turkish Moldavia (1 May–1 July 1709).

Polygon Wood ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In renewed fighting east of Ypres in the Third Battle of **Ypres**, General Sir Herbert Plumer followed success along the **Menin Road** with a large-scale assault north on Polygon Wood. German forces of General Friedrich von Arnim's Sixth Army were driven out in heavy fighting and Plumer immediately launched a third attack further north at **Broodseinde** (26 September–3 October 1917).

Pombal ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French Marshal Michel Ney, on retreat from the failed invasion of Portugal, fought some remarkable rearguard actions against the cautious pursuit led by Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. At the town of Pombal, east of the Tua, Ney attempted to defend the nearby castle,

but was driven out by Colonel Friedrich Arentschildt and withdrew towards the Soure at **Redhina** (10 March 1811).

Pompeii ❙ 89 BC ❙ Roman Social War

When the Marsi and Samnite tribes of central Italy revolted against Roman rule over citizenship, victory at **Asculum** virtually secured the north. Meanwhile Lucius Cornelius Sulla in the south besieged the rebel stronghold at Pompeii, where a Samnite relief army under Cluentius was decisively defeated. After the fall of Pompeii the revolt in the south was soon crushed.

Poncha Pass ❙ 1855 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

On campaign against the Utes in central Colorado, Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy led 250 men north from Fort Union and found the camp of Chief Blasco and 150 warriors at Poncha Pass, southwest of Salida. Attacking at night, Fauntleroy's force killed 40 men and scattered the rest, then destroyed the camp and all the Indian possessions, effectively ending Ute resistance (28 April 1855).

Ponda ❙ 1675 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

During an offensive on India's west coast, Maratha King Shivaji besieged the Bijapuri fortress of Ponda, near Goa. After Mughal Bahlol Khan of Bijapur failed to send aid, the fortress fell by storm and garrison commander Muhammad Khan was one of the few who escaped the ensuing massacre. The victory largely secured the Western Carnatic for Shivaji (8 April–6 May 1675).

Pondicherry ❙ 1748 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

British Admiral Edward Boscawen relieved besieged **Fort St David** on India's southeast coast, then determined to take almost 6,000 European and Indian troops against French Governor General Joseph Dupleix in his nearby capital at Pondicherry. However, after monsoon rains flooded the British trenches Boscawen withdrew with loss of 1,000 men (6 September–17 October 1748).

Pondicherry ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Having relieved the French siege of **Madras** (17 February), British Admiral Sir George Pocock patrolled the southeast coast of India and met French Admiral Comte Ann-Antoine d'Aché off Pondicherry. As in their previous encounters off **Cuddalore** and **Negapatam**, the result was indecisive, though d'Aché suffered heavy damage and casualties and withdrew to Mauritius (10 September 1759).

Pondicherry ❙ 1760–1761 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

The last major clash between France and Britain in India saw Colonel Eyre Coote follow **Wandewash** (January 1760) with a large-scale siege of the main French base at Pondicherry, supported at sea by Admiral Charles Steevens. Despite storm damage to the fleet, Coote maintained the siege and forced surrender, virtually ending France's presence in India (8 December 1760–15 January 1761).

Pondicherry ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

On the resumption of war in Europe, British General Hector Munro was sent against French Pondicherry in southeast India, defended by Governor Guillaume de Bellecombe. While Pondicherry was under siege, French Admiral Tronjolly was repulsed by Admiral Edward Vernon (10 August) and the city finally surrendered. Munro was knighted for his success (16 October 1778).

Pont-à-Chin ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The Austrian-British-Hanoverian allies retreating from defeat at **Tourcoing** in Belgium turned against General Charles Pichegru at Tournai, east of Lille. An otherwise indecisive battle saw the British right wing under General Henry Fox repulse the French from the village of Pont-à-Chin, before both sides disengaged after heavy losses. The Allied withdrawal continued (22 May 1794).

Ponta Delgada ❙ 1582 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese War
See **Terceira**

Ponta della Priula ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
See **Piave**

Pont à Noyelles ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Hallue**

Pontarlier ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
After a French attempt to relieve **Belfort** was repulsed at **Héricourt**, General Charles-Denis Bourbaki was replaced by General Justin Clinchant, who was driven south by General Edwin von Manteuffel. Defeated near Pontarlier and nearby La Cluse, Clinchant led his 90,000 men across the border to internment in Switzerland just as the war came to an end (29 January–1 February 1871).

Pont-Charrault ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)
See **Pont de Gravereau**

Pont-de-Ce ❙ 1620 ❙ French Civil War
See **Ponts-de-Ce**

Pont de Gravereau ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)
General Louis Marcé, advancing towards the Lay near the start of the Royalist counter-revolution in western France, routed Republicans at the Pont de Gravereau, then occupied nearby Chantonnay, while the defeated army fled south towards **Fontenay**. Regarded as the first Royalist victory over Republican regulars, it is mistakenly also known as Pont-Charrault (19 March 1793).

Pontesbury ❙ 661 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars
Wulfhere of Mercia, son of the great King Penda, became increasingly concerned by the expanding power of Wessex and took a large force against King Cenwalh (Coenwalch) of Wessex. The army of the West Saxons was heavily defeated at Pontesbury, southwest of Shrewsbury in central Shropshire and Wulfhere went on to seize the Isle of Wight.

Pontoise ❙ 1441 ❙ Hundred Years War
Five years after French forces recaptured **Paris** from the English, Thomas Lord Clifford seized Pontoise on the northwestern outskirts (June 1441). Despite reinforcements under Richard Duke of York and John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, the English were eventually driven out by Jean Bureau Master of Artillery. The battle was the last major action before a five-year truce in 1444 (14 September 1441).

Ponts-de-Ce ❙ 1620 ❙ French Civil War
In a struggle for power in France, Queen Mother Marie de Medici became the focus for nobles opposing the young Louis XIII and his unpopular Minister Alfred de Luynes. Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé defeated the Queen's adherents under Jean-Louis Duke d'Epernon south of Angers at Ponts-de-Ce and a Royal reconciliation was negotiated (7 August 1620).

Pontvallain ❙ 1370 ❙ Hundred Years War
During a period of intermittent fighting in France, the rearguard of an English force led by Sir Robert Knolles was surprised in camp near Pontvallain, south of Le Mans, by the great warrior Bertrand du Guesclin. The English were heavily defeated and the main English army was driven back to Brittany (4 December 1370).

Poona ❙ 1663 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars
A brilliant exploit in western India saw Maratha warlord Shivaji and his lieutenant Chimnaji Bapuji lead about 400 men on a night-time raid on the camp of Mughal Viceroy Shaista Khan just outside Poona. Surprised in his harem, Shaista Khan was slightly wounded, while his son Abdul Fath and about 40 men were killed. The Viceroy withdrew in shame to Aurangabad (5 April 1663).

Poona ❙ 1781 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War
See **Bhorghat**

Poona ❙ 1802 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

In bloody war between rival Maratha Princes, Maharaja Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore came back from defeat at **Indore** (October 1801) and, outside Poona, he defeated Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and overthrew his ally Peshwa Baji Rao II. British demands to restore the deposed Peshwa led to the 2nd British-Maratha War, when Sindhia changed sides to support Holkar (25 October 1802).

Poonch ❙ 1947–1948 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

Soon after the fall of **Uri**, Pakistan-backed tribal rebellion broke out in southwest Kashmir and over 45,000 refugees crammed into Poonch, where Indian regulars arrived with orders to hold the city at all cost. Aided by a bold airlift, and despite facing trumped-up charges, Brigadier Pritam Singh held out against a yearlong siege and Poonch was finally relieved (November 1947–23 November 1948).

Poplar Grove ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

General Lord Frederick Roberts advancing east from **Kimberley** through **Paardeberg** met a Boer defensive line on the Modder at Poplar Grove. A badly managed action saw a failed British flanking attack and a bold rearguard action by Christiaan de Wet. The Boers, including President Paul Kruger himself, then withdrew through **Driefontein** to Bloemfontein (7 March 1900).

Poplar Springs Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While Union forces attacked northeast of **Petersburg**, Virginia, at **New Market Heights**, Generals Gouvernor K. Warren and John G. Parker advanced southwest near Poplar Springs Church. In heavy fighting at Peebles' Farm, a Confederate counter-attack by Generals Ambrose P. Hill and Wade Hampton failed and the Union line was extended to the west (30 September–2 October 1864).

Porici ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

When Sigismund of Hungary invaded to seize Bohemia and threatened Prague, the city sent for help from the Hussite Jan Zizka at Tabor. A Royalist force under Pipo Spano (Count Filippe de Scolari) and Wenceslas of Duba intercepted the approaching Hussites near Porici, on the Sásava, south of Prague. However, they were heavily defeated and Zizka entered the capital next day (19 May 1420).

Pork Chop Hill ❙ 1953 ❙ Korean War

Chinese forces attacking southwest of Chorwon seized **Old Baldy** but failed to take nearby Pork Chop Hill (23–26 March). A second attempt also failed (16–18 April) before the Chinese launched a third, overwhelming assault. After heavy losses for no strategic purpose, General Maxwell Taylor abandoned the hard-fought position. Two weeks later the armistice was signed (6–11 July 1953).

Pornic ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

General André Jean Saint-André opened the Royalist rebellion in western France by taking Pornic, near the mouth of the Loire. But after his men got drunk on looted liquor, it was retaken by National Guardsmen with over 200 killed. Saint-André retired in disgrace and Pornic was easily captured again five days later by Royalist General Francois-Athanese Charette (22 March 1793).

Port Arthur ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

While Japanese forces crossed the **Yalu** from Korea into China, Marshal Iwao Oyama landed 40,000 men on the Liaodong Peninsula, where he captured Jinzhou (5 November), then marched on Port Arthur (modern Lüshun). After a massive bombardment by land and sea, General Maresuke Nogi took the vital port by storm and soon marched north into Manchuria towards **Kaiping** (21 November 1894).

Port Arthur ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Just before midnight on the first day of the war, Japanese Admiral Heihachiro Togo en-

gaged a Russian squadron outside Port Arthur (modern Lüshun) badly damaging three capital ships. In the "First Pearl Harbour," he then heavily shelled the city and harbour. A simultaneous attack was made on **Chemulpo** and Japan declared war the following day (8–9 February 1904).

Port Arthur ❙ 1904–1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Following victory at **Nanshan** (May 1904), Japanese General Maresuke Nogi advanced down the Liaodong Peninsula to besiege Port Arthur (modern Lüshun). Months of suicidal assaults on outlying positions cost about 60,000 Japanese casualties before Russian General Anatole Stoessel finally surrendered, yielding 30,000 prisoners and massive supplies (June 1904–2 January 1905).

Port-au-Prince ❙ 1803 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

With French forces in **Santo Domingo** suffering a British naval blockade and terrible losses to fever, rebel leaders Jean Jacques Dessalines and Alexander Pétion launched an offensive on the western plain and besieged Port-au-Prince. The capital fell after three weeks of heavy fighting. Remaining French forces withdrew on Cap Francais and tried to defend nearby **Vertieres** (17 October 1803).

Portela ❙ 982 ❙ War of Leonese Succession

When King Ramiro III of Leon lost Zamora and was routed by Muslims at **Rueda** (981), a group of rebellious nobles supported his cousin Bermudo as pretender and the rivals met at Portela de Arenas, near Monterroso southwest of Lugo. Although the battle produced no decisive outcome, the unpopular Ramiro died soon afterwards and his cousin succeeded as Bermudo II (15 May 982).

Porte St Antoine ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

See **St Antoine**

Port Gibson ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

General John S. Bowen defended the southern approaches to Confederate Vicksburg on the Mississippi, repulsing a naval assault at **Grand Gulf**. Days later he marched to meet General Ulysses S. Grant who had crossed further south. Bowen was defeated in heavy fighting at Port Gibson, near Pierre Bayou, Mississippi. He abandoned Grand Gulf, opening the route to **Vicksburg** (1 May 1863).

Port Harcourt ❙ 1968 ❙ Biafran War

After the fall of **Onitsha**, Federal Colonel Benjamin Adekunle advanced west from **Calabar** against the Nigerian city of Port Harcourt with its airport, oil refineries and the last sea access for rebel Biafra. Attacking behind a decisive artillery bombardment, Adekunle overwhelmed Colonel Joe "Hannibal" Achuzie in two days, then moved north towards Aba and **Owerri** (16–18 May 1968).

Port Hudson ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union General Nathaniel P. Banks followed victory at **Plains Store** by besieging the nearby Confederate stronghold at Port Hudson, Louisiana, on the Mississippi north of Baton Rouge, held by General Franklin Gardner. The garrison surrendered after six weeks' siege and the fall of **Vicksburg**. Union forces soon attacked again further south at **Cox's Plantation** (21 May–9 July 1863).

Portland, Dorset ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Admiral Robert Blake built up the English fleet after defeat at **Dungeness** (December 1652) and attacked Dutch Admiral Maarten Tromp escorting a large merchant convoy off Portland, Dorset. In running action as far as Beachy Head Tromp lost nine warships and 24 merchantmen. While Blake also lost several ships, the Channel was effectively closed to Dutch trade (28 February–2 March 1653).

Portland, Maine ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

In a morale-boosting American victory, the sloop *Enterprise* (Captain William Burrows) attacked the British brig *Boxer* (Captain Samuel Blyth) off Portland, Maine. Both captains were killed in an hourlong exchange of broadsides, though the mortally wounded Burrows lived long enough to accept the British surrender. He and Blyth were later buried side by side (5 September 1813).

Port Mahon ❙ 1756 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Without a declaration of war, France sent Admiral Marquis Augustine de la Galissonière and Louis Duke de Richelieu against the English-held Mediterranean island of Minorca, where they captured Ciudadela then besieged the capital, Port Mahon. General William Blakeney surrendered the port after 70 days and the repulse of a British fleet off **Minorca** (18 April–28 June 1756).

Porto Bello ❙ 1668 ❙ Morgan's Raids on Panama

With England at war against Spain, Welsh-born buccaneer Henry Morgan attacked Porto Principe in Cuba, then took 12 ships and about 500 men against well-fortified Porto Bello on the Panama Isthmus. The city fell after heavy fighting and was then looted and burned. Morgan later attacked Spanish possessions in Venezuela and in 1671 destroyed the city of **Panama** (28 August 1668).

Porto Bello ❙ 1739 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

A preliminary campaign known as the War of Jenkin's Ear saw English Admiral Edward Vernon attack Porto Bello, in Spanish Panama, and capture the key fortress of San Felipe after heavy gunfire. The city surrendered next day, then Vernon seized all the ships in the harbour and destroyed the fortifications. In 1741 he was heavily repulsed at **Cartagena** in Colombia (20–21 November 1739).

Porto Calvo ❙ 1635 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

While campaigning against Portuguese Brazil, Dutch under the mulatto Domingo Fernandez Calabar captured Porto Calvo (March 1635), where they were besieged by a Portuguese force from the fall of Fort Nazaré. Calabar capitulated and was executed as a traitor, but the Portuguese soon withdrew. The town was regained in 1636 from Dutch commander Sigismund von Schoppe (July 1635).

Porto Calvo ❙ 1637 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Dutch Governor John Maurice of Nassau had scarcely arrived in Brazil when he sailed south from Recife to recapture Portuguese Porto Calvo. With a reported 3,000 soldiers, 1,000 sailors and 1,000 Indian allies he took the town after two weeks' siege from the Italian adventurer Joao Vicente Sao Felix Conde de Bagnuoli. A year later Maurice was heavily repulsed at **Salvador** (18 February 1637).

Porto Conte ❙ 1353–1354 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Sardinia

See **Alghero**

Porto Farina ❙ 1665 ❙ Corsair Wars

With the end of the First Dutch War, English Admiral Robert Blake was sent to the Mediterranean against Barbary pirates. Leading a large squadron, he attacked the corsair fleet at Porto Farina, near Bizerta in the Gulf of Tunis. Shielded by the smoke of their own cannonade the English set fire to all nine pirate ships and withdrew, losing just 25 killed and 40 wounded (4 April 1665).

Portolongo ❙ 1354 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

See **Sapienza**

Porto Longone ❙ 1646 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

When Allied forces were driven back at **Orbetello** in June, a fresh advance into Italy was led by French Marshals Charles de la Porte Duke

de la Meilleraie and Cesar de Choiseul du Plessis-Praslin who seized Piombino, opposite Elbe. They then besieged and captured Porto Longone (modern Porto Azzurro) on Elbe itself and Pope Innocent X soon agreed to a treaty with France (September 1646).

Porto Novo ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

General Sir Eyre Coote resolved to lure Haidar Ali of Mysore into open battle in southeast India and led 8,000 men against a massively superior Mysorean army at Porto Novo, just north of the British base at Cuddalore. With his cavalry commander Mir Sahib killed amid very heavy casualties, the Maharaja was forced to retreat. He lost again two months later at **Pollilore** (1 July 1781).

Porto Praya ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As British and French fleets sailed to secure the Dutch Cape of Good Hope, French Admiral Pierre André Suffren surprised Commodore George Johnstone at anchor in Porto Praya in the Cape Verde Islands. Ignoring Portuguese neutrality, Suffren attacked and badly damaged the British ships. He sailed on to reinforce the Cape Colony then to India and battle at **Sadras** in 1782 (16 April 1781).

Port Republic ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Manoeuvering in the Shenandoah Valley against Union Commander John C. Frémont, Confederate forces won at **Cross Keys** then next day General Thomas "Stonewall' Jackson attacked and heavily defeated the isolated brigades of Union Generals Erastus Tyler and Samuel S. Carroll across the river at Port Republic. Frémont had to retreat and was relieved of command (9 June 1862).

Port Royal, Nova Scotia ❙ 1614 ❙ Anglo-French Wars in North America

British colonists in Virginia were reluctant to accept French presence in Acadia (modern Nova Scotia) and sent Sir Samuel Argall against Port Royal (later Annapolis Royal), held by Charles de Biencourt Baron de Saint-Just. Argall (famous for abducting Pocahontas) captured and burned the port then took his prisoners to England, eventually returning as Deputy Governor of Virginia.

Port Royal, Nova Scotia ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

In the largest action during King William's War—the American phase of the War of the Grand Alliance—colonial militia under Sir William Phips surprised the French at Port Royal in Acadia (modern Nova Scotia). The port fell after a short siege though Phips failed against **Quebec**. Port Royal was retaken the following year and was retained by France at the war's end (11 May 1690).

Port Royal, Nova Scotia ❙ 1704 ❙ Queen Anne's War

Early in Queen Anne's War—the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession—militia Colonel Benjamin Church of Massachusetts led an expedition against the French base at Port Royal in Acadia (modern Nova Scotia). However, the French avoided decisive action and he eventually withdrew. Another attempt was repulsed in 1707, though the port later fell to a larger force (July 1704).

Port Royal, Nova Scotia ❙ 1710 ❙ Queen Anne's War

Colonel Francis Nicholson attacked France in North America, taking 1,500 colonial militia against Port Royal in Acadia (modern Nova Scotia) held by Daniel de Subercase. Supported by ships under Captain George Martin, the expedition captured the fortress after a short siege. Acadia became British and the port was renamed Annapolis Royal for Queen Anne (24 September–5 October 1710).

Port Royal, South Carolina ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Beaufort**

Port Said ❙ 1956 ❙ Suez Crisis

When Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, Anglo-French forces under General Sir Charles Keightley and Admiral Pierre Barjot landed at Port Said and nearby Port Fuad against General Salah ed-Din Moguy. Sharp fighting cost about 30 allies and up to 1,000 Egyptians killed before American pressure forced a ceasefire and the invasion ended in disastrous failure (5–6 November 1956).

Port Say ❙ 1907 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

See **Wadi Kiss**

Port Stanley ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

See **Stanley**

Portugalete ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British Admiral Sir Home Popham led an offensive on the northern coast of Spain to relieve pressure on the Allied campaign around **Salamanca**, attacking **Lequeitio**, **Guetaria** and **Castro Urdiales**, before he and Spanish Colonel Francsico Longa bombarded Portugalete in Bilbao Bay. However, they were driven off and Popham returned to attack **Guetaria** (11 July 1812).

Port Walthall Junction ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Supporting the Union offensive in the **Wilderness**, General Benjamin F. Butler advanced against railways northeast of Petersburg, Virginia, where General William T. H. Brookes attacked Port Walthall Junction, defended by Confederate General Johnson Hagood. After heavy fighting and some track destroyed, the superior Union force withdrew with almost 300 men lost (6–7 May 1864).

Porvoo ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Red commander Ali Aaltonen seized **Helsinki**, then despatched a force east against White troops near Porvoo. After costly fighting, the Whites fell back to the nearby island of Pellinge. Attacking across the ice, the Reds were driven off, but the Whites were out of ammunition and withdrew, eventually to Estonia. Red forces soon attacked west of Helsinki at **Sigurds** (6–12 February 1918).

Posadas ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

General Antonio de Santa Anna led the rebellion against President Anastasio Bustamente and captured **Puebla**, then held it against an advancing government force under Bustamente himself. Following heavy fighting in the northwestern suburb of Posadas, Bustamente was decisively defeated. He soon resigned and Santa Anna became President in early 1833 (5 December 1832).

Poserna ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Rippach**

Poson ❙ 863 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

At the start of a counter-offensive against Islam in Asia Minor, Byzantine Emperor Michael III sent his uncle Petronas (brother of the former Regent Theodora) and a large force against Omar of Melitene (modern Malatya), who had sacked Amisus (Samsun). Omar was driven back then defeated and killed in battle at Poson, stalling Muslim expansion. Petronas returned to Constantinople in triumph.

Potidaea ❙ 432–429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

When the former Corinthian colony of Potidaea, on the Pallene Isthmus, revolted against Athens, it was quickly supported by the Corinthian Aristeus and 2,000 Peloponnesian volunteers. An Athenian expedition initially under Archestratus won a battle outside the city, then settled into a long siege, precipitating renewed war. When the garrison finally surrendered they were allowed to go free.

Potidaea ❙ 356 BC ❙ 1st Greek Social War

While Athens was enmeshed in the Social War, Philip II of Macedon seized Amphipolis and Pydna, then besieged Athenian-controlled

Potidaea, on the Pallene Isthmus. Supported by Olynthian troops, Philip forced the town to capitulate and sold the citizens into slavery. He gave Potidaea to his allies to keep them detached from Athens, but in 348 BC he turned on them and attacked **Olynthus**.

Potrerillos ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

As Patriots led by Juan Gregorio Las Heras marched on Uspallata, northwest of Mendoza, an advance column under Colonel Enrique Martínez was surprised by the government forces of Miguel Marqueli to the south at Potrerillos, near Cacheuta. The Royalists were defeated and withdrew to the west, while Las Heras crossed the Andes into Chile in May and captured **Gavilán** (25 January 1817).

Potrero de Chacón ❙ 1831 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

See **Rodeo de Chacón**

Potrero del Sauce ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Boquerón, Nhembucu**

Potrero Obella ❙ 1867 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Brazilian Marshal Luíz Aldes, Marquis of Caxias, was determined to isolate besieged **Humaitá** in southwest Paraguay. He won at **Tatayiba** then sent General Joao Manoel Mena Barreta and 4,000 men against nearby Potrero Obella. A three-hour action saw Paraguayan Captain Gonsalez forced to withdraw with 136 casualties. The Allies won again five days later at **Tuyutí** (29 October 1867).

Potsdam ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

The Prussian army was retreating north past Berlin after the twin defeats at **Jena** and **Auerstadt** when Napoleon Bonaparte's pursuing forces crashed into their rear west of the city at Potsdam. Marshals Joachim Murat and Jean Lannes heavily repulsed Prussian units under Prince Friedrich-Ludwig of Hohenloe, who soon lost again at **Zehdenick** and **Prenzlau** (24 October 1806).

Poupry ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Loigny**

Poutoko ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Maoris in southern Taranaki recovered from defeat on the **Katikara** in June and threatened the redoubt at Poutoko, five miles south of New Plymouth, held by British Regulars under Major Henry Butler. A relief force under Colonel Henry J. Warre was heavily outnumbered by hostile Maoris. After heavy fighting (with two Victoria Crosses won) the redoubt was saved (2 October 1863).

Po Valley ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Stalled in northern Italy around **Bologna**, new Allied commanders Sir Richard McCreery and the American General Lucian Truscott launched a spring offensive against the **Gothic Line**, now commanded by General Heinrich von Vietinghoff. The Allies drove into the Po Valley, taking Ferrara Mantua and Venice, and German forces in Italy soon formally surrendered (5 April–2 May 1945).

Powder ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

On campaign north of the Black Hills, 2,000 men led by the inexperienced Colonels Nelson Cole and Samuel Walker became disoriented in extremely hot conditions, losing hundreds of horses to thirst. Attacked on the Powder River in Montana by Cheyenne under Roman Nose, they held off the Indians and were eventually rescued by Major Frank North's Pawnee scouts (September 1865).

Powder ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General George Crook marching through the Big Horn Mountains against the Sioux, sent Colonel Joseph Reynolds against Old Bear's Northern Cheyenne and Ogala Sioux under He Dog in camp near the junction of the Powder and Little Powder in southeast Montana. Most of the

Indians escaped the dawn attack and a few months later joined Crazy Horse at **Little Big Horn** (17 March 1876).

Powick Bridge ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

Marching south towards London, King Charles I met units of the Parliamentary army of Robert Devereux Earl of Essex south of Worcester at Powick Bridge. One of the first actions of the war saw Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes' Ironsides cavalry ambushed and dispersed by Prince Rupert's dragoons. Essex withdrew and met the King again a month later at **Edgehill** (23 September 1642).

Poyang Lake ❙ 1363 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

Han leader Chen Yuliang took a large armada down the Yangzi to besiege **Nanchang** then turned to meet Zhu Yuanzhang's Ming fleet on Poyang Lake. A four-day battle cost the Han terrible losses before the Ming withdrew. A month later, Chen tried to break out to the Yangzi, but was defeated and killed. In 1364 his capital Wuchang fell to the Ming (30 August–2 September & 3 October 1363).

Poza ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When French forces under General Giuseppe Palombini made an aggressive sweep south of the Ebro, Spanish General Francisco Longa attempted to cut them off and sent forces to attack the invaders at Poza de le Sal, northeast of Burgos. A poorly managed action allowed Palombini to drive off the Spanish assault and return across the Ebro to Vitoria (10–11 February 1813).

Poza de las Carmelos ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

General Esteban Moctezuma supported a rising against President Anastasio Bustamente by attacking a government force under General Pedro Luciano Otero at Poza de las Carmelos, near San Luis Potosi. Otero was defeated and killed and Moctezuma seized San Luis Potosi. However, he was subsequently defeated by Bustamente in September at **Gallinero** (3 June 1832).

Pozières ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

During the Battle of the **Somme**, newly arrived Australian Divisions under Sir William Birdwood attacked towards Pozières Ridge on the Albert-Bapaume Road. Supported by English units, the Australians eventually took the Ridge and Pozières Village after very heavy fighting. However, they lost about 6,000 men, 4,000 of them killed and 400 taken prisoner (23 July–3 September 1916).

Poznan ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov swept across Poland in the massive **Vistula-Oder** offensive, he bypassed a large German force in the fortress city of Poznan, which was then surrounded by part of his army under General Vasilii Chuikov. Intense street fighting saw costly losses in a long siege before Poznan finally fell with perhaps 25,000 prisoners (26 January–23 February 1945).

Pozo Almonte ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

In civil war between Chile's Congress and President José Manuel Balmaceda, Congressist Colonel Estanislao del Canto Arteaga seized Iquique after victory at **San Francisco**. After a check at **Huara** he defeated and killed Loyalist Colonel Eulogio Robles Pinochet to the east at Pozo Almonte, securing northern Chile for the rebels, who then sailed south against **Concón** (7 March 1891).

Pozo Favorito ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

See **Pampa Grande**

Pozzolo ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Mincio**

Praga ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

Russian Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov secured victory at **Maciejowice** (10 October)

then attacked Generals Tomasz Wawrzecki and Jakob Jasinski at Warsaw. The suburb of Praga was stormed, with up to 30,000 Poles butchered, including Jasinski. After Wawrzecki was surrounded and captured, the rest of Warsaw fell and a new Great Power treaty wiped Poland off the map (4–8 November 1794).

Praga ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

When Poland deposed Duke Constantine, brother of Tsar Nicholas I, a massive Russian retaliatory invasion was halted just east of Warsaw at **Grochow**. A few days later, in the northeastern Warsaw suburb of Praga, Poles under General Jan Skrznyecki dealt another bloody check to Field Marshal Hans von Diebitsch and the invaders were forced to withdraw (25 February 1831).

Prague ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Vitkov Hill**

Prague ❙ 1620 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

See **White Mountain**

Prague ❙ 1648 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Count Hans Christoph Königsmarck led a fresh Swedish invasion of Bohemia, advancing to besiege Prague, which was stubbornly defended by a largely citizen militia. A relief attempt by Imperial General Ottavio Piccomolini was driven off and Königsmarck was preparing to take the city by assault when the Treaty of Westphalia ended the war (June–24 October 1648).

Prague ❙ 1744 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Re-entering the war, Frederick II of Prussia launched a large-scale invasion of Bohemia and besieged Prague, held for Prince Charles of Lorraine. Despite suffering heavier casualties, Frederick seized the city, along with a large number of prisoners, then advanced to threaten Vienna. However, he was denied aid by his French and Bavarian allies and had to withdraw (2–16 September 1744).

Prague ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia advanced into Bohemia and met Prince Charles of Lorraine at the Moldau outside Prague. Bloody action caused heavy losses on both sides (including the deaths of Prussian Marshal Kurt von Schwerin and Austrian Marshal Maximilian von Browne) before the Austrians were finally driven off. Frederick besieged Prague but withdrew after defeat in June at **Kolin** (6 May 1757).

Prague ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With **Vienna** secured, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky drove deep into Czechoslovakia, while Marshal Ivan Konev advanced from the north towards Prague. The people rose in revolt and the city fell after a four-day Soviet attack. However, Marshal Ferdinand Schörner's Army Group Centre held out nearby and did not surrender until 11 May, said to be the last act of the war in Europe (6–9 May 1945).

Praia Bay ❙ 1828 ❙ Miguelite Wars

After Don Miguel de Braganza usurped the throne of Portugal as Miguel I, supporters of his niece, the legitimate Queen Maria da Gloria, established a constitutional government on Terceira in the Azores. An attempt by Miguel to seize the island was defeated at sea off Praia Bay and the Azores became the base for eventual restoration of lawful government (12 August 1828).

Prairie d'Ane ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union General Frederick Steele led an expedition southwest from Little Rock, Arkansas, and fought across the Little Missouri at **Elkin's Ferry** before facing a Confederate blocking force under General Sterling Price further south at Prairie d'Ane. Despite an initial repulse, Steele and General John M. Thayer drove off the Confederates and marched east to capture **Camden** (9–13 April 1864).

Prairie Dog Creek ❙ 1860 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

When Colonel John Sedgewick led an expedition to punish Comanche and Kiowa attacks on the Santa Fé trail, one of his columns under Captain Samuel Sturgis from Fort Cobb met the Indians near Prairie Dog Creek in northern Kansas. With Cheyenne and Arapaho aid, Sturgis inflicted a decisive defeat after an eight-day chase before the expedition returned to camp (9 August 1860).

Prairie du Chien ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Governor William Clark of Missouri seized the British outpost at Prairie du Chien—on the Wisconsin and Missisippi Rivers—and built Fort Shelby, which was later attacked by Michigan militia and Indians under Major William McKay. The small American garrison surrendered after two days and the gunboat *Governor Clark* escaped downstream towards **Rock Island Rapids** (18–19 July 1814).

Prairie Grove ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Campaigning in northwest Arkansas, Confederate commander Thomas C. Hindman found himself southwest of Fayetteville between General James G. Blunt advancing from Arkansas through **Cane Hill** and General Francis J. Herron marching south from Missouri. Both sides lost about 1,200 men in bloody action at Prairie Grove and Hindman retreated south to Van Buren (7 December 1862).

Pratabgarh ❙ 1659 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

With the Muslim state of Bijapur determined to deal finally with the growing power of Maratha commander Shivaji, General Afzal Khan led the army of Bijapur west from Wai towards well-prepared Maratha positions near Pratabgarh, northwest of Satara. Shivaji lured Afzal Khan to his death, then ambushed and utterly destroyed the leaderless Bijapuri army (10 November 1659).

Prenzlau ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As the Prussian army retreated north across Germany after the twin defeats at **Jena** and **Auerstadt**, Prince Friedrich-Ludwig of Hohenloe's retreating force lost at **Potsdam** and **Zehdenick**. Two days later French Marshal Joachim Murat caught up with Hohenloe at Prenzlau. The exhausted Prussians were routed and the Prince surrendered with over 10,000 men (28 October 1806).

***President* vs *Endymion* ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Connecticut**

Pressburg ❙ 907 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

On a renewed invasion of Bavaria, Magyar horsemen from Hungary were challenged near Pressburg (modern Bratislava) by a force under the Margave Luitpold, who was defeated and killed and the raids continued. Fourteen-year-old Ludwig III, the nominal King of Germany, was ill-advisedly present on the battlefield and only just escaped being taken prisoner (4 July 907).

Pressburg ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Blumenau**

Preston ❙ 1648 ❙ British Civil Wars

Scottish Royalist James Duke of Hamilton, aided by English under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, invaded England in support of Charles I and was massively defeated in a two-day action at Preston, Lancashire, by the Parliamentary army of Sir Thomas Fairfax. Hamilton was captured and executed and the fall of **Colchester** at the end of August virtually ended the King's second war (17–18 August 1648).

Preston ❙ 1715 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Fifteen)

In support of James Stuart—the Old Pretender—English forces under James Radcliffe of Derwentwater and Thomas Forster captured Preston, Lancashire, supported by Scots under William Mackintosh of Borlum. After repulsing

Hanoverian General Sir Charles Wills, the rebels were forced to surrender and Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure were executed (12–14 November 1715).

Prestonpans ❙ 1745 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

Leading renewed rebellion in the Highlands Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—raised an army and found his way south blocked at Prestonpans east of Edinburgh by General Sir John Cope. A decisive ten-minute action was sufficient for the Prince and Lord George Murray to rout the hastily raised militia, who fled with heavy losses. The Highlanders then invaded England (21 September 1745).

Preussich-Eylau ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Eylau**

Preveza ❙ 1538 ❙ Later Venetian-Turkish War

A year after repulsing an Ottoman siege of **Corfu**, Venice sent Admiral Andrea Doria against the Turkish naval base on the Albanian mainland at Preveza. A mismanaged campaign against Admiral Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa saw Doria attempting to avoid a decisive battle. In action off Preveza the Venetian was driven off and in 1539 he turned his attention to **Castelnuovo** (26–28 September 1538).

Primolano ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte faced a renewed Austrian attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua** and, after defeating an Austrian force at **Calliano**, he turned against General Dagobert Wurmser in the Brenta Valley. At Primolano, northeast of Vicenza, General Pierre Augereau captured Wurmer's Croat rearguard, followed by the decisive battle next day at **Bassano** (7 September 1796).

Primosole Bridge ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Catania**

***Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)**

Belatedly trying to protect **Malaya**, the British battleship *Prince of Wales* and battle cruiser *Repulse* arrived in **Singapore** under Admiral Tom Phillips. Sent to meet a reported Japanese landing, but without air support, the ships were sunk by land-based aircraft off the east coast with 840 killed, including Phillips. They were the first capital ships sunk at sea by air attack alone (10 December 1941).

Princes ❙ 1856 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

See **Ndondakusuka**

Princeton ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Confronted by British General William Howe at **Trenton**, New Jersey, General George Washington slipped away at night and to the east met Colonel Charles Mawhood with reinforcements outside Princeton. American General Hugh Mercer was initially repulsed and killed, but Washington arrived to defeat the British, then withdrew to winter quarters in Morristown (3 January 1777).

Prinitza ❙ 1263 ❙ 3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

After Byzantine restoration in **Constantinople** in 1261, Emperor Michael VIII sent a large army under his brother Constantine to invade Greece against William of Villehardouin, Prince of Achaea. In a semi-mythic action at Prinitza, near Olympia, a force claimed to be just 312 Frankish knights under Jean de Catavas scattered the Byzantine army. A year later Constantine was routed at **Makry Plagi**.

Proctor's Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Drewry's Bluff**

Prokhorovka ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

The decisive action of the massive offensive towards **Kursk** saw Panzer General Herman Hoth attack east of Oboyan around Prokhorovka

with 700 tanks (including 100 of the new Tigers) to outflank Kursk from the southeast. Facing 850 Russian tanks under General Pavel Rotmistrov, the Germans lost 350 tanks and 10,000 men and fell back onto the defensive (12–13 July 1943).

Prome ❙ 1552 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

King Bayinnaung of Burma was determined to crush Mon opposition in the south and, with the aid of Portuguese mercenaries, seized the southern capital **Pegu**. The following year he marched north to attack Prome, where other Mon leaders had taken refuge. This key city on the Irriwaddy was eventually starved into surrender. Bayinnaung then crowned his success by turning against the Shan at **Ava**.

Prome ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

While resuming his offensive on the Irriwaddy, British General Sir Archibald Campbell came under attack at Prome by a large Burmese army under the veteran Maha Nemyo. A very hard-fought battle saw Maha Nemyo defeated and killed and the Burmese General Kee Wyunji was repulsed at nearby Napadi, opening the way for the British advance through **Melloone** (1–5 December 1825).

Prome ❙ 1852 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

British General Henry Thomas Godwin returned to the offensive in Burma, advancing north along the Irriwaddy from **Rangoon** to the river city of Prome, supported by naval forces under Commodore George Robert Lambert. After a heavy bombardment of shell and cannister from the river, British forces landed and stormed the city, then continued on to **Pegu** (9 October 1852).

Prome ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

As the British retreated north from Rangoon, General David "Punch" Cowan was ordered to hold Prome, on the west bank of the Irriwaddy, while Chinese to the east tried to hold **Toungoo**. Severe fighting south and southeast of Prome at Schwedaung and Paungde saw heavy British losses in men and tanks and they were forced to withdraw upriver to **Yenangyaung** (20 March–1 April 1942).

Prosopitis ❙ 456–454 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

In support of revolt in Egypt by Inaros of Libya, Athens defeated Persia at **Papremis** (459 BC) then advanced up the Nile and besieged the Citadel at Memphis. Four years later the Persian Megabyzus relieved Memphis and surrounded the Athenians on Prosopitis, an island in the Nile. After 18 months they surrendered—at the cost of perhaps 200 ships and 50,000 men—and Inaros was put to death.

Provence ❙ 109 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

After defeating Rome in central Europe at **Noreia**, the Cimbri and Teutone tribes migrated west across the Rhine and eventually arrived in Roman-occupied Provence, where the Senate sent an army under Marcus Junius Silanus. In battle at an unidentified site on the lower Rhone, the Consul was badly beaten. Two years later another Consular army was defeated further west across Gaul at **Aginnum**.

Providien ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the second of five indecisive naval actions off the east coast of India, British Admiral Edward Hughes was carrying reinforcements to Trincomalee in Ceylon and met French Admiral Pierre André Suffren in a violent rain squall off Providien. While Hughes suffered heavy damage, Suffren declined to resume battle next day. They met three months later off **Negapatam** (12 April 1782).

Pruth ❙ 1711 ❙ Russian Invasion of Moldavia

See **Stanilesti**

Pruth ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

Russian General Pyotr Rumyantsev defeated Turks and Tatars at **Kagul**, on the Pruth north of its junction with the Danube (21 July), then gathered further forces and attacked Grand Vizier

Khalil Pasha in powerful entrenchments along the east bank of the River. A series of attacks by Rumyantsev expelled the Turks with heavy losses and he advanced on **Bucharest** (September 1770).

Przasnysz ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Despite a check at the **Masurian Lakes**, Germans north of Warsaw seized the key fortress at Przasnysz, then faced counter-attack by Russian Northern commander Mikhail Alexeyev. His troops suffered terrible losses to enemy machine-gun fire before the Germans were driven out, losing over 5,000 prisoners. Przasnysz was retaken (14 July) in the advance on **Warsaw** (25–28 February 1915).

Przemysl (1st) ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Austria was driven from Poland at **Rawa Russka** and **Gorodok**, leaving only General Hermann Kusmanek at the fortress at Przemysl, west of Lemberg. Aided by a German advance on **Warsaw**, Austrian General Svetozar Boroevic counter-attacked against General Radko Dmitriev and relieved Przemysl. However, he was checked at the **San** and the siege resumed (24 September–9 October 1914).

Przemysl (2nd) ❙ 1914–1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

With Austria again driven out of Galicia, General Andrei Selivanov resumed the Russian siege of Przemysl, held by General Hermann Kusmanek. Following the failure of a winter relief offensive by Austrian General Eduard Böhm-Ermolli, Kusmanek destroyed his fortifications and ammunition and surrendered about 100,000 men and 1,000 guns (6 November 1914–22 March 1915).

Psara ❙ 1824 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Soon after Muslim forces desolated **Kasos** (19 June), Turkish Admiral Khosrew Pasha led a large fleet and 8,000 troops from the Dardanelles into the Aegean against Psara, just northwest of Chios. A brutal assault left Psara utterly ravaged. About 4,000 residents escaped by sea, though 8,000 others were killed or enslaved before Khosrew withdrew to Mytilene with 100 captured ships (3–4 July 1824).

Psie Pole ❙ 1109 ❙ Polish-German Wars

When Emperor Henry V invaded Poland in support of former King Zbiginiew and laid siege to Glogow, Boleslaw III returned south from defeating the Pomeranians at **Naklo** to drive off the siege. He then attacked and routed the Emperor at Psie Pole, just outside Wroclaw (Breslau). The Imperial army fled, abandoning their dead to the dogs, and the battleground was named Dog's Field.

Pskov ❙ 1502 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

See **Lake Smolino**

Pskov ❙ 1581–1582 ❙ Livonian War

At war with Moscow over Livonia, Stephen Bathory of Poland captured **Polotsk** and **Velikie Luki**, then attacked the powerful fortress of Pskov, defended by Prince Ivan Shuiski. After repeated assaults, Bathory left the siege to Jan Zamoysky and the city held out until the fall of **Narva** made Tsar Ivan IV sue for peace. Russia kept Pskov but abandoned Livonia (26 August 1581–4 February 1582).

Pskov ❙ 1615 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars

With **Gdov** retaken, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden renewed his offensive in Russia and attacked Pskov, defended by Dimitri Trubetskoi and Vasili Buturlin. Despite massive assaults (with Swedish Marshal Evert Horn killed) the city held out. Threatened by Poland's alliance with Sweden, Russia sued for peace, gaining Novgorod but losing her Baltic access (June–October 1615).

Pteria ❙ 547 BC ❙ Persian-Lydian War

In order to support his allies in Babylon and forestall a Persian invasion of Asia Minor, King Croesus of Lydia crossed the Halys River and captured Pteria in Cappadocia (modern central

Turkey). However, a huge Persian army under Cyrus II the Great routed the Lydians and drove them on a retreat westwards, falling back through further defeat at **Thymbria** on their capital at **Sardis**.

Ptolemais ❙ 150 BC ❙ Seleucid Dynastic War

Alexander Balas, pretended son of Antiochus IV, claimed the Seleucid throne and gained aid from Ptolemy VI of Egypt to enter Syria. He was initially repulsed by Demetrius I, who later advanced from Antioch and was defeated and killed near Ptolemais. Alexander took the throne, marrying Ptolemy's daughter Cleopatra Thea. After five years he was overthrown by Ptolemy at **Oenoparas**.

Pucará ❙ 1882 ❙ War of the Pacific

A year after defeat at **Chorrillos** and **Miraflores**, Peruvian General Andrés Avelino Cáceres regrouped in Huancayo, then advanced southeast on Pucara, where Colonel Francisco Seceda secured a strong position. A surprise attack by Chilean José Francisco Gana Castro was driven off after costly fighting and Cáceres secured the town. Chileans soon lost again at nearby **Tongos** (5 February 1882).

Puck ❙ 1462 ❙ Thirteen Years War

In a war to regain Baltic land lost to the Teutonic Knights, Casimir IV of Poland was initially defeated at **Chojnice** but gradually regained the initiative and took Marienburg (1457). The decisive action was near Puck, south of Tczew, where a largely mercenary Polish army secured bloody victory. The Order eventually yielded considerable territory yet retained East Prussia (17 September 1462).

Puebla ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

General Antonio de Santa Anna defended **Veracruz** then advanced on Puebla, held for President Anastasio Bustamente by Generals Antonio Azcárate and José Antonio Facio. Azcárate was defeated and killed when Facio withdrew precipitately and Santa Anna captured Puebla and a large number of prisoners and arms. In December Bustamente lost at nearby **Posadas** (29 September 1832).

Puebla ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

With Mexico City lost after **Chapultepec** (12 September), Mexican General Antonio de Santa Anna sent General Joaquin Rea to retake Puebla to the southeast, held by Colonel Thomas Childs. After a bloody siege, later reinforced by Santa Anna himself, Puebla was finally relieved by General Joseph Lane from Veracruz, ending the last major action of the war (14 September–12 October 1847).

Puebla ❙ 1862 ❙ Mexican-French War

French General Charles Latrille Comte de Lorencez advanced into central Mexico and days after driving General Ignacio Zaragoza out of **Acultzingo**, met him again near Fort Guadalupe outside Puebla. In a brilliant victory—still celebrated as Cinco de Mayo—Zaragoza heavily repulsed the French. However, Lorencez soon won again at **Orizaba** and France sent massive reinforcements (5 May 1862).

Puebla ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

Arriving in Mexico with large-scale reinforcements, new French commander General Elie Fréderic Forey advanced through **Orizaba** against Puebla, held by General Jesus González Ortega. After the very costly loss of nearby San Xavier fortress (29 March) and the repulse of a relief army at **San Lorenzo**, Puebla surrendered and the French soon entered Mexico City (16 March–18 May 1863).

Puebla ❙ 1867 ❙ Mexican-French War

With the French puppet-Emperor Maximilian besieged at **Querétaro**, Liberal Mexican General Porfirio Diaz laid siege to Puebla, held by about 2,500 Conservatives under General Manuel Noriega. Following a bloody assault (2 April) Noriega surrendered. While his men were freed, Noriega and all 74 officers were executed. Diaz then advanced west on **Mexico City** (9 March–4 April 1867).

Pueblo de Taos ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Colonel Sterling Price advanced up the Rio Grande against insurgents in New Mexico who had murdered Governor Charles Bent. He won at **La Cañada** and **Embudo** before cornering the rebels at Pueblo de Taos. The rising was crushed after two days of artillery bombardment with 150 Mexicans killed. Price was promoted to General and became Governor of Chihuahua (3–4 February 1847).

Puente de la Bateria ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Corrientes (2nd)**

Puente de la Reina ❙ 1873 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

See **Mañeru**

Puente de Márquez ❙ 1829 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

When General Juan Galo Lavalle seized power in late 1828 with victory at **Navarro**, he faced Federalist forces under Estanislao López of Santa Fe and General Juan Manuel Rosas, losing part of his army at **Vizcacheras**. Outside Buenos Aires at Puente de Márquez, Lavalle was decisively beaten. Despite Unitarist victory at **La Tablada** in June, he made peace and went into exile (26 April 1829).

Puente Larga ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As he withdrew from the failed siege of **Burgos**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington ordered evacuation of Madrid and General Sir Rowland Hill ordered Colonel John Skerrett east to delay French Marshals Nicolas Soult and Jean-Baptiste Jourdan. Skerrett checked the French at Puente Larga on the Jarama before being driven back and Madrid was abandoned next day (30 October 1812).

Puerto Cabello ❙ 1812 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

A year after Francisco Miranda declared Venezuelan independence, a disastrous earthquake created devastation and Spanish commander Juan Domingo Monteverde counter-attacked. When Miranda capitulated, Simón Bolívar was forced to surrender the powerful fortress at Puerto Cabello. Spanish authority was re-established until defeat a year later at **Taguanes** (6 July 1812).

Puerto Cabello ❙ 1962 ❙ Venezuelan Porteñazo Uprising

After a failed uprising at Carúpano (4 May) democratically elected President Rómulo Betancourt of Venezuela faced a larger scale revolt by leftist officers at the naval base of Puerto Cabello, led by Captain Pedro Medina Silva. Before the rising was crushed, severe fighting cost the rebels 300 killed and 700 wounded. Loyalist forces lost 136 killed and 300 wounded (2–5 June 1962).

Puerto del Gallinero ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

See **Gallinero**

Puerto Rico ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

See **Guánica**

Puesto del Márquez ❙ 1815 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Colonel Francisco Fernandéz de la Cruz and the Patriot Army of the North on a fresh offensive in northern Argentina, surprised and defeated Royalist troops under Joaquín de la Pezuela at Puesto del Márquez, east of Lago de Pozuelos in Jujuy. Victory opened the way for commander José Rondeau's advance north into modern Bolivia and his defeat in October at **Venta y Media** (17 April 1815).

Pukekohe East ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

On campaign against settlements south of Auckland after action at **Camerontown**, about 200 Ngati Maniapoto attacked the church stockade at Pukekohe East, held by just 17 troops and nine volunteers. After a courageous daylong defence without loss, the Maoris were driven off by troops from Drury with about 60

killed. Another action followed in October at nearby **Mauku** (14 September 1863).

Pukenui ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War
See **Te Ahuahu, Bay of Islands**

Puketakauere ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Despite defeat at **Waitara**, north of New Plymouth (17 March) Ngatiawa Chief Wiremu Kingi built a powerful fortified pa at nearby Puketakauere, where he was rashly attacked by Major Thomas Nelson and Captain Frederick Seymour-Beauchamp of *Pelorus*. Slaughtered in ambush, the British retreated with 30 killed and 34 wounded. They were soon avenged at **Mahoetai** (27 June 1860).

Puketutu ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Colonel William Hulme resolved to avenge the attack on **Kororareka** in New Zealand's far north, leading 400 troops to Hone Heke's pa (fortified village) at Puketutu, near Lake Omapere. While the Maoris lost about 50 men in a fierce attack, mainly in an unwise sortie led by Kawiti, the Europeans suffered 52 casualties and withdrew to Kerikeri. They soon counter-attacked at **Ohaewai** (8 May 1845).

Pula ❙ 1379 ❙ War of Chioggia

In the resumed war between Genoa and Venice, Genoese Admiral Luciano Doria approached the city of **Chioggia**, near Venice, and Venetian Admiral Vittore Pisani reluctantly led his outnumbered fleet from Pula, across the Adriatic. Doria was killed before victory near Pula was complete, though Pisani was routed with heavy losses and Venice was ousted from Pula (7 May 1379).

Pulau Aur ❙ 1804 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

French Admiral Charles Durand de Linois took his squadron to Malacca to attack British merchantmen and intercepted a 30-strong unescorted China convoy off Pulau Aur. But Commodore Nathaniel Dance had three vessels disguised as warships and opened fire. After a half-hearted attack, Linois withdrew with Dance in pursuit. Dance received a knighthood and a fortune (14 February 1804).

Pul-i-Sanghin ❙ 1511 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

Following Persian defeat of the Uzbeks at **Merv**, the Mughal Babur of Kabul crossed from India and, joined by Persians, marched on Gissar in Uzbekistan. After a fierce yet indecisive battle at Pul-i-Sanghin, Timur Sultan, son of Shaybani, withdrew and Babur went on to capture Bokhara and Samarkand itself. Within a year, he was beaten by the Uzbeks at **Kul-i-Malik** and **Ghujduwan**.

Pulkkila ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

After halting the Russian invasion of Finland in the west at the **Siikajoki** (18 April) some Swedish forces pursued the invaders down the coast towards **Revolax** while Swedish General Johan August Sandels marched southeast towards Kuopio. South of Oulu at Pulkkila he surrounded and defeated Russian General Sergei Timofevich Obuhoff, who was forced to surrender (2 May 1808).

Pullalur ❙ 610 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars

Pulakesin II of Chalukya secured his northern border, then moved south against his great rival Mahendravarman of Pallava. In battle at Pullalur, just southwest of his capital Kanchi, Mahendra and General Paranjothi were decisively defeated and Pulakesin besieged Kanchi itself. Mahendra's son Narashimavarman was avenged in 642, when he killed Pulakesin at **Vatapi** (disputed date c 610).

Pultawa ❙ 1658 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars
See **Poltava**

Pultawa ❙ 1709 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War
See **Poltava**

Pultusk ❙ 1703 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden defeated a Saxon-Polish army in southern Poland at **Kliszow** (19 July 1702), then wintered over before marching north to seek out Augustus II, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. At Pultusk, north of Warsaw, a large Saxon army under Field Marshal Adam von Steinau fled, suffering about 600 casualties and 1,000 prisoners. Charles then besieged **Thorn** (21 April 1703).

Pultusk ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Having destroyed the Prussians at **Jena** and **Auerstadt** in October, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Poland and captured Warsaw. Marching north to Pultusk Marshal Jean Lannes attacked a Russian Corps under General Levin Bennigsen, who drove off the outnumbered French in a desperate, indecisive action. He withdrew during the night to avoid a battle of attrition (26 December 1806).

Pungu-a-Ndongo ❙ 1671 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in West Africa

Six years after crushing the Kingdom of Kongo at **Ambuila**, Portuguese forces attacked the rebellious Kingdom of Ndongo along the River Kwanza. Marching inland southeast from Luanda, the Portuguese attacked the fortified capital at Pungu-a-Ndongo (modern Pungo Andongo), where Ngola Ari II of Ndongo was defeated and killed. The once-powerful Kingdom was annexed to Portuguese Angola.

Punitz ❙ 1704 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

While Charles XII of Sweden was occupied in southern Poland, the deposed king—Augustus II—gathered a Russian-Saxon-Polish force and recaptured Warsaw. Two months later he faced Charles at Punitz (modern Poniec), southeast of Leszno. Augustus was forced to retreat and Charles restored his candidate—Stanislaus Leszczynski—to the Polish throne (October 1704).

Punniar ❙ 1843 ❙ British-Gwalior War

See **Panniar**

Punta Brava ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Boldly advancing towards Havana, the insurgent leader Antonio Maceo was met to the southwest by a Spanish column under Major Francisco Cirujeda marching out of Punta Brava. In a terrible blow for the cause, Maceo was defeated and killed, along with Francisco Gómez, son of rebel commander Máximo Gómez, who continued the war until American intervention (7 December 1896).

Punta Stilo ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

See **Calabria**

Purandar ❙ 1665 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Emperor Aurangzeb responded to a Maratha raid on **Surat** in early 1664, sending Jai Singh and Dilir Khan, who besieged the rebel Shivaji in the hill fortress of Purandar, south of Poona. After General Murar Baji Prabhu was killed in a brave but costly sortie (2 June), Shivaji surrendered and signed a treaty yielding up 23 fortresses. Most of them were later recaptured (31 March–12 June 1665).

Puray ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

After defeat south of Manila at **Naic**, Revolutionary leaders Emilio Aguinaldo and Licerio Geronimo fled northeast to Puray, in the mountains near Montalban, where they brilliantly defeated a Spanish attack under Colonel Dujiols. Governor Fernando Primo de Rivera negotiated a peace and Aguinaldo went into exile in Hong Kong until America won in May 1898 at **Manila Bay** (14 June 1897).

Puruarán ❙ 1814 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Soon after the terrible insurgent loss at **Valladolid**, rebel leader Mariano Matamaros, who won so decisively at **Palmar** (October 1813) was besieged at Puruarán, south of Tacambaro,

Michoacán, by a large Royalist force led by Brigadier Ciriaco de Llano and Agustin de Iturbide. Matamaros was defeated and captured, and his execution a month later effectively ended the rising (5 January 1814).

Pusan (1st) ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

At the start of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea, an advance Japanese force landed at Pusan, where Konishi Yukinaga attacked the naval fortress in the harbour, while So Yoshitomo attacked the town garrison, led by Chong Bal. Pusan was taken by storm with terrible Korean losses, including Chong Bal killed, and the Japanese advanced inland against **Tongnae** (23 May 1592).

Pusan (2nd) ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Korean naval hero Yi Sun-shin won at **Hansan** and **Angolpo**, then boldly determined to attack more than 500 Japanese ships at Pusan Harbour under Wakizaka Yasuharu, Kuki Yoshitaka, Kato Yoshiaki and Todo Takatora. With support from Yi Ok-ki and Won Kyun, Yi's massively outnumbered force sank about 100 Japanese ships before withdrawing, reportedly without loss (6 October 1592).

Pusan Perimeter (1st) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

As North Korean forces invaded, Americans and South Koreans withdrew southeast to the Pusan Perimeter, where General Walton Walker's "stand or die" order saw the heaviest American losses of the war. After desperate defensive actions—including **Taejon**, **Yongchon** and the **Naktong Bulge**—the Allies held the line, then regrouped to break out for **Seoul** (5 August–16 September 1950).

Pusan Perimeter (2nd) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

Despite heavy casualties defending the Pusan Perimeter in southeast Korea, Americans and South Koreans under General Walton Walker launched a large counter-offensive to coincide with the landing in the north at **Inchon**. Very heavy fighting saw the North Koreans driven back, with massive losses in killed and captured, and the Allies broke out north towards **Seoul** (16–22 September 1950).

Putaendo ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

As General José de San Martin crossed the Andes into Chile, his vanguard under Major Mariano Pascual Necochea met a strong Spanish force led by Colonel Miguel Atero on the Rio Aconcagua near Putaendo, northeast of Valparaiso. A bold action saw Necochea rout the Royalists, securing nearby San Felipe and helping ensure victory further south at **Chacabuco** (7 February 1817).

Put-in Bay ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Lake Erie**

Pydna ❙ 168 BC ❙ 3rd Macedonian War

Determined to avenge defeat at **Callicinus** (171 BC), Roman General Lucius Aemilius Paullus led a fresh invasion of Greece, where he was attacked on the Gulf of Salonika at Pydna by ambitious young King Perseus of Macedon. The Macedonian army was utterly destroyed, reputedly losing 20,000 killed and 8,000 captured. Perseus was dethroned, ending the Macedonian Empire (23 June 168 BC).

Pydna ❙ 149 BC ❙ 4th Macedonian War

Attempting to revive the throne of Macedon, Andriscus, claiming to be Philip son of Perseus, defeated and killed the Roman Praetor Juventius Thalna. The pretender then faced a large force under Quintus Caecilus Metellus and was crushed near Pydna, on the Gulf of Salonika. Andriscus was later executed, while Metellus was styled Macedonicus and Macedonia became a Roman Province.

Pyle's Defeat ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Haw River**

Pyliavsti ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars
See **Pilawce**

Pylos-Sphacteria ❙ 425 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

A year after victory at **Olpae**, the Athenian Demosthenes was sent to fortify the headland of Pylos, in Navarino Bay, as a base to raid Spartan territory. When Spartans occupied nearby Sphacteria, the Athenian Cleon arrived with reinforcements and a fierce action saw the island captured. Athens held this outpost until wider pressure in the Aegean led to its evacuation in 409 BC (May–August 425 BC).

Pyokjekwan ❙ 1593 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Ming Chinese General Li Rusong crossed the Yalu into Korea and drove the Japanese out of **Pyongyang**, then advanced towards Seoul, gathering heavy Korean reinforcements. In a massive action north of the city at Pyokjekwan, Kobayakawa Takakage and Kato Kiyomasa halted the Chinese-Korean army. However, a Japanese counter-offensive was soon defeated at **Haengju** (25 February 1593).

Pyokjeyek ❙ 1593 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea
See **Pyokjekwan**

Pyongyang ❙ 668 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

The eastern Kingdom of Silla conquered Paekche in southwest Korea at **Sabi** (660), then sent General Kim Yinmun against the northern Kingdom of Koguryo, aided by a large Tang Chinese army under 74-year-old General Li Ji. The invaders stormed and captured Pyongyang, ending the 700-year-old Kingdom of Koguryo. It was placed under Tang Governors, causing hostility between China and Silla.

Pyongyang (1st) ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Japanese General Kato Kiyomasa marched north along the Korean Peninsula through Seoul after victory at **Chongju** (7 June) and fought his way across the **Imjin** to advance on Pyongyang, where he was halted outside the city at the Tadong. When a Korean assault across the river was repulsed by Kuroda Nagamasa, the Japanese counter-attacked and Pyongyang soon fell by storm (20 July 1592).

Pyongyang (2nd) ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

With the fall of **Pyongyang** (20 July), Korean King Songju appealed for help to Ming China, which sent just 5,000 men under General Zu Zhengxun. The inadequate Chinese force was ambushed and routed in a brutal night action by Japanese commander Konishi Yukinaga. Low supplies and naval defeat in the south at **Hansan** and **Angolpo** then forced Konishi to accept a truce (3 October 1592).

Pyongyang ❙ 1593 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Reinforced after a truce, Chinese General Li Rusong led 40,000 veteran Ming troops on a mid-winter offensive against the Japanese at Pyongyang. Facing a massive assault on the city, the courageous Japanese commander Konishi Yukinaga was forced to withdraw across the frozen Tadong. He then retreated towards Seoul, where the Chinese were finally halted at **Pyokjekwan** (10 February 1593).

Pyongyang ❙ 1627 ❙ Manchu Conquest of Korea

When the great Manchu leader Nurhachi died after his repulse in Ming China at **Ningyuan** (February 1626), his son and successor Abahai (Hong Taiji) sent his brother Amin east against Korea and a lightning invasion seized Pyongyang to secure northern Korea. A second Manchu invasion ten years later completed the conquest of Korea, which became a long-time vassal of Manchu China.

Pyongyang ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

With war declared against China after victory in Korea at **Songhwan** (29 July), Japanese commander Michitsura Nozu advanced north on Pyongyang (then Heijo), held by 12,000 Chinese under Generals Wei Rugui and Ma Yugun.

Heavy fighting across the Tadong cost 650 Japanese casualties before the Chinese fell back to the **Yalu** with about 2,000 killed and 600 captured (15 September 1894).

Pyongyang ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

With the fall of **Seoul**, Allied forces entered North Korea and, overcoming resistance at Kumchon and Sariwon, raced for Pyongyang. Americans entered the capital almost simultaneously with South Koreans, who took the city centre by storm next day. A Chinese offensive later saw Pyongyang evacuated (3 December) and much of it was destroyed by fire (19–20 October 1950).

Pyramids ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Three weeks after invading Egypt and seizing **Alexandria**, Napoleon Bonaparte advanced to near the Pyramids, where he faced a massive Mamluk army under General Murad Bey. Using defensive squares against the swarming Mamluk cavalry, Bonaparte achieved a decisive victory and many fleeing Mamluk infantry drowned in the Nile. Nearby Cairo fell the next day (21 July 1798).

Pyrenees ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Roncesvalles**

Q

Qadesh ❙ 1275 BC ❙ Egyptian-Hittite Wars
See **Kadesh**

Qadirganj ❙ 1751 ❙ Pathan War

Wazir Safdar Jang of Delhi lost to invading Pathans in northern India at **Farrukhabad** and **Kasganj** before Jayappa Sindhia and Mulhar Rao Holkar took 20,000 Maratha troops to his aid. At Qadirganj, south of Budaun, they routed the Bangash army of Shadil Khan. Ahmad Khan Bangesh then had to lift his siege of Allahabad and the Pathans soon lost again at Farrukhabad (20 March 1751).

Qadisiyya ❙ 636 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

With Syria conquered at **Damascus**, Caliph Omar renewed his invasion of the Sassanian Persian Empire, stalled after victory at **Buwayb** (April 635). On the Euphrates canal at Qadisiyya, near Hira, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas decisively beat a large Persian force under Chancellor Rustam, who was killed. **Madain** quickly fell and the Persians tried to make a stand at **Jalula** (disputed date 636 or 637).

Qala-i-Jangi ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War

When mainly foreign Taliban prisoners from **Kunduz** were taken to Qala-i-Jangi fortress, near Mazar-i-Sharif, they overpowered their Northern Alliance guards and stormed the armoury. Tanks, air-strikes and Allied special forces were used to retake the prison, where perhaps 400 Taliban fought to the death. About 40 Northern Alliance troops and an American observer also died (24–27 November 2001).

Qara Chaman ❙ 1762 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Determined to finally secure control in Azerbaijan, Persian Regent Karim Khan Zand marched towards Tabriz and was met to the southeast at Qara Chaman (modern Siah Chaman) by Fath Ali Afshar, whose cavalry initially repulsed the Zand army. Karim Khan's General Shayk Ali Khan then rallied for a great victory and the Regent moved to besiege Fath Ali at **Urmiya** (June 1762).

Qarah Bagh ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War
See **Ghoaine**

Qarqar ❙ 854 BC ❙ Early Assyrian Wars

King Shalmaneser III of Assyria invaded southern Syria, where he faced his largest enemy army—an alliance under King Benhadad of Damascus, King Ahab of Israel and Irkhuleni, King of Hamath. At Qarqar, in the Orontes Valley, Shalmaneser defeated this confederacy, though was unable to extend his power. Twelve years later King Ahab's son Joram accepted Assyria as overlord.

Qarqar ❙ 720 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

Shortly after the accession of King Sargon of Assyria, a coalition of vassal provinces in Palestine rose against him, led by Iaubi'di, King of Hamath. Marching south into the Orontes Valley,

Sargon inflicted a massive defeat on the rebels at Qarqar, site of a similar battle 130 years earlier. As a result the vassal Princedom of Hamath became a fully dependent Assyrian province.

Qatia ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
See **Katia**

Qianshuiyuan ❙ 618 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

Soon after proclaiming the Tang Dynasty at Chang'an, Gaozu sent his son Li Shimin and General Liu Wenjing against the rival Xue family at Qianshuiyuan, where the Tang army was routed in a confused fiasco by Xue Jue. Li Shimin later advanced again and lured Xue Ren-'gao to a decisive defeat. Qianshuiyuan fell next day, securing Tang control of northwest China (6 August & 29 November 618).

Qingdao ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Far East)

Attacking Germany in China, Admiral Hikanojo Kamimura took about 23,000 men against Qingdao (Tsingtao) on the Shandong Peninsula. Aided by a small British force, the Japanese bombarded and besieged the port, held by about 4,500 Germans under Governor Alfred Meyer-Waldeck. The city fell after heavy fighting and Japanese forces held Qingdao until 1922 (27 August–7 November 1914).

Qingpu ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Campaigning west of Shanghai to block the Taiping army of Li Xiucheng, foreign troops under American Colonel Fredrick T. Ward captured **Songjiang** but were driven off further north at Qingpu (Tsingpu) by General Zhou Wenjia. In a second attack, supported by Imperial General Li Hengsong, Ward was defeated by Li Xiucheng himself and fell back on **Shanghai** (2 & 8 August 1860).

Qinis ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars
See **Ginniss**

Qiqihar ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

Russian General Deian Subotich crossed the Amur into Manchuria, where he seized **Aigun** (5 August) then marched south through Mergen (Nenjiang) towards Qiqihar (Tsitsihar) on the Chinese Eastern railway. Chinese commander Shou Shan refused a truce and Qiqihar fell by storm after heavy fighting. With other Russians advancing east from **Xing-an**, General Shou killed himself (28 August 1900).

Qomsheh ❙ 1753 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

In the struggle for control of Persia, Azad Khan Afghan of Azerbaijan captured Isfahan then sent his ally Fath Ali Afshar south to Qomsheh, where he was repulsed by the Regent Karim Khan Zand. However, after Azad arrived with reinforcements (and Karim's brother Eskander Khan was killed attempting to assassinate him), Karim fought a courageous rearguard action and withdrew.

Quaker Hill ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Rhode Island**

Quaker Road ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Lewis's Farm**

Quang Ngai ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War
See **Ba Gia**

Quang Ngai ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War
See **Chau Nhai**

Quang Tri (1st) ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

At the start of the **Eastertide Offensive**, North Vietnamese regulars attacked across the demilitarised zone and advanced towards Hue, attacking the key city of Quang Tri, held by South Vietnamese troops and marines. With heavy artillery support, the invaders besieged and took Quang Tri by storm. Further south their offensive struck against **Kontum** (26 April–1 May 1972).

Quang Tri (2nd) ❙ 1972 ❙ Vietnam War

After halting the North Vietnamese **Eastertide Offensive** in the central highlands at

Kontum and at **An Loc**, South Vietnamese forces began a bloody counter-offensive in the north, aided by American bomber strikes and naval guns. Prolonged fighting saw Quang Tri City retaken to effectively end the offensive and four months later a ceasefire ended the war (28 June–15 September 1972).

Quanzhou ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

As Taiping forces withdrew northeast from **Guilin** past Quanzhou (Ch'uan-chou), a sniper on the city wall fatally wounded the great leader Feng Yunshan and the rebels turned on the city, held by magistrate Cao Xiepei. After breaching the walls with explosives, the vengeful Taiping massacred the residents before continuing north across **Suo'yi Ford** (24 May–3 June 1852).

Quatre Bras ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

In a prelude to **Waterloo**, south of Brussels, Napoleon Bonaparte took his centre and right wing against General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians at **Ligny** while Marshal Michel Ney led the left against the British-Dutch Allies at Quatre Bras. After initial success, Ney was driven back by Arthur Wellesley Duke of Wellington, though both sides had approximately equal losses (16 June 1815).

Quebec ❙ 1629 ❙ Anglo-French Wars in North America

Scottish adventurer David Kirke campaigned against France on the St Lawrence, where he captured Tadoussac, southeast of Quebec, then sent his brothers Thomas and Louis against the starving settlement at Quebec. Governor Samuel de Champlain evacuated Quebec after a brief show of force. When war in Europe ended, King Charles I of England returned the city to France (19 July 1629).

Quebec ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

Having taken **Port Royal**, New England commander Sir William Phips led 35 ships against French Quebec where Governor Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac declined to surrender. A landing under Major John Walley was repulsed, though French leader Jacques le Moyne de Saint-Hélène was fatally wounded. Phips was driven off with 90 casualties and several ships lost (16–20 October 1690).

Quebec ❙ 1711 ❙ Queen Anne's War

Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker took a large fleet and almost 6,000 troops into the St Lawrence in his campaign against French Quebec. After a storm sank eight of his transports, Walker turned back and ordered Colonial militia under Colonel Francis Nicholson to withdraw from their advance on Montreal. Walker was later court-martialled and dismissed (18 August–16 September 1711).

Quebec ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

In the decisive action of the conquest of Canada, British General James Wolfe scaled the Heights of Abraham above the St Lawrence River and defeated a French force under Marquis Louis de Montcalm on the Plains above. Although both commanders were mortally wounded in the fighting, the victory opened the way to nearby Quebec, which surrendered five days later (13 September 1759).

Quebec ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

French General Francois de Lévis resolved to recover Quebec, lost six months earlier, and advanced from Montreal with over 8,000 men. He defeated British commander General James Murray outside Quebec at Saint-Foy and the heavily outnumbered British withdrew into the city under siege. They were eventually relieved by a naval squadron and Lévis retreated to **Montreal** (27 April 1760).

Quebec ❙ 1775–1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Six weeks after capturing **Montreal**, American forces invading Canada under General Richard Montgomery and Colonel Benedict Arnold attacked Quebec, held by General Guy Carleton. With Montgomery killed and Arnold

wounded, Captain Daniel Morgan was defeated and captured in a costly assault next day and the Americans were driven off (31 December 1775–1 January 1776).

Quebracho Herrado ❙ 1840 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Defeated at **Sauce Grande** in Entre Rios, Unitarist General Juan Galo Lavalle was pursued west by General Manuel Oribe, the new commander for Dictator Manuel de Rosas. At Quebracho Herrado, between Santa Fe and Córdoba, Lavalle suffered a crushing defeat, followed by a massacre, which virtually destroyed his army. He met final defeat a year later at **Famaillá** (28 November 1840).

Queenston ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

American General Stephen van Rensselaer led a rash offensive across the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, attacking from Lewiston against General Isaac Brock at Queenston. Although Brock was killed during initial American success, a counter-attack by General Roger Sheaffe forced the Americans to surrender. Rensselaer resigned his command (13 October 1812).

Queetz ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

During a fresh spring offensive in eastern Prussia following the winter carnage at **Eylau** (8 February), Russian Generals Levin Bennigsen and Anton Lestocq campaigned east of the Passarge River, repulsing Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte with heavy losses at Mehlsack and Lomitten. Bernadotte then halted the Russians at Queetz and Russia lost again a week later at **Friedland** (5 June 1807).

Querétaro ❙ 1867 ❙ Mexican-French War

Re-conquering Mexico after Napoleon III withdrew his forces, Mexican General Mariano Escobeda advanced south through **San Jacinto** to besiege Querétaro, held by Emperor Maximilian and 20,000 men under Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía. After the city fell by storm, the Emperor, Miramón and Mejía were executed. **Mexico City** surrendered a day later (6 March–14 May 1867).

Queseras del Medio ❙ 1819 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar recovered after **La Puerta** and met General Pablo Morillo on the Apure in southwest Venezuela, where a small force under General José Antonio Páez lured the Spanish cavalry into pursuit. At Queseras del Medio, northeast of San Fernando, the Royalist horse were defeated with 400 casualties. But within days Bolívar was routed at **Rincón de los Toros** (2 April 1819).

Questa de los Angeles ❙ 1880 ❙ War of the Pacific

See **Los Angeles, Peru**

Quetzaltenango ❙ 1524 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Guatemala

Conquistador Pedro de Alvarado set out from Mexico City (**Tenochtitlan**) and marched into Guatemala, where he recruited Cakchiquel Mayas against their traditional rivals, the Quiché. On the plain near Totonicapan, at a site later named Quetzaltenango, King Tecún Umán of Quiché was defeated and killed, reputedly by Alvarado himself. The Spaniards then marched on **Ututlán** (28 February 1524).

Quiberon ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In support of a local insurrection in Brittany, over 3,000 French émigrés were landed from British warships on the Quiberon Peninsula. Republican General Louis Lazare Hoche repulsed the invasion, capturing massive armaments and a large number of Royalists who failed to reach the departing British ships. About 700 of the prisoners were executed (27 June–20 July 1795).

Quiberon Bay ❙ 56 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Morbihan Gulf**

Quiberon Bay ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With the French Toulon squadron dispersed at **Lagos Bay** (19 August), Admiral Sir Edward Hawke blockaded the Brest fleet in order to frustrate the planned invasion of Britain. French commander Hubert Comte de Conflans eluded the blockade, but Hawke destroyed the French fleet off Quiberon, with seven ships lost and over 2,000 men killed. This ended the planned invasion (20 November 1759).

Quilmes ❙ 1826 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

While Brazilian Admiral Rodrigo Pinto Guedes attempted to blockade Buenos Aires, Argentine commander William Brown made repeated attacks, culminating in a violent action just to the east off Quilmes. Brown was heavily outgunned and had to abandon his damaged flagship. However, the Brazilians failed to destroy the Argentine fleet and in early 1827 were routed at **Juncal** (29 July 1826).

Quilmes ❙ 1827 ❙ Argentine-Brazilian War

Despite defeat at **Quilmes** and **Juncal**, Brazil sent another squadron comprising ten vessels into the Rio de la Plata. Off Quilmes, just east of Buenos Aires, Admiral William Brown, now commanding 24 ships, routed the Brazilians, who fled after one vessel blew up with all hands. Brown lost just 17 killed and wounded, but a month later he was defeated **Monte Santiago** (24 February 1827).

Quilmo ❙ 1819 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

On campaign northeast of Concepción, Royalist irregulars led by Vicente Elizondo (second in command to Vicente Benavides) met Patriot forces under Pedro Nolasco Victoriano, Governor of Chillan, just southeast of Chillan at the nearby Rio Quilmo. Elizondo was defeated in a sharp and bloody encounter and Victoriano returned safely to Chillan (19 September 1819).

Quilo ❙ 1814 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

See **Alto de Quilo**

Quimperlé ❙ 1342 ❙ Hundred Years War

English commander Sir Walter Manny intervened in Brittany in support of Jean de Montfort, relieving **Hennebont** then marching west against Louis of Spain, who had landed to aid rival claimant Charles of Blois. Manny captured the poorly guarded enemy fleet, then routed the much larger Spanish army near Quimperlé, northwest of Lorient. Louis escaped with just a small retinue (June 1342).

Quinby Bridge ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Threatened northeast of Charleston, South Carolina, British Colonel John Coates withdrew behind the partially demolished Quinby Bridge on the Cooper. Boldly facing a poorly managed attack by Generals Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion and Colonel Henry Lee, Coates inflicted costly American casualties. When reinforcements approached, Sumter withdrew (17 July 1781).

Quinqua ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

As the Americans prepared to advance from **Malolos**, a column under Major James F. Bell was met near Quinqua (modern Plaridel) by a Philippine force under Pablo Tecson and Gregoria del Pilar. The Americans suffered costly losses (including Colonel John Stotesenburg killed) before the insurgents finally withdrew. Commander Arthur MacArthur then advanced to **Bagbag** (23 April 1899).

Quintanilla de Valle ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Benavides**

Qurna ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian troops under General Sir Arthur Barrett captured **Basra**, near the mouth of the

Euphrates, then advanced upstream to Qurna, where Turkish forces attempted to defend the strategic confluence with the Tigris. Attacking by land and from both rivers, the British were initially repulsed, but reinforcements arrived and the Turkish garrison of over 1,000 surrendered (4–9 December 1914).

Qurna ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Amara**

Quy Nhon ❙ 1773 ❙ Vietnamese Civil War

Leading a rebellion against the dominant Nguyen in the south of Vietnam, the brothers Nguyen Hue, Nguyen Nhac and Nguyen Lu from Tay Son met the Nguyen army at Quy Nhon. A decisive victory for the Tay Son forces secured much of the country. Nguyen Hue declared himself Emperor Quang Trung in 1788 and defeated a Chinese army the following year at **Thang Long**.

R

Raab ❙ 1044 ❙ German-Magyar War

After King Peter of Hungary was overthrown by Magyar nobles, the usurper "King" Samuel Aba continually raided into Bavaria until German Emperor Henry III took a small army to the River Raab in Hungary, where he defeated and scattered the Magyar host. Peter was restored as a German vassal and executed Aba, though he lost the throne again within two years.

Raab ❙ 1664 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **St Gotthard**

Raab ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Concentrating his forces on the Danube after defeat at **Aspern-Essling** (22 May), Napoleon Bonaparte recalled Prince Eugène de Beauharnais from Italy, who pursued Archduke John of Austria across the Alps to Raab, near Graz. John was beaten and driven off towards Pressburg. When besieged Raab fell ten days later, Eugène joined Bonaparte for the decisive battle at **Wagram** (14 June 1809).

Raate Road ❙ 1940 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

As invading Russians converged on **Suomussalmi** in central Finland, General Hjalmar Siilasvuo destroyed the invaders' northern division then turned against the southern force blocked from advancing along the Raate Road. Hard fighting along a 20-mile stretch saw Russia's 44th Division destroyed with terrible losses. General Anton Vinogradov fled and was executed (1–8 January 1940).

Rabat-i-Pariyan ❙ 1598 ❙ Persian Reconquest of Khorasan

Shah Abbas of Persia took advantage of Uzbek confusion following the death of their great leader Abdullah II, leading a major expedition to recover his northern territories in the Khorasan. At Rabat-i-Pariyan, Shah Abbas decisively defeated Uzbeks under Din Muhammad Khan to recover Herat. He also seized Nishapur and Meshed but was checked at Balkh and made peace (9 August 1598).

Rabaul ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **New Britain**

Rachaya ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

See **Rashaya**

Raclawice ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

In a renewed Polish rising against Russia, Tadeusz Kosciuszko returned to take command of the Polish army at Cracow, then marched against a Russian force under General Alexander Tormazov. The Russians were defeated northeast of Cracow at Raclawice by 4,000 Polish regulars and 2,000 peasants armed with scythes. However, Cracow was recaptured a few months later (4 April 1794).

Radcot Bridge ❙ 1387 ❙ English Barons' Revolt

Richard II of England faced rebellion by Barons under his uncle Thomas Woodstock Duke of Gloucester and the King sent Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford to meet the rebels at Radcot Bridge, near Oxford. Supported by Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham and Henry Bolingbroke (later Henry IV), Gloucester routed de Vere, who fled into exile (20 December 1387).

Radenivela ❙ 1630 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

Facing expansion by the Kingdom of Kandy, in central Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka), under King Senarat and his son Rajasinha, Portuguese Captain-General Constantino de Sa de Noronha led an invasion towards the capital, Kandy. To the southeast at Radenivela, he was attacked by Rajasinha. When his Sinhalese militia deserted, de Sa was defeated and killed and his force was destroyed.

Radnor ❙ 1282 ❙ English Conquest of Wales

See **Aber Edw**

Radom ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

The Austro-German army of Count Franz Conrad von Hotzendorf and Victor Dankl was repulsed from the Vistula at **Ivangorod** and fell back on Radom, where they were attacked by General Nikolai Ivanov's Russians. The Germans withdrew north after very heavy losses and later counter-attacked at **Lodz**, while the Austrians retreated southwest towards **Cracow** (24–28 October 1914).

Rafa ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Just weeks after victory at **Magdhaba** in eastern Sinai, British forces under General Philip Chetwode attacked fortified Turkish positions at Rafa. After artillery bombardment, the Turkish trenches and nearby Magruntein Hill were taken by storm with many prisoners captured. Victory cleared the last Turks from Sinai and opened the route to Palestine and **Gaza** (9 January 1917).

Rafa ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

As Israel launched its war against Egypt in Sinai, General Haim Laskar marched north against a strong Arab concentration behind minefields around Rafa, which was taken by storm. Further west, Israeli forces drove the Egyptians out of El Arish, capturing hundreds of vehicles (including Russian-made tanks). They then turned north against **Gaza** (31 October–1 November 1956).

Rafa ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

Opening the Sinai campaign, General Israel Tal, with Colonel Shmuel Gonen's armour, advanced on Rafa, held by Egyptian General Abd el Azizi Soliman with 100 tanks supporting well-fortified lines. Rafa fell by storm and the Israelis fought their way west through the fiercely contested El Jiradi defile to take El Arish, then broke out into the Sinai towards **Jebel Libni** (5–6 June 1967).

Rahatgarh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Hugh Rose and about 3,000 men advancing northeast from Mhow to relieve the small British garrison at **Sagar**, were blocked by the army of the Rajah of Banpur 30 miles to the west at the strong hilltop fort at Rahatgarh. Using artillery to smash the walls of the fort, Rose forced the rebels to flee. Most escaped east to a new defensive position at **Barodia** (24–28 January 1858).

Rahmaniyya ❙ 1786 ❙ Mamluk-Ottoman Wars

Amid inter-factional anarchy in Mamluk Egypt, Turkish Admiral Djeza'irli Ghazi Hasan Pasha led a large expeditionary force and on the Rosetta branch of the Nile at al-Rahmaniyya, he routed Murad Bey and recovered Egypt for the Ottomans. However, Hasan Pasha soon had to withdraw and Murad Bey later recovered power. He held Cairo until defeat by Bonaparte at the **Pyramids** in 1798 (July 1786).

Rahon ❙ 1710 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

When Sikh leader Banda Singh Bahadur marched towards Jullundur, in the Punjab, he was attacked by local Mughal ruler Shams Khan 35 miles

southeast near the fort of Rahon. Banda withdrew after a fierce battle, but when Shams Khan left the fort next day to return to Sultanpur, his rearguard was routed. The Sikhs took the fort then advanced to capture Jullundur (11 October 1710).

Raichur ❙ 1520 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates

Amid rivalry between states following the break-up of the Bahmani Sultanate, Ismail Adil Shah of Muslim Bijapur seized the fortress of Raichur, southwest of Hyderabad, then faced a siege by Krishnadeva Raya of Hindu Vijayanagar. The Bijapuri army was routed and Raichur fell to Krishnadeva Raya in battle nearby. Bijapur and her allies were avenged in 1565 at **Talikota** (19 May 1520).

Raigarh ❙ 1689 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Emperor Aurangzeb executed Maratha King Sambhaji then dispatched General Zulfiqar Khan against the new teenage King Rajaram at Raigarh (Rayagad), southwest of Poona. Rajaram escaped and fled to **Gingee** (5 April). When Raigarh fortress eventually fell by treachery, Sambhaji's widow Yesu Bai and son Shahu were captured and held for 17 years (25 March–19 October 1689).

Raigarh ❙ 1703–1704 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

On campaign against the Marathas southwest of Poona, Emperor Aurangzeb sent Hamid-uddin Khan and Tarbiyat Khan against the huge hill fortress of Raigarh, held by Santaji Silimkar. A fierce attack eventually captured most of the fort, though the citadel held out for ten days before the Marathas surrendered. The Mughals then turned against **Torna** (30 November 1703–16 February 1704).

Rain ❙ 1632 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden secured victory at **Breitenfeld** (September 1631) then occupied the Rhineland, marching into Bavaria against Duke Maximilian and Imperial commander Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly. On the Lech near Donauwörth at Rain, Gustavus inflicted another decisive loss, with Tilly fatally wounded. The Protestants seized nearby Augsburg and later Munich (15 April 1632).

Raisin River ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

See **Frenchtown**

Rajahmundry ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

To take pressure off the British in **Madras**, Governor Robert Clive of Bengal sent Colonel Francis Forde south from Calcutta to support Raja Ananda Raj against the French under Herbert de Brienne Comte de Conflans. Forde and the Raja's infantry routed and scattered the French on the Godaveri near Rajahmundry, then continued south against the city of **Masulipatam** (7 December 1758).

Rajgarh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Marching in pursuit of Tantia Topi, General John Michel advanced through intense heat and heavy rain and met the rebel at the walled town of Rajgarh, 60 miles northwest of Bhopal. Supported by cavalry under Major William Gordon, Michel attacked and routed the rebels, capturing 26 guns. Tantia Topi then retreated east to Sironj (15 September 1858).

Rajmahal, Bengal ❙ 1576 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Daud Khan, the young Afghan ruler of Bengal, was beaten by the Mughal army at **Tukaroi** in March 1575, but soon rebelled against his new masters and faced a second expedition under Mughal Emperor Akbar. Near Rajmahal, on the Ganges southeast of Bhagalpur, Daud was defeated and executed, giving Akbar the province of Bengal and effective control of northern India (July 1576).

Rajmahal, Rajasthan ❙ 1747 ❙ Mughal Wars of Succession

Following the death of Sawai Jaysingh of Rajput Jaipur, his elder son, Ishwarisingh, faced armed resistance from the younger son, Madhorsingh. A two-day battle at Rajmahal, on the Banas southeast of Ajmer, saw Ishwarisingh

decisively defeat his brother and Rana Jagatsingh of Udaipur. Maratha Peshwa Mulhar Rao Holkar eventually brokered a settlement (1–2 March 1747).

Rakhova ❙ 1475 ❙ Moldavian-Turkish War

Despite disaster at **Scutari** in 1474, Ottoman commander Hadim Suleiman Pasha was given a fresh army to invade Wallachia against a Christian coalition led by Stephen the Great of Moldavia, who was aided by Hungary and Poland. Suleiman suffered a further defeat at Rakhova (modern Oryakhovo) near Vaslui in northeast Romania, but the Turks were soon avenged at **Valea Alba** (10 January 1475).

Rakshasbhuvan ❙ 1763 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Nizam Ali of Hyderabad took advantage of civil war in Maharashtra to launch an invasion. But on the Godaveri at Rakshasbhuvan, Maratha Peshwa Madhav Rao and his uncle Ragunath Rao destroyed the Nizam's army, killing a claimed 10,000, including commander Vithal Sundar. Nizam Ali sued for peace and yielded all the land he had recovered in late 1762 after **Alegaon** (10 August 1763).

Rakshasi-Tangadi ❙ 1565 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates

See **Talikota**

Rakvere ❙ 1268 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights

Twenty-five years after Novgorod's great victory at **Lake Peipus**, Mikhail Fedorovich of Novgorod, supported by Pskov, Pereiaslav and Suszdal, attacked Danes and Teutonic Knights of the Livonian Order near Rakvere, east of Tallinn in Estonia. The Danes and Germans were badly beaten and a failed attack on Pskov in May 1269 further weakened the Livonian Order (18 February 1268).

Ramadi ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

With **Baghdad** secured, Anglo-Indian commander Sir Frederick Maude attacked west along the Euphrates to Ramadi, where he was driven back in extreme heat (11 July). A second expedition in cooler conditions, with General Sir Harry Brooking, forced Turkish commander Ahmad Bey to surrender 3,500 men and all his guns. Maude soon contracted cholera and died (28–29 September 1917).

Ramgarh ❙ 1814 ❙ British-Gurkha War

See **Mangu**

Ramillies ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Allied commander John Churchill Duke of Marlborough was returning to the Spanish Netherlands after his great victory at **Blenheim** when he met a Franco-Belgian army under Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria and Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi. Another decisive French defeat north of Namur near Ramillies made Villeroi abandon Flanders and he later lost his command (23 May 1706).

Ramleh ❙ 1101 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Two years after being repulsed at **Ascalon**, Fatimid Egyptian Vizier al-Afdal sent another substantial army into Palestine under Saad ed-Daulah. The hugely outnumbered Crusaders were driven back in a bitterly fought action at Ramleh, southeast of Jaffa, before a heroic intervention by King Baldwin I of Jerusalem saved the day and the Fatimids withdrew with heavy losses (6 September 1101).

Ramleh ❙ 1102 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Fatimid Egyptian Vizier al-Afdal lost at **Ramleh**, between Joppa and Jerusalem, but a year later sent his son Sharaf al-Maali with another large army. At Ramleh, Baldwin I of Jerusalem and a small force of knights without infantry were routed and took refuge in the local fortress. Most were killed or captured next day though the King escaped and soon repulsed the invaders at **Joppa** (17–18 May 1102).

Ramleh ❙ 1105 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Despite defeat at **Ramleh** in 1101 and **Joppa** in 1102, Egyptian Vizier al-Afdal sent a third

large army into Palestine under his son Sena al-Mulk Husein. Aided by Turks from Damascus, the Fatimid Egyptians once again advanced as far as Ramleh, southeast of Joppa (modern Jaffa) where King Baldwin I of Jerusalem defeated and drove back this last full-scale Egyptian invasion (27 August 1105).

Ramnagar ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

With Sikh forces defeated and besieged at **Multan**, northwest of Lahore, General Sir Hugh Gough attempted to cross the Chenab at Ramnagar and came under heavy artillery fire from Sikhs under Sher Singh. Gough was repulsed with heavy losses and withdrew to await reinforcements from the fall of Multan, but impatiently tried again two weeks later at **Sadulapur** (22 November 1848).

Ramón de las Yaguas ❙ 1895 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

See **Sao del Indio**

Ramosch ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

During a fresh Austrian offensive in eastern Switzerland, Count Heinrich von Bellegarde repulsed General Jean-Joseph Dessoles at **St Maria**, then turned against General Claude Lecourbe on the River Inn. Lecourbe managed to drive off the Austrians with heavy losses at Ramosch but had to withdraw along the Inn to Suss, then west through the mountains to Bellinzona (30 April 1799).

Rampura ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

Defeated by General Sir Thomas Hislop at **Mehidpur** in December, Marathas of Mulhar Rao Holkar marched north across the Chambal to Rampura, where they were threatened by cavalry and infantry under Major-General Sir Thomas Brown advancing from Sind. Brown inflicted heavy losses in a dawn attack and captured 10 guns. Holkar's commanders escaped into Mewar (10 January 1818).

Rancagua ❙ 1814 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Juan José Carrera overthrew Spanish government in Chile then fell out with fellow rebel Bernardo O'Higgins. When Loyalist General Mariano Osorio attacked at Rancagua, south of Santiago, the "Disaster of Rancagua" saw O'Higgins defeated when Carrera and his brother José Miguel failed to provide support. Santiago City fell and Spanish authority was re-established (1 October 1814).

Rancho Dominguez ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

In a rash attempt to capture Los Angeles, about 300 Americans advancing from San Pedro under naval Captain William Mervine were blocked at Rancho Dominguez (in modern North Long Beach) by Californian troops led by José Antonio Carillo. Driven off by a single four-pounder, Mervine was forced to withdraw but Los Angeles fell after battle in January at **San Gabriel** (8–9 October 1846).

Rangiaowhia ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

With the Maoris defeated at **Rangiriri** and **Paterangi**, General Sir Duncan Cameron continued south into New Zealand's Waikato, seizing the strategic pa (fortified village) at Rangiaowhia. When Maori forces began to dig in at nearby Hairini, Cameron led a bloody counter-attack and drove them off with the bayonet. Another action at **Orakau** in April ended the Waikato War (21–22 February 1864).

Rangiriri ❙ 1863 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

A major British force under General Duncan Cameron advanced south from Auckland down the Waikato to secure Meremere, then attacked a powerful Maori position at nearby Rangiriri. A rash frontal assault saw two Victoria Crosses won, but Cameron lost 39 killed and over 100 wounded. However, the Maoris surrendered next day and he continued south to **Paterangi** (20 November 1863).

Rangoon ❙ 1824 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

When Burma conquered Arakan and threatened British India, Britain declared war and General Sir Archibald Campbell secured Rangoon (May 1824) where he was later besieged by Maha Bundoola and a reported 60,000 men. Bundoola was heavily defeated in a fierce battle (1–7 December) then was repulsed at nearby Kokein and pursued towards **Danubyu** (30 November–16 December 1824).

Rangoon ❙ 1852 ❙ 2nd British-Burmese War

Britain resumed war against Burma for commercial gain and General Henry Thomas Godwin and Admiral Charles John Austen captured the strategic fortress of **Martaban**, controlling the Salween, then moved west against Rangoon. The key city fell at the cost of under 150 British casualties and Godwin then took his force northwest against **Bassein** (14 April 1852).

Ranod ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

The rebel Firuz Shah crossed the Ganges into Gwalior intending to sack Ranod, 40 miles southwest of Jhansi, where he was intercepted by General Sir Robert Napier. Arriving at Ranod to find that Napier had reached the town the same day, Firuz Shah was defeated and repulsed. A month later he joined up with Tantia Topi but was defeated again at **Dausa** (17 December 1858).

Raor ❙ 712 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Sind

In response to attacks on Arab shipping, Caliph Al-Hajjaj in Baghdad sent his nephew Muhammad ibn Qasim with a large force against Sind, where he besieged Debal (near modern Karachi, Pakistan). Hindu King Dahir of Sind then rashly tried to make a stand at Raor, where he was defeated and killed. The capital Alor quickly fell and Sind became the first Muslim foothold in India (June 712).

Raphia ❙ 720 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

Although Prince Hanun of Gaza supported a rebellion by Palestinian provinces against King Sargon of Assyria, he was not present when his allies were routed at **Qarqar**. Later that year Sargon continued his march through Palestine and at Raphia, south of Gaza, Hanun was also defeated and captured, ending the rebellion and securing the Assyrian Empire's southern boundary with Egypt.

Raphia ❙ 217 BC ❙ 4th Syrian War

Tempted by apparent military decline in Egypt, the Seleucid Antiochus III took an army into Palestine. After initial success, Ptolemaic General Sosibius destroyed the invaders in a massive battle at Raphia, south of Gaza. Antiochus had to acknowledge Ptolemaic authority over Palestine, but he returned 19 years later and the Battle of **Paneas** finally ended 100 years of Ptolemaic rule in Palestine.

Rapidan River ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Morton's Ford**

Rapido ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Following a British advance across the **Garigliano** in support of the Allied landing south of Rome at **Anzio**, American General Frederick Walker attempted to cross the Rapido to the east near Sant'Angelo. Facing heavy German reinforcements, the Americans were repulsed with 1,600 casualties and the Allied offensive stalled in the shadow of **Monte Cassino** (20–22 January 1944).

Rappahannock ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General John Pope was advancing through northern Virginia towards Gordonsville when part of his army was repulsed by General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at **Cedar Mountain** and fell back on the Rappahannock. Pope attempted to secure the river with a series of actions, but when Jackson turned the Union flank

at **Kettle Run**, Pope withdrew towards **Bull Run** (22–25 August 1862).

Rappahannock Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Repulsed at **Bristoe Station**, Virginia, from a failed advance on Manassas, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee was pursued southwest to the Rappahannock by Union General George G. Meade, who attacked at Rappahannock Station and nearby Kelly's Ford. Lee's troops were defeated with about 1,600 captured and he retired south of the Rapidan to **Mine Run** (7 November 1863).

Rapperswil ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Villmergen War

During resumed religious warfare in Switzerland, the Protestant forces of Zurich under General Rudolf Werdmüller attempted to seize the castle at Rapperswil in the Catholic Canton of Schwyz. The men from Zurich were driven off, while the army of Berne was repulsed even more heavily at **Villmergen**. A troubled peace was then established (January 1656).

Rapti ❙ 1859 ❙ Indian Mutiny

After rebel leader Nana Sahib fled into Nepal after defeat at **Banki** in December, General Alfred Horsford was invited across the border against the fugitives and advanced up the Rapti. Meeting over 1,000 rebels on the river at Sitka Ghat, he drove them off and captured 15 guns. Colonel Thomas Kelly pursued the survivors into the hills where Nana Sahib later died in obscurity (9 February 1859).

Ras al-Khaimah ❙ 1809 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

In the prolonged struggle against Arab pirates in the Persian Gulf, British Colonel Lionel Smith took a small force against the Bani Bu Ali stronghold of Ras al-Khaimah, on the southern side of the Strait of Hormuz. Smith stormed the fortress and largely dismantled its defences. However, it was partially rebuilt and a second British expedition was required ten years later (13 November 1809).

Ras al-Khaimah ❙ 1819 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

General Sir William Grant Keir renewed Britain's attack on piracy in the Persian Gulf and landed with 3,000 men at the Strait of Hormuz near Ras al-Khaimah, held by the Qawasim Chief Hasan Ibn Rahmah. The pirate fortress surrendered after heavy bombardment and the death of the chief's brother Ibrahim in a costly sortie. The Qawasim then agreed to end piracy (3–9 December 1819).

Rasboeni ❙ 1476 ❙ Moldavian-Turkish War

See **Valea Alba**

Rashaya ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

Soon after Druze forces captured **Suwayda** in southeast Syria, fighting spread to Lebanon, where 3,000 rebels under Zayd Beg attacked Rashaya fortress, held by Captain Granger. Rebels who broke in were repulsed in bloody fighting. With ammunition spent, the Legionnaires were preparing a final suicidal charge (as at **Camerone** in 1863) when relief arrived just in time (20–24 November 1925).

Rastatt ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After crossing the Rhine at Strasbourg, French General Jean Victor Moreau advanced against Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, who immediately began to withdraw north and east. Moreau defeated Austrian General Maximilian Latour on the River Murg, southwest of Karlsruhe at Rastatt, and Charles was forced to continue his withdrawal over the river towards Swabia (4 July 1796).

Raszyn ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Facing an advance on Warsaw by Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Polish-French forces under Prince Josef Poniatowski marched southwest to the small town of Raszyn (a modern suburb of Warsaw) where they were defeated and driven back with heavy losses. Three days

later (22 April) the capital surrendered to the Austrians (19 April 1809).

Ratanpur ❙ 1706 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Mughal Prince Bidar Bakht countered a Maratha offensive into Gujarat under Dhanaji Jadhav by advancing towards Ratanpur, on the Narmada. On the east bank near Rajpipla he was routed by the Marathas, with his Generals Safdar Khan Babi and Nazar Alim Khan captured. Although they were later ransomed, Mughal power in the Deccan had suffered a grave blow (15 March 1706).

Ratanpur ❙ 1720 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

On campaign in central India against the ambitious Nizam-ul-Mulk and General Iwaz Khan, Dilawar Ali Khan led a large Imperial army towards Ratanpur, north of Burhanpur. However, further north at Husainpur, Mughal Generals Sher Khan and Babar Khan were killed, as was Dilawar himself when he took command. The Nizam soon defeated another Imperial army at **Balapur** (19 June 1720).

Rathenow ❙ 1675 ❙ Scania War

When Sweden joined France against Brandenburg and the Netherlands, Swedish Count Karl Gustav Wrangel invaded Brandenburg. After a forced march across Germany, Field Marshal Georg von Derfflinger attacked the invaders at the fortress of Rathenow, west of Berlin. The Swedes were driven out in heavy fighting and withdrew north to a decisive defeat at **Fehrbellin** (25 June 1675).

Rathgarh ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Rahatgarh**

Rathmines ❙ 1649 ❙ British Civil Wars

When Irish Royalists commanded by James Butler Earl of Ormonde advanced on Dublin, the city's Parliamentary garrison under Colonel Michael Jones launched a powerful counter-attack at nearby Rathmines. The Royalists were heavily repulsed, losing over 4,000 casualties and all their guns. Oliver Cromwell soon arrived to brutally crush remaining resistance (2 August 1649).

Ratisbon ❙ 1634 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

See **Regensberg**

Ratisbon ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Regensberg**

Ratnagiri ❙ 1783 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

Unaware that peace had been signed with the British, Maratha naval commander Anand Rao Dhulap took his fleet and attacked a squadron under the sloop *Ranger* off the coast south of Bombay. A hard-fought action near Ratnagiri cost about 100 Maratha and 30 British lives and Dhulap captured five British ships. However, they were quickly returned and peace was secured (8 April 1783).

Rat's Gap ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Wuxue**

Rattlesnake Springs ❙ 1880 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Crossing the Rio Grande into Texas, the Apache Chief Victorio was repulsed at **Tinaja de las Palmas**, then tried to march north through the Sierra Diablo. At Rattlesnake Springs, on Salt Flat, he was driven off by Buffalo Soldiers under Colonel Benjamin Grierson and Captain Louis Carpenter. Victorio then withdrew into Mexico, where he was killed in October at **Tres Castillos** (6 August 1880).

Raucoux ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Rocoux**

Rautu ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Local White commander Captain Yrjo Elfvengren launched a bold offensive in eastern Karelia, leading an outnumbered force against Rautu (modern Sosnovo, Russia). While heavy

fighting cost the Whites 220 killed and over 400 wounded, the Russians lost 400 killed and 700 captured and the railway from Petrograd (St Petersburg). Karelia was secured just weeks later at **Vyborg** (1–5 April 1918).

Ravenna ❙ 307 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

When Maxentius usurped the Western throne, his rival Severus II attempted to besiege Rome, but was driven off when part of his army changed sides. Severus fled to Ravenna, where he was then besieged by Maximianus Herculius, former Emperor and father of Maxentius. Facing defeat, Severus and his force surrendered and soon after he was mysteriously put to death.

Ravenna ❙ 425 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

When Honorius died, the throne at Ravenna was usurped by his minister John, opposed by Eastern Emperor Theodosius II, who sent an army under Aspar. Besieged at Ravenna, John was deposed and killed before Hun mercenaries could arrive or his ally Aetius could return from Africa. Six-year-old Valentinian III, son of Constantius, was enthroned and his mother Placidia effectively ruled in the west.

Ravenna ❙ 432 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

When Placidia, mother of the boy-Emperor Valentinian III, dismissed her over-ambitious General Flavius Aetius, she recalled Bonifacius, who abandoned his besieged city of **Hippo Regius** in North Africa. Bonifacius defeated Aetius in battle outside Ravenna, though he was mortally wounded. When Aetius returned a year later with Hun troops he became virtual ruler in the west.

Ravenna ❙ 475 ❙ Fall of the Western Roman Empire

Roman General Orestes was ordered to raise a large army against the tribal rulers of Gaul but instead led his force against Emperor Julius Nepos in his capital at Ravenna, where Nepos was defeated and deposed. Nepos fled to Dalmatia and Orestes enthroned his own son Romulus Augustulus, who was in turn overthrown in September 476 after the Roman defeat at **Pavia** (28 August 475).

Ravenna ❙ 490–493 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy

After invading Italy and defeating the German ruler Odoacer on the **Sontius** and at **Verona**, Theodoric the Ostrogoth besieged Odoacer at his capital in Ravenna. The siege continued for more than three years until a naval blockade forced Odoacer to make peace. Theodoric invited Odoacer to a banquet, where he was murdered and Theodoric became undisputed ruler of Italy (27 February 493).

Ravenna ❙ 539–540 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

Driven back from failed sieges at **Rome** and Rimini, the Ostrogoths of King Witiges were in turn besieged in their capital at Ravenna. For six months they held out against General Belisarius, who eventually pretended to accept an offer to become the Ostrogoth King. Belisarius then captured the city and sent Witiges to Constantinople as a prisoner (December 539–May 540).

Ravenna ❙ 1512 ❙ War of the Holy League

With successive victories in northern Italy, 22-year-old French commander Gaston de Foix Duke of Nemours marched towards Ravenna to face the Papal-Spanish forces of the Holy League. One of Italy's bloodiest battles saw de Foix killed, but Raymond of Cardona was routed by French artillery. The Holy League defeat brought the Swiss and Germans into the war against France (11 April 1512).

Ravenspur ❙ 1471 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Edward IV returned to England after briefly escaping his ambitious younger brother George Duke of Clarence and Kingmaker Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, landing with about 2,000 men on the Humber at Ravenspur. After little more than token resistance, a defending force under Martin de la See withdrew and Edward

marched south to meet Warwick a month later at **Barnet** (16 March 1471).

Ravi ❙ 1306 ❙ Mongol Invasions of India

Sent to avenge defeat at **Amroha** (December 1305), a fresh Mongol invasion of northern India under Kabak was met at the River Ravi by Sultan Ala-ud-din's army under Malik Naib Kufur and Ghazi Malik. The Mongols were routed, with Kabak and thousands of prisoners executed and their women and children enslaved. It was the last great Mongol invasion until Tamerlane 90 years later.

Ravine-à-Coulevres ❙ 1802 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

See **Gonaives**

Rawal ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

When mutineers attacked the small British garrison at Mehidpur, northwest of Ujain, 400 Hyderabad cavalry under Major Sutherland Orr set off in pursuit. Orr relieved Mehidpur and 12 miles north met the rebels in a very strong defensive position at the village of Rawal. After losing about 100 dead, the rebels abandoned their captured guns and stores and fled to **Mandasur** (12 November 1857).

Rawa Russka ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Russian forces crossed the **Gnila Lipa** towards Lemberg (Lvov) in southeast Poland, General Aleksei Brusilov circled north and smashed into Austrian General Moritz von Auffenberg around Rawa Russka. While action was indecisive, following defeat further south at **Gorodok** and the fall of Lemberg, Austria abandoned Galicia except for **Przemysl** (3–11 September 1914).

Rawdhat al Muhanna ❙ 1906 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

While Turkish garrisons tried to separate rival Rashidi and Saudi forces, Abd al-Aziz ibn Rashidi was ambushed at the oasis of Rawdhat al Muhanna, north of Buraydah, by Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh. The Rashidi ruler was routed and his head was cut off as a trophy. Ottoman forces withdrew from central Arabia and were eventually ejected in the east in 1913 at **Hofuf** (13 April 1906).

Rawiya ❙ 1903 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

As General George Kemball marched northwest from **Kano** to **Sokoto**, a 45-strong patrol under Captain Wallace Wright defeated about 200 Nigerians near Rawiya, then next day formed square and repulsed 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry returning to threaten Kano. The Emir's army lost 300 casualties, including the Wazir killed, and Wright won a Victoria Cross (25–26 February 1903).

Rawka ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Szczekociny**

Raymond ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

In support of the besieged Confederate stronghold of **Vicksburg**, on the Mississippi, General John Gregg advanced from the east to intercept approaching Union forces under General James B. McPherson. Severe fighting at Raymond, Mississippi, saw Gregg delay the much-larger Union force before falling back northeast to **Jackson**, which was lost two days later (12 May 1863).

Rayy ❙ 1059 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

The Great Seljuk Sultan Toghril Beg was repulsed in Byzantine Armenia at **Manzikert** (1054) and withdrew to Rayy, southeast of modern Tehran, where he later faced revolt by Muhammad and Ahmad, sons of his kinsman Er-tash, and their uncle Ibrahim Inal. With the aid of his nephew Alp Arslan, Toghril won a decisive victory and the three rebels were executed (22 July 1059).

Reading ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Having secured East Anglia following victory in late 870 at **Hoxne**, Viking leaders Halfdan and Bagsecq invaded Wessex and were repulsed

at **Englefield** by Aethelwulf, Ealdorman of Berkshire. Joined by King Aethelred's main Saxon army, Aethelwulf attacked the Danish camp at Reading, but was driven off and killed. Aethelred soon faced the decisive battle at nearby **Ashdown** (January 871).

Reading ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

At the end of failed negotiations, Parliamentary commander Robert Devereux Earl of Essex resumed the offensive and, supported by General John Hampden, besieged Reading. King Charles I personally led a relief force from Oxford and the Royalists were repulsed just to the north at Caversham Bridge. Charles withdrew to Wallingford, leaving Reading to surrender next day (15–25 April 1643).

Reams Station (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Returning from a cavalry raid south of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, Union Generals James Wilson and Augustus V. Kautz were defeated at **Sappony Church** then met Confederate forces under Generals Fitzhugh Lee and William Mahone at Reams Station on the Weldon Railroad. Under heavy attack, Wilson abandoned his wagons and guns and withdrew north to the Union lines (29 June 1864).

Reams Station (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Gouvernor K. Warren attacked the Weldon Railroad south of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, by securing **Globe Tavern**, then sent General Winfield Hancock and cavalry under General David M. Gregg five miles south against Reams Station. They were routed by Confederate General Henry Heth and withdrew with 2,700 men lost, mainly captured (25 August 1864).

Rebecco ❙ 1524 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

Driven from Lombardy after **Bicocca** in 1522, Francis I of France sent a fresh army under Admiral William de Bonnivet, who advanced to Milan, where he unwisely ordered Chevalier Pierre Terrail de Bayard to hold nearby Rebecco. The French were overwhelmed by Spanish commander Fernando Francesco d'Avalos Marquis of Pescara and retreated to further defeat at the **Sesia**.

Recife ❙ 1630 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

After losing **Salvador** in Portuguese Brazil, the Dutch sent Admiral Hendrik Lonck and Colonel Diedrik van Waerdenburgh further north against Olinda, capital of Pernambuca, and its port of Recife. After fierce fighting, the Dutch troops routed Governor Matthias de Albuquerque to storm Olinda, then captured the forts of Recife, securing Pernambuca (15–16 February 1630).

Recife ❙ 1632 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

When Dutch forces seized Pernambuco in Portuguese Brazil, a large relief force despatched from Lisbon under Admiral Antonio de Oquendo was met off Recife by Dutch Admirals Adriaen Pater and Martin Thijssen. A hard-fought action saw Pater killed, but Oquendo withdrew north. A fresh relief fleet, which arrived in 1640, was defeated **Itamaraca** (12 September 1632).

Recife ❙ 1640 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

See **Itamaraca**

Recife ❙ 1650–1654 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Through costly defeats at nearby **Guararapes**, the Dutch settlement at Recife, Pernambuco, remained under long-term siege and the 3,000-strong garrison and over 8,000 civilians eventually faced starvation. When a large Portuguese fleet arrived (20 December 1653) the Dutch soon surrendered Recife and all remaining possessions in Brazil (February 1650–26 January 1654).

Redan (1st) ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

In a poorly co-ordinated assault on the defences of the besieged Black Sea fortress of

Sevastopol, British forces under General Fitzroy Somerset Lord Raglan attacked the key position known as The Redan, while French troops attacked the **Malakov**. A costly failure—commonly blamed on the French—saw the British repulsed. Raglan died soon afterwards (17–18 June 1855).

Redan (2nd) ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

Three months after costly Anglo-French failure at the **Malakov** and The Redan, which guarded besieged **Sevastopol**, General Sir William Codrington seized The Redan, then lost it to a Russian counter-attack. However, French gunfire from the captured Malakov expelled the Russians and General Mikhail Gorchakov evacuated Sevastopol next day, effectively ending the war (8 September 1855).

Redaniyya ❙ 1517 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

See **Ridanieh**

Red Buttes ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

See **Platte Bridge**

Red Canyon ❙ 1879 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

Major Thomas Thornburgh and 200 men marching to support the **White River** Agency in northwest Colorado were besieged near the Milk River in Red Canyon by 300 Utes under Jack (Nicaagat) and Colorow. The Americans had lost 60 casualties (including Thornburgh killed) before they were relieved. Chief Ouray then intervened to restore peace (29 September–3 October 1879).

Red Cliffs ❙ 208 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

With northern China secured, the great warlord Cao Cao (Ts'ao Ts'ao) turned south, where he defeated Liu Bei at **Changban** and soon after was blocked at Red Cliffs, on the Yangzi near Jiangling, by Liu Bei and Sun Quan of Wu. In a decisive battle on the river, Cao Cao's fleet was destroyed and he withdrew. He later consolidated his power in the northwest at **Huayin**, then turned south into Hanzhong.

Reddersburg ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Days after victory at **Sannah's Post**, Boer commander Christiaan de Wet led his raiders against the 600-strong garrison at Reddersburg, south of Bloemfontein. Following a 24-hour attack, the entire garrison under Captain William McWhinnie of the Irish Rifles surrendered for lack of water, with 45 killed and wounded and 546 captured. De Wet then marched east against **Wepener** (3 April 1900).

Redencão ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Ilha de Redencão**

Redhina ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Michel Ney retreated from the failed French invasion of Portugal and fought a series of remarkable rearguard actions against the cautious Allied pursuit. At the bridge of Redhina on the River Soure, Ney held off the Anglo-Portuguese Allies under Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington, then continued his withdrawal through **Cazal Novo** and **Foz d'Aronce** (12 March 1811).

Red Idol Gorge ❙ 1904 ❙ British Invasion of Tibet

Britain suspected Russian intervention in Tibet and sent 1,000 men under General James Macdonald, who advanced through **Guru** to a narrow defile on the Nyang Chu, known as Red Idol Gorge for its pigmented Buddhas. Gurkhas climbed the steep sides and fired down into the defenders, who lost 200 killed and 70 captured. The invaders then marched on to **Gyantse** (9 April 1904).

Red Mound ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Parker's Cross Roads**

Red River Delta ❙ 1950 ❙ French Indo-China War

After routing the French in northern Vietnam at **Cao-Bang**, Viet Minh commander Vo Nguyen Giap launched a sustained offensive into the Red River Delta around Hanoi. Prolonged fighting saw Giap lose to the northwest at **Vinh Yen**, to the northeast at **Mao Khé** and in the south on the **Day River** before he withdrew. In September 1951 he attacked again at **Nghia Lo** (January–June 1950).

Refugio ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Sent to delay General José Urrea's Mexicans advancing from **San Patricio**, Texan forces under Amon King and William Ward attempted to hold the Nuestra Senora del Rosario mission at Refugio. In confused actions nearby, King was defeated and then executed with 15 others. Ward was also defeated, though he escaped capture until later and died in the **Goliad Massacre** (12–15 March 1836).

Regensberg ❙ 1634 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Bernard of Saxe-Weimar led his Protestant forces into Bavaria, where he captured the Danube city of Regensberg (14 November 1633). Threatened by Ferdinand of Hungary approaching from Bohemia, Bernard counter-attacked at **Landshut**. In his absence however, Regensberg capitulated to the Imperial army and the garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war (26 July 1634).

Regensberg ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

The Austrian army of Archduke Charles which invaded Bavaria was defeated over three days at **Abensberg**, **Landshut** and **Eckmühl**, before retiring on the fourth day to Regensberg on the Danube. A well-judged defensive action enabled Charles to hold the city against the exhausted French until most of the Austrian army had successfully escaped towards **Vienna** (23 April 1809).

Rei ❙ 1194 ❙ Wars of the Great Seljuk Sultanate

See **Shahr Rey**

Reichenbach, Germany ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

In the aftermath of victory on the Spree at **Bautzen**, Napoleon Bonaparte encountered Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein's Russians again next day west of Gorlitz at Reichenbach, near Markersdorf in Saxony. In the course of a brief action, Bonaparte's favorite aide, General Geraud Duroc, was killed by a cannonball, reputedly while standing close to the Emperor (22 May 1813).

Reichenbach, Poland ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With Russia out of the war, Frederick II of Prussia defeated Austrian Marshal Leopold von Daun at **Burkersdorf** in Silesia in July, then besieged the key fortress of Schweidnitz. Von Daun's last attempt to relieve the siege was heavily repulsed at Reichenbach (modern Dzierzoniow), southwest of Breslau, and Schweidnitz capitulated (9 October) securing Silesia for Frederick (16 August 1762).

Reichswald ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Months after Allied failure at **Arnhem**, a fresh attack was made to outflank the **Siegfried Line** in Holland. Anglo-Canadian forces under General Henry Crerar advanced east from Nijmegen but were stalled by heavy losses and bad weather in the Reichswald Forest. With American aid, Crerar finally cleared the forest and General Alfred Schlemm fell back across the Rhine (8 February–9 March 1945).

Reimerswaal ❙ 1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Walcheren**

Reims ❙ 356 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

See **Rheims**

Reims ❙ 1359–1360 ❙ Hundred Years War
See **Rheims**

Reims ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
See **Rheims**

Rellano (1st) ❙ 1912 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Mexican rebel Pascual Orozco turned against former ally President Francisco Madero and Federal General José González-Salas took 6,000 men north to Rellano, where his train was blown up by 800 Orozquistas under Emilio Campa. During a decisive rout with up to 300 killed, the Federal troops mutinied, fleeing southeast to Torreon, and the wounded Salas killed himself in shame (23 March 1912).

Rellano (2nd) ❙ 1912 ❙ Mexican Revolution

With Federal forces routed at Rellano in Chihuahua, hard-drinking veteran General Victoriano Huerta took a fresh government force against the rebel Pascual Orozco. Huerta repulsed a rebel force at Conejos (12 May), then northwest at Rellano, his artillery delivered a second, decisive victory. Over 200 insurgents were killed and Orozco's movement was effectively ended (22 May 1912).

Remagen ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

In fighting for the **Rhineland**, all bridges over the Rhine were destroyed except at Remagen, south of Cologne, where the Ludendorff Bridge was seized by an American armoured patrol just as German forces failed to fully demolish it. Five divisions crossed the vital bridge before it collapsed ten days later, opening the way for the American advance on the **Ruhr Pocket** (7 March 1945).

Remolina ❙ 1873 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars
See **Nacimiento**

Renchen ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As French forces under General Jean Victor Moreau advanced across the Rhine at Strasbourg, General Louis Desaix marched against Austrian General Count Anton Sztaray and 10,000 men at Renchen, north of Offenberg. The Austrians suffered a costly defeat, losing 1,200 men and ten guns, before withdrawing north to join Archduke Charles Louis' main force at **Rastatt** (26 June 1796).

Rennell Island ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As the **Guadalcanal** campaign ended, an American task force with reinforcements under Admiral Robert Giffen was intercepted to the southeast near Rennell Island by land-based torpedo bombers. A hard-fought night attack saw the American cruiser *Chicago* badly damaged for seven Japanese aircraft lost. *Chicago* was attacked again and sunk next day (29–30 January 1943).

Rennes ❙ 1356–1357 ❙ Hundred Years War

In the disputed Breton succession, English forces won a great victory at **Poitiers**, then Henry of Lancaster laid siege to Rennes. A relief army sent by the Dauphin Charles VII was driven off but young Betrand de Guesclin broke in with reinforcements. The siege then continued despite an official truce until Lancaster accepted a large cash tribute and withdrew (3 October 1356–5 July 1357).

Resaca ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Near the start of his march through Georgia from **Chattanooga**, Union commander William T. Sherman drove General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army off **Rocky Face Ridge** (11 May) then advanced south through Dalton on Resaca. While both sides lost almost 3,000 casualties in a sharp action, Johnston was unable to check the Union advance and fell back to **Adairsville** (13–15 May 1864).

Resaca de la Palma ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Zachary Taylor advanced from the mouth of the Rio Grande to relieve besieged **Fort Texas**, then won at **Palo Alto** before meeting the main army of Mexican

General Mariano Arista next day at Resaca de la Palma. Arista's force was decisively defeated and fled. When the United States officially declared war a few days later, Taylor crossed into Mexico (9 May 1846).

Resaena ❙ 243 ❙ Roman-Persian Wars

When Shapur I of Sassanid Persia continued the invasion of Roman Syria commenced by his father Ardashir, teenage Emperor Gordian III sent his father-in-law Timesitheus, who routed the Persians west of Nisibis at Resaena (modern Ras al-Ayn, Syria), effectively recovering Syria and Mesopotamia. Timesitheus then died and Gordian was defeated at **Misiche** (244) and murdered.

Reshire ❙ 1856 ❙ Anglo-Persian War

Britain responded to Persia's capture of **Herat** in Afghanistan (25 October) by sending forces to the Persian Gulf under Colonel Foster Stalker, who landed near Reshire (modern Rishahr), held by about 1,500 tribesmen. Stalker inflicted a heavy bombardment then took the fortress by a costly frontal assault, driving the Persians a few miles north towards **Bushire** (7–9 December 1856).

Rethel ❙ 1650 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

See **Champ Blanc**

Retief Massacre ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

Boer leader Piet Retief resolved to negotiate with the Zulus and marched northeast from Durban in Natal with 70 men to parley with Zulu King Dingane. After several days' discussion in the Zulu capital at Gingindlovu, Retief and his entire party were suddenly seized and executed. All-out war started a few days later with an attack on the Trekker camp at **Bloukranz** (6 February 1838).

Réunion ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

After a previous raid at **St Paul** on the Indian Ocean island of Réunion (French Bourbon), British Commodore Josias Rowley returned with almost 4,000 troops under Colonel Henry Keating. They landed at key points and a rapid advance forced French Colonel Jean Ste. Susanne to surrender the island. A later British attack further east on Mauritius was defeated **Grand Port** (8–9 July 1810).

Reutlingen ❙ 1377 ❙ War of the Swabian League

South German cities of the Swabian League opposed Charles IV trying to secure succession for his son Wenceslas and repulsed him at **Ulm** (1376), then marched against his Governor, Count Eberhard of Württemberg. The Count's son Ulrich was badly beaten at Reutlingen, south of Stuttgart, and Charles had to acknowledge the liberty of the cities until his victory ten years later at **Doffingen** (May 1377).

Reval ❙ 1219 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

While campaigning against the pagan Ests of the eastern Baltic, Waldemar II of Denmark—the Conqueror—was losing a battle at Reval (modern Tallinn) when the purportedly miraculous appearance of a Danish flag turned likely defeat to victory. Waldemar conquered Estonia and Denmark became the dominant power in northern Europe until defeat in 1227 at **Bornhoved**.

Reval ❙ 1343 ❙ Wars of the Teutonic Knights

The St George's Night Rebellion saw northern Estonians rise against their Danish and German rulers and try to besiege Reval. Master Burckhardt von Dreileben of the Livonian Order seized and hanged the insurgent leaders at truce talks then routed their army outside Reval before Swiss aid could arrive. After the rising was suppressed on Oesel, Denmark sold northern Estonia to the knights.

Reval ❙ 1570–1571 ❙ Livonian War

Tsar Ivan IV appointed Danish Prince Magnus, Duke of Holstein, as vassal King of Livonia, then sent 25,000 Russians to help Magnus and his Germans capture Reval (Tallinn in modern Estonia) from the Swedes, who had entered the war to support Poland. Despite

massive assault, the city remained supplied by sea and Magnus finally had to withdraw (21 August 1570–16 March 1571).

Reval ❙ 1577 ❙ Livonian War

On a fresh campaign in Livonia, Tsar Ivan IV led 50,000 Russians in a renewed attempt to seize Reval (Tallinn in modern Estonia), defended by its courageous citizens and a Swedish garrison. After repeated costly assaults, with commander Ivan Vasilevich Sheremetev killed, the Tsar finally withdrew and turned south to vent his anger on the city of **Wenden** (23 January–13 March 1577).

Reval ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

Gustav III of Sweden renewed his offensive against Russia and sent a flotilla under his brother Duke Charles of Sodermanland against the Russian fleet at Reval (modern Tallinn) in Estonia. Russian Admiral Paul Vasili Tchitchakov repulsed the attack, with one Swedish ship captured and another run aground, and Duke Charles withdrew to support Gustav at **Fredriksham** (11 May 1790).

Revolax ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Halted by a Swedish counter-offensive at the **Siikajoki** (18 April), Russia's invasion of western Finland was driven further south to Revolax, where General Mikhail Bulatoff attempted to make a stand. In a major Swedish victory, General Johann Cronstedt utterly routed the Russians, who were forced to withdraw further down Finland's west coast towards **Nykarleby** (27 April 1808).

Rewi's Last Stand ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Orakau**

Reynosa ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Withdrawing before Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of northern Spain, General Joachim Blake fell back from his defeat at **Espinosa** and, two days later, found his retreat in Castile cut off at Reynosa by Marshal Nicolas Soult, marching north from his victory at **Gamonal**. Blake's survivors were beaten again and General Pedro La Romana was appointed in his place (13 November 1808).

Rezonville ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Mars-la-Tour**

R'Fakha ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Five weeks after failure east of Casablanca at **Wadi M'Koun**, General Albert d'Amade was patrolling along the wadi and unwisely sent Colonel Luigné's cavalry across the river, where they were heavily ambushed on R'Fakha Ridge, losing 12 killed and 25 wounded. The main force drove the Moroccans off and the following month d'Amade attacked a camp at **Bou Nouala** (29 February 1908).

Rhandeia ❙ 62 ❙ Later Roman-Parthian Wars

See **Arsanias**

Rheims ❙ 356 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

Flavius Claudius Julianus, cousin of the Emperor Constantius, attempted to recover western territory from the Franks and Alemanni, crossing into Gaul while the Emperor was advancing up the Rhine. Marching out of camp at Rheims, the small Roman army was attacked by Alemanni tribesmen, who inflicted heavy casualties on the rearguard before Julianus was able to recover. He soon won at **Sens**.

Rheims ❙ 1359–1360 ❙ Hundred Years War

On his last campaign into France, Edward III of England marched from Calais to besiege Rheims, defended by Gaucher de Châtillon Comte de Porcien. Supported by Henry of Lancaster and Edward Prince of Wales, the King captured nearby towns, although Rheims held out. Edward eventually withdrew but imposed a hard peace on France (4 December 1359–15 March 1360).

Rheims ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Napoleon Bonaparte withdrew northeast through Soissons following defeat at **Laon**, then marched to recapture Rheims, which had fallen after the battle to an independent Russian-Prussian force under General George St Priest. Bonaparte inflicted heavy casualties retaking Rheims, but it is regarded as his last real victory. He abandoned the city days later after French defeat at **Fismes** (13 March 1814).

Rheims ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Marne**

Rheinberg ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Wesel**

Rheinfelden ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Crossing the Rhine into Alsace, advance units under Bernard of Saxe-Weimar were heavily repulsed east of Basel at Rheinfelden by Imperial General Johann von Werth and Count Friedrich von Savelli, with Duke Henry of Rohan killed. A second advance saw Bernard himself win a decisive victory—capturing Werth and Savelli—and he marched on towards **Breisach** (28 February & 2 March 1638).

Rhineland ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After breaching the **Siegfried Line** and repulsing German counter-attacks in the **Ardennes** and **Alsace**, the Allied offensive resumed in the Rhineland to clear the **Colmar Pocket** and advance through the **Reichswald**. The Germans were driven back behind the Rhine with 50,000 killed and 250,000 captured and the Allies crossed at **Remagen** and **Wesel** (8 February–21 March 1945).

Rhode Island ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American General John Sullivan landed on Rhode Island to besiege **Newport** then secured Butts Hill, at the northern end of the island, where he was later counter-attacked by General Sir Robert Pigot. Sullivan repulsed the assault at nearby Quaker Hill, but with major British reinforcements arriving he abandoned his campaign and returned to Providence (29 August 1778).

Rhodes ❙ 305–304 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

In war among the successors of Alexander the Great, Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, seized Cyprus from Ptolemy of Egypt with victory at **Salamis** (306 BC) then tried to capture Rhodes, which was supported by Ptolemy. Demetrius landed with a massive force and advanced siege equipment, but after two years and costly losses, he could make no impression against heroic defence and withdrew.

Rhodes ❙ 88 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

King Mithridates VI of Pontus renewed his expansion in Asia Minor, where he reportedly massacred 80,000 Roman and Italian residents, then led a force against Rhodes. Despite initial repulse at sea by the Rhodian navy, Mithridates landed but failed to take the city by storm and withdrew. His forces later lost in Greece at **Piraeus**, **Chaeronea** and **Orchomenus**, and he soon sued for peace.

Rhodes ❙ 654 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Mount Phoenix**

Rhodes ❙ 1310 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Following Crusader withdrawal from the Holy Land, the Knights Hospitallier of St John of Jerusalem under Grandmaster Fulke de Villaret assaulted the Byzantine island of Rhodes, off Asia Minor, disputed between Byzantines and Turks. The knights gradually secured the island and held it as a Christian outpost until they were defeated and expelled by the Turks in 1522 (15 August 1310).

Rhodes ❙ 1480 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II made peace with Venice then ordered Masih Pasha against the

Aegean island of Rhodes, held by the Knights of St John under Grand Master Pierre d'Aubusson. Using massive siege guns, the Turks forced their way into the town, but an unwise order against looting led the troops to withdraw and the Grand Vizier had to give up the siege (23 May–20 August 1480).

Rhodes ❙ 1522 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

After 200 years on the Aegean island of Rhodes, with a heavy siege repulsed in 1480, the Knights of St John faced a massive expedition by Ottoman Sultan Suleiman I. Five months of siege saw terrible losses on both sides before Grand Master Philip de l'Isle Adam was starved into surrender. The knights were permitted to evacuate and eventually moved to **Malta** (28 July–21 December 1522).

Rhodes ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

See **Dardanelles**

Rhyndacus ❙ 1211 ❙ 1st Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

Byzantine Emperor Theodore Lascaris in Nicaea defeated the Seljuk Turks of Rum and their Latin allies in southwest Anatolia at **Antioch**, then later that year met Latin Emperor Henry in the north at the Rhyndacus (modern Kemalpasa) near Bursa, where Henry won a great victory. When the rivals finally made peace and divided Asia Minor, the Latins secured northwest Anatolia (15 October 1211).

Riachuelo ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

In a bold assault across the Parana River, President Francisco Solano Lopéz of Paraguay sent his fleet under Captain Pedro Ignacio Meza against Brazilian Admiral Francisco Manuel Barroso at Riachuelo, near **Corrientes**, Argentina. While the Brazilians suffered heavy losses, Meza was mortally wounded and defeated. The Paraguayan invaders soon lost again at **Yatay** (11 June 1865).

Riade ❙ 933 ❙ Magyar Invasion of Germany

German Emperor Henry I broke a truce with the Magyar horsemen of Hungary and launched a large-scale counter-offensive, attacking the invaders on the Unstrut at Riade (modern Rothenburg). For the first time, the seemingly invincible Hungarians were routed, suffering massive casualties. They did not re-enter Germany until 20 years later, when they were routed at **Lechfeld** (15 March 933).

Rice's Station ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While Confederates retreating from **Petersburg**, Virginia, surrendered at **Sayler's Creek**, others under General James Longstreet reached Rice's Station, a few miles south, where they were blocked by Union forces led by General John Gibbon. Scattered fighting forced Longstreet to withdraw northwest towards **High Bridge** on the Appomattox River (6 April 1865).

Richmond, Kentucky ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

At the start of the Confederate offensive into Kentucky, General Edmund Kirby Smith marched north from Tennessee and met a Union force under General William Nelson, southeast of Louisville at Richmond. Nelson was routed in a bloody action, losing over 4,000 men captured. Meanwhile the main Confederate army advanced further west through **Munfordville** (29–30 August 1862).

Richmond, Virginia ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Determined to destroy American supplies in Virginia, British troops led by the Loyalist General Benedict Arnold secured the battery at Hood's Point near Jamestown (3 January) and marched towards Richmond on the James River, which was under the nominal command of Governor Thomas Jefferson. Arnold burned warehouses and buildings then withdrew to Portsmouth (5–7 January 1781).

Rich Mountain ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In the first full-scale action in West Virginia after the skirmish at **Philippi**, Union Generals George B. McClellan and William S. Rosecrans attacked and heavily defeated Colonel John Pegram's Confederates at Rich Mountain, just northwest of Beverly. Pegram and over 500 men surrendered and General Robert S. Garnett was pursued and killed two days later at Corrick's Ford (11 July 1861).

Ridanieh ❙ 1517 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

Ottoman Sultan Selim I advanced into Egypt after victory at **Yaunis Khan** (October 1516) and was blocked outside Cairo by Mamluk Sultan Touman Beg. The Mamluks were defeated in a desperately hard-fought battle at Ridanieh, though Selim's Vizier, Hadim Sinan, was killed. Selim then ravaged nearby Cairo and later executed Touman, ending Egypt's Mamluk Dynasty (22 January 1517).

Ridgefield ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Danbury Raid**

Ridisiya ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

See **Er Ridisiya**

Rietfontein ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As General James Yule withdrew from **Talana Hill**, General Sir George White came out from Ladysmith to cover the British retreat and attacked a Boer interception force about eight miles north at Rietfontein. White lost about 100 men in an indecisive action and withdrew to **Ladysmith**. However, Yule's force was saved and days later White led an offensive at **Nicholson's Nek** (24 October 1899).

Rieti ❙ 1821 ❙ Italian Revolt against Austria

After an army revolt to depose Ferdinand IV of Naples, General Guglielmo Pepe's 10,000 Neapolitans faced a massive Austrian army of about 80,000 under Count Johann Maria Frimont. At Rieti, northwest of Rome, Pepe was crushed and banished. A further Austrian victory at **Novara** in April saw the King restored as Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies (7 March 1821).

Riga ❙ 1617 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

On a fresh offensive in Livonia, a small Swedish force under Nils Stiernskold secured Dunamunde then captured the strategic Duna Redoubt outside Riga. However, the hesitant Stiernskold failed to press his attack against Riga and the Redoubt was retaken by the city's militia army. Stiernskold later changed sides to join Polish commander Krystof Radziwill (23 July–September 1617).

Riga ❙ 1621 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Renewing war against Poland in Livonia, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden invaded with 14,000 men and besieged Riga (in modern Latvia). A weak relief attempt by Polish General Krystof Radziwill was driven off (30 August) and after the garrison had repulsed three heavy Swedish assaults, the great fortress capitulated. It remained Swedish for nearly 90 years (4 August–15 September 1621).

Riga ❙ 1656 ❙ Russo-Swedish Wars

While Sweden was attacking Poland at **Warsaw**, Tsar Alexius entered Swedish-occupied Livonia, where he and Prince Yakov Kudenetovich seized several cities before being blocked at Riga (in modern Latvia). When Swedish reinforcements arrived, Magnus de la Gardie led a bloody sortie which caused very heavy Russian losses, forcing the Tsar to withdraw (July–August 1656).

Riga ❙ 1700 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Jungfernhof**

Riga ❙ 1701 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden followed his great victory over Russia at **Narva** (November 1700) by marching into Livonia to relieve Riga, under siege by a Russian-Polish-Saxon force under

Augustus II, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. The besieging force was defeated after sharp fighting and Riga did not fall to Russia until 1710, when starvation forced the city into submission (17 June 1701).

Riga ❙ 1709–1710 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

With the Swedish army destroyed at **Poltava** (July 1709), Tsar Peter I sent General Boris Sheremetev into Livonia to besiege Riga. After eight months, with massive losses to disease on both sides and the city pounded by a reported 8,000 Russian shells, the garrison of almost 5,000 surrendered and Sweden was finally expelled from Estonia and Livonia (December 1709–10 July 1710).

Riga ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As part of the Russian offensive around **Lake Naroch**, at the northern end of the Eastern Front, General Aleksei Kuropatkin attempted a subsidiary advance against Riga (in modern Latvia). The Russians lost over 10,000 men in the first few days for very little gain and, by the end of April, Colonel Georg Bruchmüller's counter-attack had retaken all lost ground (21 March–30 April 1916).

Riga ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

In the final Russo-German battle of the war, General Oskar von Hutier followed up the destruction of the **Kerensky Offensive** with a large-scale attack in the north around Riga. A few days of fighting saw General Valdislav Klembovsky driven out and the front smashed open. Russia's government quickly collapsed and the new Communist leaders sued for peace (1–3 September 1917).

Riga (1st) ❙ 1919 ❙ Latvian War of Independence

Shortly after revolution in Russia, Karlis Ulmanis formed an independent Latvian government but was forced out of Riga by Red Army units (3 January 1919). German General Rudiger von der Goltz then took command and his German and Latvian troops defeated and repulsed the Russians. However, after defeat further north at **Cesis** in June, Goltz had to withdraw from Riga (22 May 1919).

Riga (2nd) ❙ 1919 ❙ Latvian War of Independence

Despite Germany abandoning Riga after defeat at **Cesis**, German volunteers under Colonel Pavel Bermondt-Avalov renewed the attack on the city. Aided by Estonian troops and Anglo-French naval forces, Latvian General Janis Balodis eventually repulsed the Bermondtists. A subsequent treaty with the Soviet Russia secured recognition of Latvian independence (8 October–10 November 1919).

Riga ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With German Army Group Centre destroyed at **Minsk** and **Vilna**, Soviet Generals Ivan Bagramyan and Andrei Yeremenko converged on Army Group North in Latvia, where General Ferdinand Schörner counter-attacked strongly. However, he was forced back and the Russians seized Riga, while the Germans evacuated to the Courland Peninsula (14 September–13 October 1944).

Rijeka ❙ 1862 ❙ Turko-Montenegran Wars

Omar Pasha led a fresh Turkish invasion of Montenegro and was briefly held off at the Monastery of Ostrog by the Regent Mirko Petrovich and just a handful of men. Withdrawing towards Cetinje, Mirko attempted to make a stand to the east at Rijeka Crnojevica and was heavily defeated. The Powers once again intervened and the subsequent peace saw the Regent banished (23 August 1862).

Rimini ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

In the largest battle of the Italian campaign, the British Eighth Army under General Sir Oliver Leese attacked the Adriatic end of the **Gothic Line** towards the key city of Rimini, defended by General Heinrich von Vietinghoff.

Severe fighting saw Leese eventually break through the line to seize Rimini, while further west the Americans stalled at **Bologna** (25 August–20 September 1944).

Rimnic Sarat ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Driven out of **Bucharest**, Romanian commander Alexandru Averescu, with Russian support, attempted to hold Rimnic Sarat to the northeast. A massive assault by Erich von Falkenhayn smashed through the front and the Allies withdrew into Moldavia. The line stabilised along the Sareth until a Russo-Romanian counter-offensive in August 1917 towards **Maracesti** (22–27 December 1916).

Rimnik ❙ 1789 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Following Turkish defeat at **Focsani** in July, Vizier Yusuf Pasha gathered a massive force against Russian General Alexander Suvorov and Austrian Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg. On the Rimnik near Martinesti (modern Maicanesti, Romania), the Turkish army was virtually destroyed. The Turks retreated to the Danube and Suvorov was created Count Rimnikski (11 September 1789).

Rincón de los Toros ❙ 1819 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar recovered after **La Puerta** to secure tactical victory at **Queseras del Medio**, but was attacked in camp at Rincón de los Toros, northwest of Calabozo near San José, where an assassination attempt was foiled. Although Spanish commander Colonel Rafael Lopez was killed in the attack, Bolívar's infantry was virtually destroyed and he fled to Calabozo (16 April 1819).

Rincón de Vences ❙ 1847 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

When the northeastern province of Corrientes formed an alliance with Paraguay, Argentine Dictator Manuel de Rosas sent Justo José de Urquiza against his former ally Joaquín Madariaga. Southeast of Corrientes at Rincón de Vences, Urquiza secured a decisive victory. His troops looted then destroyed the town of General Paz and Madariaga fled to Brazil (27 November 1847).

Rineen ❙ 1920 ❙ Anglo-Irish War

In a well-known typical guerrilla action against Britain in Ireland, Republicans avenging the murder of Martin Devitt ambushed a Royal Irish Constabulary (Black and Tan) lorry at Dromin Hill, Rineen, in County Clare to capture rifles and ammunition. After initial success, the heavily outnumbered IRA met and defeated reinforcements and got away with their booty (22 September 1920).

Ringgold Gap ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander Joseph Hooker broke out of besieged **Chattanooga**, Tennessee, with victory at **Missionary Ridge** and set off southeast after the Confederates. At Ringgold Gap, on Taylor's Ridge, he ran into a brilliant rearguard action by General Patrick Cleburne, aided by Generals Lucius E. Polk and Mark P. Lowery. Their courage helped the Confederate army to get away (27 November 1863).

Ríobambo ❙ 1822 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

As fighting continued in southwestern Colombia after **Bomboná** (7 April), Patriot leader Simón Bolívar ordered General Antonio José de Sucre to Quito in northern Ecuador. North from Guayaquil, de Sucre advanced across the Cordillera of El Azuay and led a brilliant assault on the city of Ríobambo. He then continued north towards Quito and the key action on 24 May at **Pichincha** (21 April 1822).

Rio Barbate ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

See **Guadalete**

Rio Caliente ❙ 1854 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Days after ambushing government troops at **Cieneguilla** in northern New Mexico, 150 Jicarilla Apache under Chacon ambushed another

pursuing force under Captain James Quinn at Rio Caliente, a tributary of the Chamba. However, troops under Colonel Philip Cooke counter-attacked and Chacon fled, having lost five killed, six wounded and all his equipment and ponies (8 April 1854).

Rio Cuarto ❙ 1831 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Despite defeat at **La Tablada** (1829) and **Oncativo** (1830), Federalist leader Juan Facundo Quiroga again invaded Córdoba, where he decisively defeated the local Unitarists Juan Pascual Pringles and Juan Gualbert Echevarria at Rio Cuarto. Pringles was captured and shot ten days later at Rio Quinto by a band under Ruiz Huidobro. Quiroga then marched to **Rodeo de Chacón** (9 March 1831).

Rio de Janeiro ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Attacking Portuguese territory in Brazil, French Captain Jean-Francois du Clerc landed near Rio de Janeiro, held by Governor Francisco de Castro de Moràes. Heavily outnumbered by a large Portuguese and local force, du Clerc was defeated and captured along with about 700 of his men. He was subsequently murdered and most of his troops died in captivity (6 August–18 September 1710).

Rio de Janeiro ❙ 1711 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Admiral René Duguay-Trouin was determined to avenge a French disaster at Rio de Janeiro, arriving the following year with eight ships and 2,800 men. After a brilliant attack, Portuguese Admiral Gaspar da Costa Ataide scuttled his fleet and Governor Francisco de Castro de Moràes surrendered the city. The French then sacked Rio and withdrew with a vast treasure (12–20 September 1711).

Riofrio ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Amid continued fighting in southern Colombia, government troops under General Joaquín Posada Gutiérrez, supported by Manuel María Franco, met rebel forces led by Colonel Pedro Antonio Sánchez in Huila at Riofrio, east of Popayán. Sánchez suffered a heavy defeat and he was killed two months later in the bloody rebel rout at **La Chanca** (4–5 May 1841).

Rionegro ❙ 1851 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Facing Conservative rebellion, government forces loyal to President José Hilario López won in the south at **Buesaco**, then General Tomás Herrera secured the Cauca Valley and advanced north into Antioquia against rebel General Eusebio Borrero. Just southwest of Medellín at Rionegro, Borrero suffered a crushing defeat and the rising was effectively over (10 September 1851).

Río Piedras ❙ 1812 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Patriot General Manuel Belgrano was ordered to withdraw from Upper Peru towards Córdoba, but his rearguard surprised advance units of General Pío Tristán's pursuing Spanish army at Río Piedras, southeast of Salta near Metan. Colonel Eustoquio Díaz Vélez routed the Royalists in a brilliant cavalry action, encouraging Belgrano to make a stand at **Tucumán** (3 September 1812).

Rio Salado ❙ 1340 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

A large-scale Muslim offensive in southern Spain saw the Nasrid Emir Yusuf I of Granada reinforced by fresh troops from Morocco to besiege Tarifa, on the Strait of Gibraltar. Supported by Alfonso IV of Portugal, Alfonso XI of Castile led a large Christian army to the relief of the city. To the west at the Rio Salado they gained a brilliant victory, repulsing the Muslim advance (30 October 1340).

Río Seco, Argentina ❙ 1821 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

During confused fighting in northwest Argentina, Francisco Ramirez of Entre Rios marched into Córdoba against Juan Bautista Bustos and was attacked on the Río Seco near San Francisco by soldiers of the Bustos ally Esta-

nislao López of Santa Fe. Escaping after defeat, Ramirez returned for his lover Delfina and was captured and shot, ending years of inter-provincial war (10 July 1821).

Rio Seco, Spain ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Medina del Rio Seco**

Rippach ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

In a prelude to Napoleon Bonaparte's great battle at **Lützen**, units of the advancing French army were blocked by the Allies between the villages of Rippach and Poserna, east of Weissenfels. Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bessières was killed outright by a cannonball in the course of a sharp action, though the French continued east for the battle next day at **Lützen** (1 May 1813).

Ripple Field ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Advancing across the Severn into Gloucestershire, Royalist commander Prince Maurice encountered Parliamentarians Sir William Waller and Sir Edward Massey returning from capturing Tewkesbury. Waller had been repulsed the previous day at Little Dean and, just north of Tewkesbury at Ripple Field, Maurice inflicted a sharp defeat on the Puritans (13 April 1643).

Rivas ❙ 1855 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

Amid ongoing war between the Liberal and Legitimist parties in Nicaragua, the Liberals sought aid from the American Filibuster William Walker, who attempted to invade from Costa Rica with 55 Americans and about 100 Indian allies. His heavily outnumbered force was badly beaten near Rivas and in September Legitimist troops attacked him in camp at **La Virgen** (29 June 1855).

Rivas ❙ 1856 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

American adventurer William Walker was driven out of Costa Rica after defeat at **Santa Rosa** (20 March) and President Juan Rafael Mora and General Jose Maria Cañas pursued the Filibusters back to Rivas in Nicaragua. Walker was beaten in an action, which created the boy-martyr Juan Santamaria. The Central American Republics soon formed an alliance and drove him out of **Masaya** (11 April 1856).

Rivas ❙ 1857 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

Pursuing American Filibuster William Walker through western Nicaragua, Central American alliance commander José Maria Cañas defended **San Jorge** then attacked Walker at nearby Rivas. After costly Allied losses in a failed assault (11 April), Walker destroyed his stores and surrendered to the US Navy. In 1860 he returned from America to seize **Trujillo** in Honduras (23 March–1 May 1857).

River of Blood ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

See **Ullais**

River Plate ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

After sinking nine merchant ships, the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* was pursued and attacked off the River Plate by Commodore Henry Harwood's cruiser squadron. The outgunned British ships suffered heavy damage before driving *Graf Spee* into neutral Uruguay. Three days later, Captain Hans Langsdorf scuttled his ship off Montevideo and committed suicide (13 December 1939).

Rivers' Bridge ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman began his march across the Carolinas, his right wing under General Francis P. Blair was blocked at Rivers' Bridge, on the Salkehatchie just east of **Savannah**, South Carolina. Facing a dangerous flank attack, Confederate General Lafayette McLaws retreated north towards Branchville and Sherman continued on through Columbia (3 February 1865).

Riviera ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Six weeks after the Allied invasion of **Normandy**, American General Lucian Truscott

invaded southern France along the Riviera between Cannes and St Tropez, where almost 100,000 men were landed for fewer than 100 killed. Truscott then raced up the Rhone Valley through **Montélimar** and **Montrevel**, while French forces swung west towards **Marseilles** and **Toulon** (15 August 1944).

Rivoli ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A fourth attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua** saw a fresh Austrian army under Baron Josef Alvinzi advance down the Adige Valley. A complex battle east of Lake Garda at Rivoli saw Napoleon Bonaparte and General André Masséna smash the Austrians, inflicting heavy losses in casualties and prisoners. Mantua surrendered two weeks later (14 January 1797).

Rivolta ❙ 1509 ❙ War of the League of Cambrai

See **Agnadello**

Riyadh ❙ 1887 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

During the destructive struggle between the sons of Faisal ibn Saud of Riyadh, the sons of Saud ibn Faisal seized Riyadh and imprisoned their Uncle Emir Abd Allah, who appealed for aid to Muhammad ibn Rashid of Hail. Riyadh fell after a siege and the rebels withdrew. Abd Allah was taken prisoner to Hail and Al Rashid was appointed governor, effectively conquering the Wahhabi state.

Riyadh ❙ 1891 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

See **Mulaydah**

Riyadh ❙ 1902 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Ten years after Abd al-Rahman was driven out of Riyadh by Rashidi victory at **Mulaydah**, his young son Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) and 40 companions returned to the city. In one of Saudi Arabia's most celebrated military exploits, they seized the fortress of Musmak, killing Governor Ajlam. In November, Abd al-Aziz defeated a Rashid counter-attack south of Riyadh at **Dilam** (16 January 1902).

Roanoke Island ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Ambrose E. Burnside opened his coastal expedition against North Carolina by landing over 7,000 men on Confederate Roanoke Island, defended by General Henry Wise and Senator Colonel Henry M. Shaw. During a bold action of manoeuvre, Burnside forced the surrender of more than 2,500 men and over 30 guns, then sailed south to attack **New Bern** (7–8 February 1862).

Roanoke River ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Albermarle Sound**

Roan's Tan Yard ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Determined to secure northeastern Missouri, Union Major William M. G. Torrence marched against the Confederate camp at Roan's Tan Yard, on Silver Creek northwest of Fayette, where Colonel John A. Poindexter was reinforced by survivors from **Mount Zion Church**. Poindexter was routed, losing over 100 men and valuable supplies, then fled under the cover of fog (8 January 1862).

Roble ❙ 1813 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

When Chileans under Bernardo O'Higgins and José Miguel Carrera attacked the Royalist stronghold at Chillan, Spanish commander Francisco Sanchez sent Juan Antonio Olate to take the Patriots in the rear. Badly surprised at Roble on the Itata, Carrera was rescued from defeat by O'Higgins and his brother Juan José Carrera, who rallied the troops for victory (17 October 1813).

Roche-Derrien ❙ 1347 ❙ Hundred Years War

In the continuing struggle for the Dukedom of Brittany, Charles of Blois besieged Roche-Derrien, on the Jaudy, captured a year earlier by Sir Thomas Dagworth before he defeated Blois at **St Pol de Léon**. English Governor Richard

Totsham held out until Dagworth arrived with a relief force and routed the French. Blois was captured wounded and taken to the Tower of London (20 June 1347).

Rochensalm ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Svenskund**

Rochester ❙ 1088 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Following the death of William the Conqueror, his half-brother Odo raised rebellion for his nephew Robert of Normandy against new King William II Rufus. Having surrendered **Pevensey**, Odo undertook to yield his main fortress at Rochester, then refused to do so. Rufus took the castle by storm to end the rebellion. Odo returned to Normandy and died in 1097 on Crusade (May 1088).

Rochester ❙ 1215 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

Soon after forcing King John of England to sign the Magna Carta, his Barons rebelled and William d'Aubigny of Belvoir seized Rochester Castle on the Medway in Kent, where he was forced to surrender after seven weeks' siege by John's army. The King's forces defeated his opponents again at **Dover**, but John died before the Royalist victory in 1217 at **Lincoln** (11 October–30 November 1215).

Rochester ❙ 1264 ❙ 2nd English Barons' War

Henry III and his son Prince Edward faced rebellion by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester and defeated the Earl's son Simon the Younger at **Northampton**. They then marched to Rochester, where de Montfort and Gilbert Earl of Gloucester had taken the town and besieged the castle. The rebels were defeated but later renewed the siege, leading to the decisive battle at **Lewes** in May (April 1264).

Rockcastle Hills ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Camp Wild Cat**

Rock Island Rapids ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Soon after British forces recovered Fort Shelby at **Prairie du Chien**, 400 Sauk, Fox and Kickapoo Indians pursued the American gunboat *Governor Clark* down the Mississippi. At Rock Island Rapids they attacked a relief force approaching too late under Captain John Campbell, who suffered 35 casualties and heavy damage to his boats and was forced to return to St Louis (July 1814).

Rock River ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

With Sauk Chief Black Hawk raiding east of the Mississippi, Generals Henry Atkinson and Samuel Whiteside sent advance units under Major Isaiah Stillman, who opened fire on a truce party on the Rock River, south of Rockford, Illinois. Attacking Black Hawk and just 40 warriors, the 275 militiamen lost 12 killed and fled. Black Hawk was later repulsed at the **Pecatonica** (14 May 1832).

Rocky Face Ridge ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

At the start of his offensive through Georgia towards **Atlanta**, Union commander William T. Sherman marched southeast from **Chattanooga** against General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army along the well-defended Rocky Face Ridge. While Sherman suffered heavy losses in repeated attacks, Johnston eventually abandoned nearby Dalton and withdrew south to **Resaca** (8–11 May 1864).

Rocky Mount ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Rebel Colonel Thomas Sumter was encouraged by success at **Williamson's Plantation** (12 July) and advanced on the British outpost at Rocky Mount, South Carolina, northwest of their main base at **Camden**. Attempting to storm a well-defended position held by Tory militia under Colonel George Turnbull, Sumter was repulsed and instead turned east against **Hanging Rock** (1 August 1780).

Rocoux ❙ 1747 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

With Prussia out of the war, Prince Charles of Lorraine took his Austrian army against France in the Netherlands, where he and his Dutch allies came under attack by Marshal Maurice de Saxe at Rocoux, just north of Liège. The Austrian Prince was defeated with over 5,000 casualties. Despite the return of his English allies, he lost again the following year at **Lauffeld** (11 October 1746).

Rocroi ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

General Francisco de Mello invaded France from the Spanish Netherlands and besieged Rocroi, west of the Meuse near Mézières. Attacked by a French relief force under 22-year-old Louis II Duke d'Enghien, the Spanish infantry suffered one of its most decisive defeats, with a reported 8,000 killed and 7,000 captured. Louis then marched southeast against **Thionville** (19 May 1643).

Roda ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French General Honoré Rielle campaigned to secure Catalonia, he sent General Jean Raymond Bourke against Baron Jaime Eroles, who had taken a strong defensive position at Roda, near the Noguera Ribagorzana, north of Lérida. Despite much greater numbers, Bourke was heavily repulsed in an unwise frontal assault and Eroles continued to divert Rielle's offensive (5 March 1812).

Rodeo de Chacón ❙ 1831 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Federalist leader Juan Facundo Quiroga recovered from defeat at **La Tablada** and **Oncativo** to win in Córdoba at **Rio Cuarto** (9 March), then marched west into Mendoza against Unitarist Governor José Videla Castilla. Near Las Catitas at Rodeo de Chacón, Videla Castilla suffered a decisive defeat and fled to Bolivia, while Quiroga won again in November at **La Ciudadela** (28 March 1831).

Rodeo del Medio ❙ 1841 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Shortly after Unitarist defeat at **Famaillá**, another force opposed to Dictator Manuel de Rosas under General Gregorio Araoz Lamadrid attempted to march into Mendoza and was caught at Rodeo del Medio, southeast of Mendoza, by converging Rosas armies under Generals Angel Pacheco, José Felix Aldao, and Juan Antonio Benavídez. Lamadrid was routed and fled to Chile (24 September 1841).

Rogensalm ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Svenskund**

Rohilla ❙ 1621 ❙ Early Mughal-Sikh Wars

An early campaign against the growing influence of the Sikhs saw 4,000 Mughal troops sent to northern Punjab to support local Governor Abdul Khan against Guru Hargobind. Although Sikh General Jattu died in heavy fighting northeast of Amritsar at Rohilla, Abdul Khan was defeated and killed, along with his sons Nabi Bakhsh and Karim Bakhsh, greatly enhancing the Sikh cause.

Rohtas ❙ 1795 ❙ Punjab Campaigns of Shah Zaman

Shah Zaman of Kabul advanced into the Punjab and seized Hassan Abdal, then attacked the fortress of Rohtas, near the Jhelum, held by the young Sikh leader Ranjit Singh. After failing to gain Maratha support, the Sikhs fled to the hills and Shah Zaman seized Rohtas. However, he was later forced to return home to deal with threatened insurrection (November–December 1795).

Roi-Namur ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Opening the offensive in the **Marshall Islands**, General Harry Schmidt attacked Roi and Namur, on the northern edge of the massive **Kwajalein** Atoll. The twin islets, joined by a causeway, were taken after heavy fighting, which cost over 750 Marine casualties. The Japanese lost about 3,500, many of them in the massive preliminary bombardment (1–3 February 1944).

Rokuhara ❙ 1160 ❙ Heiji War

Minamoto Yoshitomo helped suppress a coup at **Shirakawa** (1156) then joined Fujiwara No-

buyori to seize Japan's Imperial Palace at Kyoto, capturing Emperor Nijo and murdering Counsellor Fujiwara Michinori. Just southeast of Kyoto at Rokuhara, Taira Kiyomori crushed the rising and killed both rebels, reasserting Taira power until the disaster in 1185 at **Dannoura** (4 February 1160).

Rolica ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When a British force under General Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Mondego Bay in central Portugal, French General Androche Junot sent General Henri Delaborde to delay the invasion while he concentrated his forces north of Lisbon. The heavily outnumbered French were beaten in a courageous action at Rolica before withdrawing south in good order to join Junot at **Vimeiro** (17 August 1808).

Romagnano ❙ 1524 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

See **Sesia**

Romainville ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Paris**

Romani ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

A large German-Turk army under Colonel Friedrich von Kressenstein, advancing west towards the Suez Canal, retook **Katia** and threatened Romani. After a confused assault, Australian and New Zealand forces under General Harry Chauvel counter-attacked and the Turks were driven off with about 8,000 casualties. They then fell back through **Magdhaba** and **Rafa** to Palestine (4–5 August 1916).

Romanov ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

At the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's advance into Russia, Polish cavalry leading General Marie Latour-Mauberge's Corps were ambushed southwest of Minsk at Romanov (modern Dzerzhinsk) by Cossack General Matvei Platov, who had been driven off further west at **Mir**. The Poles lost over 200 men before the main force arrived and the Russians withdrew (15 July 1812).

Rome ❙ 505 BC ❙ Early Roman-Etruscan Wars

This semi-legendary battle saw Lars Porsena, King of Clusium, besiege Rome in support of the deposed last Roman King, Tarquinius. At the nearby hill of Janiculum, the outnumbered Romans were driven back across the Tiber, their escape made possible by the mythic defence of the bridge by Horatius Cocles. Some historians now believe Lars Porsena went on to capture the city (trad date 505 BC).

Rome ❙ 408–410 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Following the murder of the great Roman-Vandal General Stilicho, Alaric the Visigoth led a new invasion of Italy and besieged Rome. With nearby **Ostia** captured (409) and the breakdown of negotiations with Emperor Honorius, Alaric seized Rome and put it to the sack. However, he died soon afterwards and his brother-in-law Ataulf took the Goths against Roman Gaul (408–24 August 410).

Rome ❙ 455 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

With the Western Empire unstable following the murder of Valentinian, his widow Eudoxia sought aid from the Vandal King Gaiseric against the murderer and usurper Petronius Maximus. Arriving from **Carthage**, Gaiseric attacked Rome itself. Petronius Maximus was killed and the Vandals sacked and plundered the city before returning with Eudoxia to North Africa (2–16 June 455).

Rome ❙ 472 ❙ Fall of the Western Roman Empire

The Suevic king-maker Ricimer established Anthemius as Emperor, then fell out with his nominee and attacked Rome, supported by Burgundian allies and the German Odoacer. Rome fell after five months of siege and defeat of a relief army from Gaul under Bilimer. Anthemius was killed, but Ricimer also died soon afterwards.

After years of chaos Odoacer won at **Pavia** in 476 to secure Italy.

Rome ❙ 537–538 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

A yearlong defence of Rome saw General Belisarius hold out against a massive army under the Goth King Witiges. The Goths suffered costly losses in attacks and counter-attacks during the siege and, when heavy Roman reinforcements arrived from the east, Witiges withdrew under siege to his capital at **Ravenna** (1 March 537–12 March 538).

Rome ❙ 545–546 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

During the fresh Goth offensive in Italy, which began under their new King Totila, Rome changed hands several times. However, the key campaign began in May 545 when Totila imposed a renewed siege of the city. After driving off a relief force under the famous General Belisarius, Totila launched his final assault and took the city by storm (May 545–17 December 546).

Rome ❙ 849 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Ostia**

Rome ❙ 1167 ❙ Wars of the Lombard League

In support of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, Archbishops Rainald of Cologne and Christian of Mainz invaded central Italy and defeated a Papal army outside Rome (29 March). The Emperor himself joined the siege in July and, after another defeat, the city finally submitted. However, the German army was struck by a terrible pestilence and withdrew in disarray (March–August 1167).

Rome ❙ 1527 ❙ 2nd Habsburg-Valois War

Francis I of France repudiated a treaty made following battle at **Pavia** (1525) and once again invaded Italy against the Imperial army of Charles, Duke of Bourbon. To punish Pope Clement VII for supporting France, Duke Charles led Spanish and German troops in a terrible sack of Rome. Although the Duke died in the assault, the Pope recognised Charles V of Spain as Emperor (6 May 1527).

Rome ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

When a Republic was declared in Rome, France sent 8,000 troops under General Nicolas Oudinot to besiege the city, which was held by 20,000 men, including 5,000 followers of Giuseppe Garibaldi. After an initial repulse, and a second reinforced attack driven off a month later, Oudinot eventually forced the city to capitulate. Garibaldi fled to America (30 April–2 July 1849).

Rome ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Liri Valley**

Rometta ❙ 1038 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

The great Byzantine commander George Maniakes led a determined attack on Muslim Sicily with a force including Normans from Italy and Varangians under King Harald Hardrada of Norway. A long campaign saw Maniakes capture Messina then secure a bloody victory at nearby Rometta. He was recalled to Constantinople in 1040 to meet the Bulgarians and the Muslims recovered Sicily.

Roncesvalles ❙ 778 ❙ Wars of Charlemagne

After a campaign against Muslim northern Spain, Charlemagne, King of the Franks, was returning through the Pyrenees to put down a Saxon revolt when the rearguard of his army was attacked by Christian Basques. While the ambush at Roncesvalles was no major battle, the death of the King's nephew Roland was glorified in the epic poem "The Song of Roland" (15 August 778).

Roncesvalles ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," French General Honoré Reille met British General Sir Lowry Cole west of Roncesvalles on the Linduz Plateau, while General Bertrand

Clausel met General Sir John Byng to the east near Altobiscar. As at **Maya** the same day, the outnumbered Allies fell back, though only after delaying the French advance on **Pamplona** (25 July 1813).

Roodewal, Cape Province ❙ 1802 ❙ 3rd Cape Frontier War

Amid renewed fighting in eastern Cape Province, Boer commander Tjaart van der Walt led the Swellendam commando against the fortified village at Roodewal (Rooiwal) on the Sundays River, held by a large Xhosa force under Klaas Stuurman. After ten days of fruitless attack, with his son killed, van der Walt agreed to an armistice, but fighting soon resumed along the **Sundays** (13 February 1802).

Roodewal, Orange Free State ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On campaign southwest of Johannesburg, Christiaan de Wet captured a convoy at Heilbron, attacked Vredefort Station, then attacked the supply dump and railway station at Roodewal, forcing the garrison to surrender. After inflicting over 150 casualties and capturing almost 500 prisoners, de Wet seized what he could carry, then burned a massive quantity of supplies and mail (7 June 1900).

Roodewal, Transvaal ❙ 1902 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

The last major action of the war saw Boers under Jan Kemp and Commandant Ferdinand J. Potgieter attack 3,000 men armed with field guns under Colonel Robert Kekewich at Roodewal, in the western Transvaal south of **Tweebosch**. Recklessly charging over open ground, the Boers suffered terrible losses, including Potgieter killed. Peace talks resumed and the war soon ended (11 April 1902).

Rooilaagte ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Graspan**

Rooiwal ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Roodewal, Orange Free State**

Roosebeke ❙ 1382 ❙ Hundred Years War

In a Flemish popular uprising, Philip van Artevelde captured **Bruges** (3 May) before joining workers from Ghent at Roosebeke, east of Brussels. The untrained artisan army was crushed by Louis II, the French Count of Flanders, with massive losses, including van Arteveldt—whose father led a similar rising 80 years before. Bruges was retaken and Ghent fell a few weeks later (27 November 1382).

Rorke's Drift ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

On the same day as the British rout at **Isandhlwana**, about 4,000 Zulus besieged just 139 soldiers and 50 Natal native auxiliaries under Lieutenants John Chard and Gonville Bromhead further west at Rorke's Drift. In one of the British army's most celebrated defences—with 11 Victoria Crosses won—the Zulus were held off and withdrew at dawn with about 400 dead (22–23 January 1879).

Rosaires ❙ 1898 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Dakhila**

Rosas ❙ 1645 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Henri Comte d'Harcourt replaced Philippe de la Motte-Houdancourt as French commander in Spain after failure at **Lérida** (1644) and besieged the coastal fortress town of Rosas, northeast of Barcelona, supported by Cesar de Choiseul du Plessis-Praslin. Rosas was forced to capitulate after stubborn resistance, but Harcourt failed a year later at **Lérida** and was recalled (2 April–28 May 1645).

Rosas ❙ 1794–1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With Spanish invasion of France repulsed, French forces invaded Catalonia to capture **Figueras** (18 November) and General Claude Victor moved against the seemingly weaker city of Rosas, a few miles east. However, the 4,000-strong Spanish garrison fought on for two months. By the time the port fell, most of the garrison had escaped by sea (December 1794–3 February 1795).

Rosas ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Advancing into Spain to relieve the siege of **Barcelona**, French General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr was blocked at the coastal port of Rosas, defended by Governor Pedro O'Daly. The town stubbornly resisted for a month, supported by British naval Captain Lord Thomas Cochrane, before it finally fell. St-Cyr then moved on towards Barcelona (7 November–4 December 1808).

Rosbach ❙ 1382 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Roosebeke**

Rosbecque ❙ 1382 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Roosebeke**

Rosburgh ❙ 1460 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

See **Roxburgh**

Rosebud ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

At war with the Sioux in southeast Montana, General George Crook and about 1,000 men were attacked on the Rosebud River, outside modern Kirkby. Although Crook claimed victory, he had lost 28 dead and 56 wounded in very heavy fighting and was forced to withdraw. Encouraged by his success, Crazy Horse launched his famous attack a week later at **Little Big Horn** (17 June 1876).

Rosetta ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

To undermine the Ottoman Empire, now supporting France, Britain unwisely sent General Alexander Mckenzie Fraser to seize Egypt. After capturing **Alexandria** (21 March), Fraser took a force against Rosetta (modern Rashid), where he was routed by Mehemet Ali Pasha. A treaty was arranged—with British prisoners returned—and the disastrous expedition withdrew three days later (20 April 1807).

Roshangaon ❙ 1616 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

While campaigning in central India, Mughal Emperor Jahangir sent his son Prince Parwiz and General Shah-Nawaz Khan against a large army raised by Malik Ambar, Minister of Ahmadnagar. Ambar suffered a crushing defeat on the Dudhna, west of Jalna at Roshangaon, though he kept fighting the Mughals for many years and was eventually avenged in 1624 at **Bhatavadi** (4 February 1616).

Rosillo ❙ 1813 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

The army of Spanish Texas withdrawing from **La Bahía** tried to block Republican Bernardo Gutiérrez and American Filibusters under Samuel Kemper (following the death of Augustus Magee). Near the Rosillo, southeast of San Antonio, Royalist commander Simón de Herrera and Governor Manuel Maria de Salcedo were decisively defeated, then executed after surrendering (29 March 1813).

Roslin ❙ 1303 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

At the expiry of a truce with Scotland, Edward I sent a large army under Sir John de Segrave advancing towards Edinburgh. Just to the south at Roslin, the English were attacked and destroyed by Sir Simon Fraser and John Comyn the Younger, nephew of King John Baliol. King Edward himself then captured Edinburgh and in mid-1304 defeated the rebellious Scots at **Stirling** (24 February 1303).

Rossbach ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Fredrick II of Prussia marched west to counter the Allied invasion of Saxony and secured a decisive victory at Rossbach, southwest of Leipzig. Supported by cavalry General Friedrich von Seydlitz, Frederick routed Austrian Prince Joseph of Saxe-Hildburghausen and the French of Duke Charles of Soubise, then hastened east to meet another Austrian army at **Leuthen** (5 November 1757).

Rostov ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

When the Ukraine seceded from Russia, Red General Vladimir Antonov-Ovseyenko stormed into the Don Basin (10 January) and Don Cossack Ataman Aleksei Kaledin killed himself in despair. The key city of Rostov fell after heavy fighting, followed by nearby Novocherkassk. White General Anton Denikin withdrew to the Kuban and in July attacked **Ekaterinodar** (22–24 February 1918).

Rostov ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

The decisive battle for the **Don Basin** saw Anton Denikin's White Army try to defend the last key cities against Red General Aleksandr Yegorov. Over two days of terrible fighting, Novocherkassk fell with huge losses in men and equipment and Rostov fell with further losses, including over 10,000 prisoners. The Reds then invaded the Kuban through **Torgovaya** (7–9 January 1920).

Rostov ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Following the fall of **Kiev**, Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt drove southeast on Rostov, taken after heavy fighting by General Ewald von Kleist (21 November) before Russian Marshal Symeon Timoshenko launched a massive counter-attack. Refusing Hitler's order to stand firm, Rundstedt withdrew (and resigned days later) giving Russia her first major victory (9–29 November 1941).

Rostov ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

German Army Group A under Marshal Wilhelm List opened an offensive south from **Kharkov** and crossed the Don towards Rostov. Attacked from the vulnerable northeast, Rostov fell amid widespread panic, opening the way into the **Caucasus**. Six months later Rostov was used for withdrawal following Germany's failed Caucasus campaign and surrender at **Stalingrad** (15–23 July 1942).

Rotebro ❙ 1497 ❙ Wars of the Kalmar Union

King John I of Denmark resolved to secure his birthright in Sweden and made peace with Grand Prince Ivan III of Moscow, then led German mercenaries and rebel Swedish nobles against Chancellor Sten Sture, who had ruled since **Brunkeberg** (1471). Sture was defeated north of Stockholm at Rotebro and John secured Sweden's throne, but lost it at **Hemmingstedt** in 1500 (28 September 1497).

Rotorua ❙ 1870 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Waikorowhiti**

Rotterdam ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

As Germany invaded the Lowlands, airborne forces led a lightning assault on the Netherlands and the Dutch Queen and government fled to Britain. German bombers then launched an unprecedented terror raid on Rotterdam. The air attack cost very heavy civilian casualties in killed or wounded and General Henri Winkelman surrendered next day to avoid further casualties (10–14 May 1940).

Rottofredo ❙ 1746 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

After victory near **Piacenza** (16 June), Austrian commander Prince Joseph Wenzel von Lichtenstein pursued the French and attacked their rearguard at nearby Rottofredo. While both sides suffered costly casualties, French Marshal Jean-Baptiste Desmarets Marquis de Maillebois was beaten. The garrison of Piacenza surrendered and France effectively abandoned Italy (12 August 1746).

Rottweil ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Reinforced by infantry and cavalry under General Josias von Rantzau, French Marshal Jean-Baptiste Guébriant led the army of Weimar east across the Rhine into Württemberg and besieged Rottweil, 40 miles northeast of Freiburg. The city was forced to capitulate, but

Guébriant died of a wounds. France lost Rottweil after defeat at **Tuttlingen** just a few days later (19 November 1643).

Roubaix ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Tourcoing**

Rouen ❙ 1418–1419 ❙ Hundred Years War

Seizing much of Normandy after victory at **Agincourt** (1415), Henry V of England captured **Caen** then advanced up the Seine against Rouen. The city, which had a powerful garrison but little food, surrendered after a seven-month siege and widespread starvation. Shortly afterwards, Henry married the daughter of the King of France and was recognised as his heir (29 July 1418–19 January 1419).

Rouen ❙ 1449 ❙ Hundred Years War

Charles VII of France ended a five-year truce and invaded English Normandy, where he attacked Rouen. Despite support by John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, the incompetent Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset was defeated and surrendered the city, handing Shrewsbury over as a hostage. Further English defeat at **Formigny** six months later led directly to the loss of Normandy (29 October 1449).

Rouen ❙ 1562 ❙ 1st French War of Religion

Following the massacre of Protestants at **Vassy** (1 March), Huguenots led by Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé seized cities, including Rouen, which was then besieged by Catholic commander Francis de Guise. Despite aid from England, Rouen fell, leading to battle at **Dreux** in December. Condé's brother, Anthony of Navarre, died fighting on the Catholic side (26 October 1562).

Rouen ❙ 1591–1592 ❙ 9th French War of Religion

After a failed siege of Catholic **Paris**, Protestant forces under Henry of Navarre invested Rouen, held for the Holy League by Governor Pierre de Villars. While Henry left to meet the Spanish relief force at **Aumâle**, Villars led a brilliant sortie against Marshal Charles Biron (24 February). The reimposed siege was relieved after two months by the Duke of Parma (November 1591–21 April 1592).

Roulers ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Austrian Count Charles von Clerfayt advanced to relieve the French siege of the Netherlands city of Ypres and sent his left wing through the village of Roulers, where the French were defeated and lost many guns and prisoners. Further south at **Hooglede**, Clerfayt's right wing was defeated and repulsed by General Charles Pichegru. Ypres capitulated the following day (16 June 1794).

Roumeli ❙ 1948 ❙ Greek Civil War

On the offensive in south central Greece, 20,000 government troops under General Thrasyvoulos Tsakalotos began a sweep through the Roumeli Mountains. Heavy fighting at Artotina and in the Mornos Valley near Lidoriki cost 640 insurgents killed and 1,300 captured, as well as 145 government casualties. Tsakalotos then moved north against **Grammos** (15 April–7 May 1948).

Round Island ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Yellow Sea**

Round Mountain ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate Colonel Douglas H. Cooper followed failed peace talks by attacking Chief Opothleyahola and a large band of pro-Union Creeks and Seminoles in camp at Round Mountain, near the Red Fork of the Arkanas in Oklahoma. The so-called first Indian battle of the Civil War was indecisive and Opothleyahola withdrew northeast towards **Bird Creek** (19 November 1861).

Roundway Down ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Retiring on Devizes after the costly battle at **Lansdown** (5 July), the wounded Royalist Sir

Ralph Hopton was besieged by Sir William Waller from nearby Roundway Down. Caught between Hopton's Cornish garrison and a large cavalry relief force led by Henry Wilmot, the Parliamentarians surrendered, losing 600 killed, 800 prisoners and all their guns and ammunition (13 July 1643).

Rouvray ❙ 1429 ❙ Hundred Years War

During the English siege of **Orleans**, a wagon convoy of supplies commanded by Sir John Fastolfe (including barrels of fish for Lent) was attacked at Rouvray, east of Avallon, by a French-Scottish force under Etienne de Vignolles "La Hire" and Count Charles of Clermont. The attackers were driven off with heavy losses in an action known as the "Battle of the Herrings" (12 February 1429).

Roveredo ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Within weeks of being repulsed at **Lonato** and **Castiglione**, Austrian General Dagobert Wurmser made a fresh attempt to relieve the French siege of **Mantua**, but once again ill-advisedly split his force. Marching east of Lake Garda, Napoleon Bonaparte drove General Paul Davidovich out of Roveredo before his decisive victory over Davidovich next day at **Calliano** (4 September 1796).

Rovine ❙ 1395 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Facing rebellion in Romania, Ottoman Sultan Bayazid sent Yildirim Khan across the Arges and west of Arad at Rovine Prince Mircea of Wallachia was defeated (though the reluctant Ottoman ally Marko Kraljevic of Serbia was killed). Bayazid then executed John Sisman of Trnovo to put Vlad on the Wallachian throne. In 1396 the Sultan defeated a Christian Crusade at **Nicopolis** (17 May 1395).

Rowde Ford ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

As wounded Royalist General Sir Ralph Hopton withdrew following **Lansdown**, Prince Maurice ordered Major Walter Slingsby with Mohun's Cornish Regiment of Foot to hold a ford on the Rowde, commanding the road from Chippenham. The rearguard held the line at heavy cost as Hopton fell back on Devizes. Days later the Parliamentarians were routed at **Roundway Down** (9 July 1643).

Rowlett's Station ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Determined to destroy the newly repaired bridge on the Green River near Woodsonville, in eastern Kentucky, Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman attacked Indiana German volunteers under Colonel August Willich, north of the river at Rowlett's Station. While both sides withdrew after inconclusive fighting, the important railway line was secured for the Union (17 December 1861).

Rowley Burn ❙ 634 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Heavenfield**

Rowton Heath ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

King Charles I was marching from Oxford to relieve the Parliamentary siege of Chester, when he was taken in the rear at nearby Rowton Heath by the Yorkshire Horse of Parliamentary General Sydenham Poyntz. The advancing Royalist force was driven off with 600 killed and 800 prisoners lost and the King then withdrew to Oxford for the winter (24 September 1645).

Roxburgh ❙ 1314 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

As Scotland secured her border areas following victory at **Loudon Hill** in 1307, Robert the Bruce sent Sir James "Black" Douglas against the large and powerful border town of Roxburgh. Lacking men to capture the castle by storm, Douglas took advantage of drunken Shrove Tuesday celebrations and scaled the walls at night to surprise and overwhelm the garrison (6 March 1314).

Roxburgh ❙ 1436 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

In response to an English invasion, driven back at **Piperdean** (10 September), James I of

Scotland took his army to besiege Roxburgh. After 15 days he was ignominiously driven off by Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland and was soon murdered by his own Barons. Coincidentally, the King's son died 24 years later in another siege of the same border fortress (October 1436).

Roxburgh ❙ 1460 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

James II of Scotland crushed the Douglas Rebellion at **Arkinholm** (May 1455) then moved against the last English outposts and besieged the border town of Roxburgh. During an otherwise insignificant action, a misloaded cannon accidentally exploded and the King standing nearby was killed instantly. Roxburgh fell a few days later and was completely destroyed (August 1460).

Royushan ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Hill 203**

Ruapekapeka ❙ 1845–1846 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Following costly repulse at **Ohaewai**, near Waimate, Colonel Henry Despard took 1,100 men against Hone Heke and Kawiti further east at Ruapekapeka. After heavy bombardment, the fortified pa was taken with about 42 European casualties and unknown Maori losses. Heke and Kawiti sued for peace and were later pardoned, ending war in the far north (27 December 1845–11 January 1846).

Rubio-Ñu ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Acosta-Ñu**

Ruddle's Station ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Colonel William Byrd led a Loyalist offensive into Kentucky, taking about 1,000 men—mainly Wyandot Indians—against Ruddle's Station in Harrison County, then against Martin's Station in Bourbon County, killing about 200 men, women and children. Unable to control his Indians, Byrd withdrew. The Wyandot attacked again two years later at **Little Mountain** (20 & 28 June 1780).

Rudnik Ridges ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Kolubara**

Rudsar ❙ 1757 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

See **Lahijan**

Rueda ❙ 981 ❙ Later Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

Renewing the Muslim offensive in central Spain, Vizier Ibn Abi-Amir invaded Leon and sacked Zamora before marching east to Rueda, where Ramiro III of Leon was decisively defeated and later deposed. Leon became a Muslim tributary and the Vizier took the name Al-Mansor—the Victorious—by which title he became known as one of Islam's greatest warriors in Spain.

Rufiji Delta ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

Having sunk the British cruiser *Pegasus* at Zanzibar (29 September 1914), the German cruiser *Königsberg* (Captain Max Loof) was driven deep into the swampy Rufiji Delta, south of Dar Es Salaam. After a prolonged blockade and fruitless pursuit, British Admiral Herbert King-Hall sent the monitors *Severn* and *Mersey*, which shelled *Königsberg* and sank her in the mud (11 July 1915).

Rügen ❙ 1168 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

See **Arkona**

Rugley's Mill ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As rebel General Daniel Morgan began an offensive in South Carolina, he sent Colonel William Washington against Tory Colonel Henry Rugley at his home near modern Clermont. After failing to take the Tory defensive position by force, Washington used a fake gun to

deceive the garrison into surrender and over 100 Tory militia were captured (4 December 1780).

Ruhr ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Aldenhoven**

Ruhr ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

American Generals William Simpson and Courtney Hodges advanced from the Rhine, closing from **Wesel** and **Remagen** to surround Germany's Army Group B on the Ruhr, where the encirclement closed at Lippstadt (1 April). After heavy fighting, Marshal Walther Model shot himself and 320,000 men were captured, contributing directly to the fall of **Berlin** (28 March–21 April 1945).

Ruiya ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Marching north from Lucknow against the fort at Ruiya, ten miles east of the Ganges, General Robert Walpole ignored intelligence that rebel commander Nirpat Singh was considering surrender and ordered a disastrous frontal assault. This blunder cost 57 British dead, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, before the rebels evacuated next day and were pursued to **Sirsa** (15 April 1858).

Rullion Green ❙ 1666 ❙ Scottish Covenanter Rebellion

See **Pentland Hills**

Rumaithah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

When Arab insurgents besieged Rumaithah, on the Shatt al Hillah south of Baghdad, a relief force under Colonel Donald McVean was driven off with heavy losses (7 July). A larger column under General Frank Coningham later fought their way in to save Captain Harry Bragg's starving garrison. The town was evacuated next day and the revolt rapidly spread south to **Samawah** (1–20 July 1920).

Rumani ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Romani**

Ruovesi ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Russian Colonel Mikhail Svetchnikov led a renewed offensive on the **Vilppula** front, advancing west from Ruovesi towards Kankanpää against Whites under Colonel Ernst Linder. Later reinforced by troops from **Aland**, Linder led a brilliant weeklong defense and by month's end the poorly co-ordinated Red offensive had ground to a halt (21–28 February 1918).

Ruschuk (1st) ❙ 1811 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Defeated at **Loftche** in February, Grand Vizier Ahmed Pasha led fresh forces to the Danube and was overcome in battle at Ruschuk (modern Ruse) by General Mikhail Kutuzov. However, the Russian commander was forced to abandon the city. After destroying its defences he withdrew across the river to nearby Slobodzeya, where he routed the Turks in October to retake **Ruschuk** (4 July 1811).

Ruschuk (2nd) ❙ 1811 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

In a fresh offensive on the Danube, Ottoman Grand Vizier Ahmed Pasha was defeated at Ruschuk (modern Ruse) by General Mikhail Kutuzov, who withdrew across the river. Three months later Kutuzov destroyed the Turkish army in a powerful counter-offensive at nearby Slobodzeya and retook Ruschuk. More than 12,000 Turks surrendered and Turkey sued for peace (15 October 1811).

Rushen ❙ 1314 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Seven years after victory at **Loudon Hill**, Robert the Bruce crossed to the Isle of Man against Duncan McDougal of Galloway, who had captured the Scottish leader's brothers Thomas and Alexander at **Lochryan** (February 1307) and delivered them for execution to Edward II of England. At Rushen Castle McDougal was routed and Bruce imposed his rule on the island (June 1314).

Rush Springs ❙ 1858 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Following Texas Ranger success in Indian Territory at **Antelope Hills** (12 May), Major Earl van Dorn crossed the Red River and attacked Buffalo Hump at Rush Springs, southwest of modern Oklahoma City. A dawn attack saw van Dorn severely wounded, but 56 Comanche men, women and children were killed, with massive supplies and the Indian pony herd captured (1 October 1858).

Ruspina ❙ 46 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar defeated Pompey at **Pharsalus** (48 BC), then landed in Tunisia against Pompey's sons and their ally King Juba of Numidia. After months preparing, Caesar marched towards Utica and was surprised at Ruspina (modern Monastir) by Titus Labienus and Marcus Petreius. Caesar was saved by a brilliant battle of manoeuvre and marched to victory in February at **Thapsus** (3 January 46 BC).

Russian ❙ 1850 ❙ Pit River Indian War

Sent to northern California to punish the Pit River Indians for killing Captain William Warner and two white settlers, Captain Nathaniel Lyon dealt out terrible retribution at **Clear Lake** and a few days later marched west to the Russian River against another band of about 100. Trapped in a swampy area, few of the Indians escaped alive, but Captain Warner's murderers were never found (19 May 1850).

Rustaq ❙ 1955 ❙ Imam Revolt

Sultan Said ibn Taymur of Muscat faced rebellion by Imam Ghalib ibn Ali of Oman and took the rebel capital Nizwa. He then sent his Bartinah force under Colonel Colin Maxwell against Ghalib's brother Talib at Rustaq, on the northern slopes of the **Jebel Akhdar**. After Maxwell besieged and stormed the fortress, Ghalib abdicated and Talib fled into exile (12–15 December 1955).

Rustumiyah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

Indian troops and a company of the Manchester Regiment attempting to relieve Kifl, south of Baghdad, set out from Hillah under Colonel Richard Hardcastle. Attacked by Arab insurgents at the Rustumiyah Canal, the "Manchester Column" lost 20 killed, 60 wounded and 160 captured and fled back to Hillah. Captain George Henderson won a posthumous Victoria Cross (24 July 1920).

Rutherford's Farm ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Stephenson's Depot**

Ruthven ❙ 1306 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

See **Methven**

Rutland ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

In support of Irish rebellion, rebel James Napper Tandy and 270 French troops in the corvette *Anacreon* broke through the British naval blockade and landed on Rutland Island, off Donegal, with guns and artillery. The town was captured without bloodshed, but hearing of the French defeat at **Ballinamuck**, they sailed away—ending the last French landing on British soil (16 September 1798).

Rutland Stockade ❙ 1847 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Withdrawing from **Boulcott's Farm**, near Wellington, Topine Te Mamaku returned north to threaten Wanganui, protected by the Rutland Stockade, built by Captain Joseph Laye. To avenge the execution of four Maoris for killing a settler family, Te Mamaku and 30 men attacked Rutland and other stockades. He was bravely repulsed but attacked again in July at **St John's Wood** (19 May 1847).

Ryabaya Mogila ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

A new Russian offensive in the Balkans saw General Pyotr Rumyantsev cross the Pruth with 37,000 men, and at Ryabaya Mogila he attacked the Turks under Abaza Pasha and Crimean Khan Kaplan Girai. With Rumyantsev advancing in a dispersed square formation, General Grigori Pote-

mkin's reserves took the Turks in the rear and they fled downstream towards **Larga** (17 June 1770).

Ryazan ❙ 1237 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

On campaign against the Princedoms of Russia, the Mongol Batu and his General Subetai captured Bulgar City, capital of the Volga Bulgars, then besieged Ryazan, on the Oka southeast of Moscow. The city (now called Staraya Ryazan) fell after a desperate defense and Prince Yuri Igorevich and his wife were executed. The Mongols then marched north against **Kolomna** (15–21 December 1237).

Rymenant ❙ 1578 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Spanish Viceroy Don John of Austria followed his decisive victory at **Gembloux** (31 January) by attacking a Dutch army under French veteran Francois de la Noue at Rymenant (modern Rymenam), just northeast of Brussels. The Dutch were initially driven back, but a large English contingent under Sir John Norris held their ground and the Spanish were repulsed with over 1,000 killed (1 August 1578).

Rzhev ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

While the world focussed on **Stalingrad**, four Soviet armies under Marshal Georgy Zhukov launched a mid-winter offensive against the Rzhev Salient, north of Moscow. Successive battles of annihilation cost the Russians perhaps 100,000 killed and about 1,600 tanks before they fell back exhausted. General Walter Model withdrew from Rzhev in March 1943 (November–December 1942).

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Saalfield ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

With Napoleon Bonaparte's army converging on Prussia, an isolated force of Prussians and Saxons under Prince Ludwig Ferdinand attempted to block the advance of Marshal Jean Lannes at Saalfield, where the outnumbered Allies were overwhelmed. After the Prince was killed in a cavalry charge, Lannes advanced north to the French victory four days later at **Jena** (10 October 1806).

Saarbrucken ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

As Napoleon III's army advanced towards Germany, forward units under Charles Auguste Frossard encountered about 1,000 Prussians at Saarbrucken, led by Colonel Eduard von Pestel, who withdrew across the Saar after heavy bombardment. France claimed a great victory and baptism of fire for the young Prince Imperial, though the city was lost four days later after **Spicheren** (2 August 1870).

Saaz ❙ 1421 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Zatec**

Sabac ❙ 1476 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

With Turkish forces occupied in Croatia, King Mathias of Hungary took a large force into Serbia against Shabatz (modern Sabac), west of Belgrade, garrisoned by just 1,200 men. After a heavy bombardment and the repulse of a Turkish relief force, the city surrendered yielding massive supplies of ammunition. Mathias then advanced further down the Danube (16 January–15 February 1476).

Sabac ❙ 1521 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Determined to invade Hungary against Louis II, Sultan Suleiman I and Grand Vizier Mehmed Piri Pasha had first to seize the Balkan fortresses and besieged Shabatz (modern Sabac), on the Drava west of Belgrade. A brief yet hard-fought siege saw Shabatz fall by assault before Hungary could mobilise, enabling the Ottoman army to concentrate against **Belgrade** (8 July 1521).

Sabac ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

When Austrian Generals Liborius von Frank and Oskar Potiorek invaded Serbia they were defeated in the **Cer** Mountains west of Belgrade by the Serbians Stepa Stepanovic and Zivojin Misic, and fell back across the Drina to defend Sabac (previously Shabatz). Further heavy fighting saw Sabac retaken and the Austrians were driven out, but they later invaded again across the **Drina** (21–24 August 1914).

Sabalah ❙ 1929 ❙ Ikhwan Rebellion

The Ikhwan brotherhood of central Arabia was reluctant to accept Wahhabi authority and turned on former ally Abd al-Aziz (ibn Saud) of Nejd, whose army met rebel leaders Faisal al-Dawish and Ibn Humayd at as-Sabalah, near al-Artawiya. The hugely outnumbered rebels were destroyed by Saudi machine-guns and cavalry. They were crushed again in August at **Umm Urdhumah** (March 1929).

Sabi ❙ 660 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

Supported by Tang China, the Korean Kingdom of Silla sent Kim Yusin against western neighbour Paekche. Aided by a massive Chinese army under Su Ding Fang, the capital Sabi (modern Puyo) was taken by storm and the Kingdom of Paekche came to an end. A counter-offensive failed at **Paekchon** and a Tang army with Sillan support seized Koguryo in the north with victory at **Pyongyang**.

Sabila ❙ 1929 ❙ Ikhwan Rebellion

See **Sabalah**

Sabine Cross Roads ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Mansfield**

Sabine Pass ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Campaigning against the coast of Texas, Captain Frederick Crocker in the Union steamer *Kensington*, supported by two schooners, attacked Sabine Pass, outside Port Arthur, defended by a Confederate garrison under Major Josephus Irvine. Crocker captured it without loss after brief bombardment and two weeks later Union forces to the west captured **Galveston** (24 September 1862).

Sabine Pass ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

An attempted landing on the Texas coast saw Captain Frederick Crocker and four Union gunboats escort seven troop transports past Sabine Pass outside Port Arthur, where Crocker had previously won an easy victory. Accurate gunfire from Lieutenant Richard W. Dowling at Fort Griffin forced the expedition to retire, with one gunboat and 200 crew captured (8 September 1863).

Sabis ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Sambre**

Sablat ❙ 1619 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

Count Ernst von Mansfeld saved Protestant Bohemia by capturing **Pilsen** (November 1618), then took his mercenaries southeast towards Budweis to continue rebellion against Catholic Ferdinand of Styria. Intercepted near Sablat, Mansfeld was routed by the Imperial army of Charles-Bonaventure de Longueval Comte de Bucqoi, who won again 18 months later at **White Mountain** (10 June 1619).

Sabraon ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

See **Sobraon**

Sabugal ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While retreating from the failed French invasion of Portugal, Marshal Michel Ney fought a series of successful rearguard actions against pursuit by Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. But on the Coa River at Sabugal, an isolated French Corps under General Jean Reynier came under attack and lost over 1,000 men before withdrawing across the border towards **Ciudad Rodrigo** (3 April 1811).

Sabzavar ❙ 1755 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

On a fresh advance into northeast Persia after capturing **Meshed** (November 1754), Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani marched west through Sabzavar against Muhammad Hasan Khan of Qajar. However, at nearby Mazinan, Ahmad's advance units led by Shahpas and Khan were heavily defeated by part of Muhammad's army under Hosayn Khan Develu. The Afghans then withdrew from Persia.

Sachon ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Following the initial invasion of Korea and capture of **Pusan** (23 May), the main Japanese fleet arrived and sailed to Sachon, west of Pusan, where they were lured out to battle by Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin, supported by Won Kyun. Despite being heavily outnumbered, Yi secured a brilliant victory. He attacked the Japanese again three days later to the southeast off **Tangpo** (8 July 1592).

Sachon ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

General Dong Yiyuan recovered from a failed Chinese assault on **Ulsan** in February to attack

the Japanese fort at Sachon in southern Korea, south of Chinju. Lured into a trap by Shimazu Yoshihiro, the Chinese division was destroyed, with tens of thousands of severed ears sent to Kyoto as proof of victory. Shimazu soon sailed west to support the besieged garrison at **Sunchon** (30–31 October 1598).

Sacile ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

To prevent Austrian troops in Italy joining the campaign on the Danube, French and Italian forces under Prince Eugène de Beauharnais attacked Archduke John of Austria north of Venice on the Livenza at Sacile. Eugène was forced to withdraw in defeat after a confused engagement, but the Austrians had also suffered heavy losses and weeks later were beaten at the **Piave** (16 April 1809).

Sackets Harbour ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Responding to the American assault on the British naval base on Lake Ontario at **York**, Commodore Sir James Yeo attacked the American base at Sackets Harbour, supported by 750 troops under Colonel Edward Baynes. General Jacob Brown and about 1,000 New York militia fiercely defended the habour and the British were driven off with almost 300 casualties (29 May 1813).

Sacramento ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

American Colonel Alexander Doniphan marching south from Santa Fe repulsed a Mexican force at **Brazito**, then met a much larger force on the Sacramento River near Chihuahua. A one-sided action forced General José Heredia and Governor Angel Trias to withdraw with heavy losses. Doniphan completed his 3,000-mile trek just too late to join the fight at **Buenavista** (28 February 1847).

Sacriportus ❙ 82 BC ❙ Sullan Civil War

After returning from Greece to take control of Rome, veteran General Lucius Cornelius Sulla won at **Mount Tifata** then marched against Gaius Marius the younger. At Sacriportus, in the Trerus Valley southeast of Rome, Marius was heavily defeated and his supporters suffered further losses when pursued towards nearby Praeneste. His allies were also defeated in the north at **Faventia**.

Sacsahuana ❙ 1548 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

See **Xaquixaguana**

Sadowa ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Königgratz**

Sadras ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Cuddalore**

Sadras ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the first of five indecisive naval actions off the east coast of India, French Admiral Pierre André Suffren attempted to recover prizes captured by British Admiral Edward Hughes. Fighting in flukey winds off Sadras, near Madras, Suffren was driven off and withdrew that night to Pondicherry. The two Admirals met again two months later off **Providien** (17 February 1782).

Sadulapur ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

With Sikh forces defeated and besieged at **Multan**, northwest of Lahore, General Sir Hugh Gough was repulsed attempting to cross the Chenab at **Ramnagar**. Two weeks later he sent General Sir Joseph Thackwell across the river to turn the flank of Sher Singh's army. After a largely artillery action at Sadulapur, the Sikhs fell back to even stronger positions at **Chilianwallah** (3 December 1848).

Sadusam ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

At the start of renewed war against the Sikhs of Punjab, Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes and a mixed Pathan and Baluchi force joined with Nawab Futteh Mohammed Khan of Bhawalpur to defeat the rebels at **Kineyre**. They then attacked Sikh Governor Dewan Mulraj outside the walls of Multan at Sudusam, where the Sikhs were badly beaten and withdrew under siege into **Multan** (1 July 1848).

Sa-erh-hu Mountain ❙ 1619 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China
See **Sarhu**

Safad ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence
Palmach commander Ygal Allon seized **Tiberias** in northern Galilee (18 April), then moved north to besiege the important town of Safad (modern Zefat), fiercely defended by Iraqi irregulars and local Palestinian militia. The Jews were initially repulsed with costly losses but resumed the attack to seize key outposts. The Arab population of Safad and surrounding villages fled (30 April–11 May 1948).

Saga ❙ 1874 ❙ Saga Rebellion
Rising against Japan's newly restored Imperial Government, about 3,000 Saga Samurai under Eto Shimpei attacked offices in Saga, Kyushu, and were bloodily suppressed by Home Minister Okubo Toshimichi. Fleeing to Kagoshima, Eto and co-rebel Shima Yoshitaka failed to enlist Saigo Takamori and were eventually executed. A few years later, Saigo himself rebelled at **Kagoshima** (January 1874).

Sagar ❙ 1680 ❙ Mughal-Berad Wars
Withdrawing from failure at **Bijapur**, Mughal Viceroy Dilir Khan besieged the fortress of Sagar, held by Pam Nayak, Chief of the Berad tribesmen, whose territory lay between the Krishna and Bhima Rivers. After heavy losses in a humiliating defeat, Dilir Khan abandoned the siege and returned home in disgrace. In 1705 Emperor Aurangzeb himself attacked the Berad at their capital, **Wagingera**.

Sagar ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
When rebels besieged Sagar, northeast of Bhopal, General Sir Hugh Rose set out from Mhow to relieve the tiny British garrison and about 170 European women and children. Having defeated rebel forces at **Rahatgarh** and **Barodia**, Rose reached the town on 26 January. Sagar was relieved when artillery fire breached the walls and Rose then advanced against **Jhansi** (3 February 1858).

Sagiuyne ❙ 713 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain
See **Segoyuela**

Sagrajas ❙ 1086 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain
See **Zallaka**

Sagunto ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
French Marshal Louis Suchet captured **Tarragona** before advancing south to capture Murviedro, east of Valencia, then besieged the nearby fortress of San Fernando de Sagunto, defended by Colonel Luis Andriano. The siege ended when Suchet's outnumbered force destroyed a Spanish relief army under General Joachim Blake and Sagunto surrendered (23 September–25 October 1811).

Saguntum ❙ 219 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War
In renewed war against Rome (which had defeated his father Hamilcar), the Carthaginian Hannibal Barca attacked the Roman-protected city of Saguntum, north of modern Valencia. The assault provoked Rome to declare war. After Saguntum fell by storm following an eight-month siege, Hannibal began his famous advance through Gaul and across the Alps to Italy.

Saguntum ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War
After beating Hasdrubal at **Ibera**, Roman forces under Publius Scipio the Elder and his brother Gnaeus recovered much of Spain south of the Ebro before they finally besieged and captured Saguntum, which had been lost to Hannibal seven years earlier and partly destroyed. However, the Scipio brothers were soon defeated and killed in a Carthaginian counter-offensive at the **Baetis** and **Ilurci**.

Saguntum ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War
See **Murviedro**

Sahagun ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
Embarking on an ill-advised invasion from Spain into Portugal, across the Duoro at Zamora

and Toro, newly appointed British commander Sir John Moore surprised French mounted units at Sahagun, east of the Esla in Leon. General Henry Paget's cavalry destroyed the French squadrons, though the British were soon in retreat towards **Corunna** (21 December 1808).

Sahay ❙ 1742 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

French Marshal Francois de Broglie took advantage of Prussian victory at **Chotusitz** (17 May) to attack Austrian General George Christian Lobkowitz advancing towards Frauenberg. Defeated at Sahay, near Budweis, Lobkowitz fell back north towards Prague. A few weeks later Empress Maria Theresa made peace with Prussia in order to turn against France and Bavaria (27 May 1742).

Sahil ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

When Turkey attacked Russia at **Sevastopol**, an Anglo-Indian force under General Sir Arthur Barrett landed in Turkish Mesopotamia to seize Basra. Beating off initial resistance, the British advanced to Sahil, where an entrenched superior Turkish force was badly defeated. Basra fell a few days later and the British continued up the Euphrates towards **Qurna** (17 November 1914).

Saigon ❙ 1859 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

In supposed response to execution of Spanish Bishop José María Díaz, Franco-Spanish troops under Admiral Charles Rigault de Genouilly captured **Danang**, then sailed south against Saigon. The citadel of Saigon fell after heavy fighting and was later held against siege by veteran Marshal Nguyen Tri Phoung until victory at **Chi Hoa** in 1861 secured southern Vietnam for France (17 February 1859).

Saigon ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War

As part of the **Tet Offensive**, thousands of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese launched a surprise attack on Saigon, where General Fred Weyand led a bloody Allied defence. The offensive was eventually defeated with terrible losses, though TV images of enemy troops inside the US Embassy shocked the American public and undermined the political will to continue the war (31 January–7 March 1968).

Saigon ❙ 1975 ❙ Vietnam War

Climaxing the 55-day offensive to conquer South Vietnam, up to 100,000 North Vietnamese troops converged on Saigon through **Xuan Loc** and Bien Hoa. With rockets falling on the airport and downtown Saigon, the capital was doomed. As the last Americans were airlifted from their embassy, President Doung van Minh surrendered to end the long war (23–30 April 1975).

Sailor's Creek ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Sayler's Creek**

St Albans ❙ 1455 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Richard Duke of York and Richard Neville Earl of Warwick were marching on London, when they were met 20 miles to the northeast at St Albans by Henry VI and Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset. The Lancastrians were heavily defeated, with Somerset killed, after which York seized the King and had himself appointed Constable of England (22 May 1455).

St Albans ❙ 1461 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Two weeks after Yorkist victory at **Mortimer's Cross**, Richard Neville Earl of Warwick marched north from London to intercept the Lancastrian army and took a strong position at St Albans, where he was defeated by Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset and Sir Andrew Trollope. Henry VI was then released from captivity but turned away north and lost next month at **Towton** (16 February 1461).

St Amand ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Condé-sur-l'Escaut**

St Antoine ❙ 1652 ❙ War of the 2nd Fronde

Rebelling against the power of Cardinal Jules Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV,

Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé withdrew to Paris after defeat at **Etampes** (4 May). However, Marshal Henri de Turenne brought up fresh Royalist troops and defeated the rebels outside Paris at the Gate of St Antoine. The battle virtually ended the war and Condé fled to the Spanish army (2 July 1652).

St Aubin du Cormier ❙ 1488 ❙ Mad War

In response to revolt by Duke Louis of Orleans and Duke Francis of Brittany, Charles VIII of France sent a large army led by Louis de la Trémouille, who defeated the rebels at St Aubin du Cormier, northeast of Rennes. With Duke Louis and the Prince of Orange captured, the revolt was virtually over. When Francis died, Charles obtained Brittany by marrying his daughter Anne.

St Augustine ❙ 1586 ❙ Drake's Caribbean Raid

At the end of a large-scale raid against Spain in the Caribbean, where he had attacked **Santo Domingo** and **Cartagena**, English Admiral Sir Francis Drake took his fleet, now said to be almost 50 ships, against St Augustine in Spanish Florida, held by General Pedro Menéndez Marqués. Drake sacked and burned the town after a brief action, before returning home with his booty (6 June 1586).

St Augustine ❙ 1702 ❙ Queen Anne's War

Governor James Moore of South Carolina opened Queen Anne's War—the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession—when he took 600 English troops and 600 Indians against St Augustine in Spanish Florida. After a month's siege, with little damage done to either side, two Spanish frigates appeared. Moore burned his ships and returned overland to Charleston (August 1702).

St Augustine ❙ 1740 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Leading an attack on Spanish Florida, James Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, besieged St Augustine, on the Matanzas River southeast of Jacksonville, supported by Commodore Vincent Pearce. However, Oglethorpe eventually had to withdraw. Despite repulsing a Spanish counter-offensive two years later at **Bloody Swamp**, he failed again at St Augustine in 1743 (10 May–5 July 1740).

St Augustine ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In an attempt to engage Britain in the south, General Robert Howe took a militia force against East Florida, held by General Augustine Prevost, where he attacked St Augustine, southeast of Jacksonville. Faced by sickness in his troops and insubordination in his ally, Governor William Houston of Georgia, the expedition became a disaster and Howe returned to **Savannah** (May 1778).

St Bartholomew's Eve ❙ 1572 ❙ 4th French War of Religion

The so-called Fourth War of Religion centered largely on the notorious Massacre of St Bartholomew's Eve, when thousands of Huguenots were murdered in Paris, including the great commander Gaspard de Coligny. Following the massacre, Huguenot forces regrouped and gained considerable power in western France, holding off a siege of **La Rochelle** (23–24 August 1572).

St Cast ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Returning to Brittany after attacking **Cherbourg**, Commodore Sir Richard Howe and General Thomas Bligh landed near St Malo, where the port was too well defended. Attempting to re-embark further west at St Cast Bay, the British were heavily attacked by Emmanuel Duke d'Aiguillon, losing General Alexander Dury killed among 800 casualties, mainly captured (7–12 September 1758).

St Charles, Arkansas ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Union gunboats under commander Augustus H. Kilty, with Colonel Graham N. Fitch, advanced up the White River in Arkansas to attack the Confederate batteries at St Charles, commanded by Captain Joseph Fry. A severe action

saw St Charles taken, although the Union gunboat *Mound City* was hit and her boiler exploded, with 125 killed and many wounded, including Kilty (17 June 1862).

St Charles, Quebec ❙ 1837 ❙ French-Canadian Rebellion

When French Canadians in Quebec declared independence, they repulsed British and Canadian Loyalists east of Montreal at **St Denis**. Two days later, further south at St Charles, rebel militia under Thomas Storrow Brown were badly beaten by Loyalist Colonel George Augustus Wetherall. Further defeat in a few weeks at **St Eustache** effectively ended the rising (25 November 1837).

St Clair's Defeat ❙ 1791 ❙ Little Turtle's War

General Arthur St Clair, attempting to avenge **Harmar's Defeat** (October 1790), entered Ohio with 600 regulars and 1,500 militia. On the Wabash at the site of Fort Recovery, his camp was attacked by Little Turtle of the Miami and the Shawnee Blue Jacket. Over 900 troops and camp followers were killed in the worst white defeat in North America, though St Clair was exonerated (4 November 1791).

St Croix ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **St Thomas**

St Denis, France ❙ 1567 ❙ 2nd French War of Religion

At risk of fresh attacks by Catholic Royalists, Huguenot leader Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé regathered his forces and met Anne Duke of Montmorency northeast of Paris at St Denis. Despite an heroic Huguenot defence and the death of 74-year-old Montmorency, the battle was a narrow Catholic victory. A new peace was quickly secured (10 November 1567).

St Denis, France ❙ 1678 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Four days after a treaty ended war between France and Holland, William of Orange, apparently unaware, attacked Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg besieging Mons in modern Belgium. The Dutch suffered heavy losses in a violent clash near the Abbey of St Denis before the armies disengaged. News of the peace treaty was confirmed next day (14 August 1678).

St Denis, Quebec ❙ 1837 ❙ French-Canadian Rebellion

When French Canadians in Quebec declared independence, British and Canadian Loyalists led by Colonel Charles Gore marched against rebel leader Wolfred Nelson at St Denis, northeast of Montreal. Gore was repulsed in a badly handled action and retreated when reinforcements approached under George Étienne Cartier. Other Patriots were defeated at **St Charles** (23 November 1837).

St Denis, Réunion ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Réunion**

St Dizier (1st) ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

While manoeuvring east of Paris to prevent a junction of the Prussian and Austrian armies, Napoleon Bonaparte sent Marshal Claude Victor against General Gebhard von Blucher at St Dizier, southeast of Chalons. Blucher had left for **Brienne** and a sharp action forced a Russian rearguard under General Sergei Lanskoi to withdraw. The Emperor then entered the town (27 January 1814).

St Dizier (2nd) ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

Just days after withdrawing at **Arcis-sur-Aube**, Napoleon Bonaparte continued to manoeuvre in the rear of the Allied advance on Paris. At St Dizier, southeast of Chalons-sur-Marne, he checked Baron Ferdinand von Winzingerode, probing south from Vitry. The Prussians lost 1,500 men and nine guns, but Bonaparte was unable to fight his way through to his capital (26 March 1814).

St Dogmael ❙ 1088 ❙ Welsh Dynastic War

See **Llandudoch**

St Domingo ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

See **Santo Domingo**

St Étienne ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British General Sir John Hope and the German Legion under General Heinrich Hinuber led the Allies closing in on **Bayonne** in southwestern France, where they attacked the eastern suburb of St Étienne. The area finally fell to the combined assault, though at the cost of over 300 mainly German casualties. French losses were around 100 (25 February 1814).

St Eustache ❙ 1837 ❙ French-Canadian Rebellion

Three weeks after rebels in Quebec were defeated at **St Charles**, Governor Sir John Colborne and Loyalist Colonels George Augustus Wetherall and John Maitland attacked the final holdouts under Jean-Olivier Chénier at St Eustache, 18 miles northwest of Montreal. Chénier and about 70 others were killed in a violent attack. The town was then destroyed and the rising was crushed (14 December 1837).

St Eustatius ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Britain declared war on Holland, Admiral George Rodney was sent to attack the rich Dutch West Indies trading island of St Eustatius. Rodney secured a massive amount of treasure, although much was recaptured off the **Scilly Isles** in May. St Eustatius was retaken by Admiral Francois-Claude de Bouillé (25 November) but was eventually returned to Holland (3 February 1781).

St Fagan's ❙ 1648 ❙ British Civil Wars

With war virtually over, Parliamentary forces in south Wales mutinied over pay and declared for the King. Up to 8,000 under General Rowland Laugharne advanced on Cardiff and attacked about 3,000 Parliamentarians under Colonel Thomas Horton at St Fagan's. Perhaps the largest battle on Welsh soil saw the Royalist rebels routed and they fell back on **Pembroke** (8 May 1648).

St Foy ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Quebec**

St Francis ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

Determined to punish Indians who supported the French and had taken hundreds of English scalps, General Jeffrey Amherst sent New Hampshire militia under Major Robert Rogers against the Abenaki at St Francis in northern Maine. A dawn attack saw "Rogers Rangers" kill about 200 warriors and destroy the village. They suffered heavy losses during the return to Charlestown (April 1760).

St Fulgent ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Royalist rebel leader Francois-Athanase Charette defeated Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber at **Torfou**, then marched southeast to St Fulgent against some of Kléber's defeated force plus fresh troops from the south under General Jean Mieskowski. Charette won the resulting confused night-time action, though most of the Republicans slipped away in the dark (23 September 1793).

St Gall ❙ 1403 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

See **Speicher**

St George's Battle ❙ 1774 ❙ Rohilla War

See **Miranpur Katra**

St George's Channel ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

After a highly successful campaign against merchant shipping campaign off England, the 18-gun American brig *Argus* (Captain William H. Allen) was attacked to the west in St George's Channel by the 20-gun British sloop *Pelican* (Captain John F. Maples). Allen was mortally wounded in a heavy broadside and, with her rigging shot away and boarded, *Argus* was forced to strike (14 August 1813).

St Giovanni ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Trebbia**

St Gotthard ❙ 1664 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Facing an advance into Hungary by an Ottoman army under Grand Vizier Ahmed Fazil Koprulu, Imperial Field Marshal Raimondo Montecuccoli established himself on the right bank of the Raab at St Gotthard, on the route to Graz and Vienna. A fierce battle prevented the Ottomans from crossing the river and a week later they signed a treaty of peace with the empire (1 August 1664).

St Jakob on the Birs ❙ 1444 ❙ Old Zurich War

During a truce in the Hundred Years War, Charles VII of France sent the Dauphin Louis to intervene in Switzerland on behalf of Emperor Frederick III and relieve the Confederate siege of Zurich. While the French and their mercenaries destroyed the outnumbered Swiss at Saint Jakob on the Birs, south of Basel, heavy losses persuaded Louis to make peace and withdraw (24 August 1444).

St Jakob on the Sihl ❙ 1443 ❙ Old Zurich War

When Zurich entered into a special alliance with the Habsburg House of Austria, the Swiss Forest Cantons and Glarus marched against Zurich itself and inflicted a sharp defeat to the south at St Jakob on the Sihl, killing Zurich Burgomaster Rudolf Stussi. However, when Confederate forces besieged Zurich a year later, France intervened at the battle of **St Jakob on the Birs** (22 July 1443).

St James ❙ 1426 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Avranches**

St James Day ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **North Foreland**

St Jean ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **St Johns**

St Jean d'Angely ❙ 1621 ❙ 1st Huguenot Rebellion

In response to French Huguenots holding an unauthorised assembly in La Rochelle, Louis XIII and his Minister Alfred de Luynes sent an army, which besieged the nearby fortress of St Jean d'Angely, defended by Benjamin of Soubise. Duke Francois de Lesdiguieres forced a capitulation after almost a month and the Royalist army turned its attention to **Montauban** (30 May–25 June 1621).

St Jean de Losne ❙ 1636 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Imperial forces under Count Matthias Gallas led a fresh invasion of France, crossing the Rhine while General Johann von Werth invaded the north and captured **Corbie**. West of Dole, Gallas was delayed by the fortress of St Jean de Losne. Inspired by their courageous resistance, Louis XIII personally took command of his army and the Allies finally had to withdraw (August–November 1636).

St Jean de Luz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Creating a large-scale diversion the day before his main attack on the **Nivelle**, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington sent General Sir John Hope against St Jean de Luz, on the French right near the Franco-Spanish border. Hope's feint, involving about 20,000 men, was a brilliant opening to the main advance the following day further inland along the Nivelle (9 November 1813).

St Johns (1st) ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As part of the attack on **Fort Ticonderoga**, Americans Colonel Benedict Arnold and Major Ethan Allen marched north against St Johns, southeast of Montreal, commanding the route from Lake Champlain to the St Lawrence. The Americans captured the strategic fort and a small sloop before they were forced to withdraw by a large British relief column approaching from Chambly (17 May 1775).

St Johns (2nd) ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Determined to block America's advance towards Montreal, Major Charles Preston held the

strategic fort at St Johns to the southeast against repeated attacks by Generals Richard Montgomery and Philip Schuyler. The fort had to surrender after the fall of nearby **Chambly** and defeat of a relief column at **Longueuil** (30 October). **Montreal** fell ten days later (5 September–2 November 1775).

St John's Bluff ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union General John M. Brannan determined to secure shipping on Florida's St John's River, taking a force supported by ships under Captain Charles Steedman against the Confederate battery at St John's Bluff, guarding the river near Jacksonville. Attacked by land and on the river, Confederate artillery commander Colonel Charles F. Hopkins was forced to abandon the position (1–3 October 1862).

St John's Wood ❙ 1847 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

Two months after a failed attack on the **Rutland Stockade**, protecting Wanganui, Topine Te Mamaku launched a fresh attack on the settlement, now garrisoned by 1,200 men under Colonel William A. McCleverty, supported by Maori allies. Heavy fighting near the stockades at St John's Wood saw Te Mamaku eventually driven off. He later sued for peace and was pardoned (19 July 1847).

St Julien ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Opening the Second Battle of **Ypres**, Duke Albrecht attacked around **Gravenstafel** to the northeast, then further north, where he seized the village of St Julien from the Canadians. After a failed counter-attack, British commander Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was dismissed for withdrawing to shorten the line. Sir Herbert Plumer faced the Germans days later at **Frezenberg** (24 April–4 May 1915).

St Kitts ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **Nevis**

St Kitts ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

French Admiral Francois Comte de Grasse landed a large force on the West Indian island of St Kitts and drove British General Thomas Fraser into a defensive position at Brimstone Hill. Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) arrived and repulsed de Grasse with victory at sea off Basseterre (25–26 January). But he was unable to assist the garrison ashore and Fraser had to surrender (11 January–12 February 1782).

St Kitts ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

A few days after unsuccessfully attacking the British West Indian island of **Dominica**, French General Joseph Lagrange sailed north and landed on St Kitts, where the outnumbered garrison took to the hills. Having plundered the city of Basse-Terre, Lagrange withdrew, taking five merchants ships he captured in the harbour (27 February 1805).

St Laurent ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coaltion)

See **San Lorenzo**

St Lazaro ❙ 1746 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Piacenza**

St Lo ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

After the great Allied landing in **Normandy**, American General Charles Corlett drove inland against the strategic transport center of St Lo on the River Vire. Brutal defence under Panzer General Fritz Bayerlein saw severe house-to-house fighting before St Lo was finally taken at the cost of 11,000 American casualties. The Americans then attacked west towards **Avranches** (7–18 July 1944).

St Louis ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

On campaign against Spanish presence in Missouri Territory, British under Emanuel Hesse, with a large force of Indian allies led by

Chiefs Wabasha and Matchekewis, attacked San Luis de Ylinoises (modern St Louis). Governor Don Fernando de Leyba's outnumbered Spanish regulars and militia boldly drove off the attack and the Spaniards later hit back at **Fort St Joseph** (26 May 1780).

St Lucia ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

French Admiral Charles-Hector Comte d'Estaing arrived in the West Indies just too late to prevent Admiral Sir Samuel Barrington and General James Grant invading St Lucia, so instead landed troops to relieve the capital, Castries. Driven off with heavy losses by General Sir William Meadows, d'Estaing re-embarked, leaving the local French garrison to surrender (12–28 December 1778).

St Lucia ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

A month after returning to St Lucia from failure off **Martinique**, British Admiral George Rodney faced the approaching fleet of Admiral Luc-Urbain Comte de Guichen. After days of manoeuvring off St Lucia, they met in a brief action, then again four days later. Three British ships were disabled, but de Guichen's supplies were running low and he withdrew (15 & 19 May 1780).

St Lucia ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Progressing south after capturing **Martinique** (23 March), a British expedition under Admiral Sir John Jervis and General Sir Charles Grey landed on St Lucia. The fortress of Morne Fortunee quickly fell and General Nicolas Ricard surrendered. However, the small British garrison evacuated in June 1795 in the face of a bloody Negro revolt. The island had to be retaken in 1796 (1 April 1794).

St Lucia ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When France recaptured St Lucia in 1795, Admiral Sir Hugh Christian took a large force to the West Indies under Generals Sir Ralph Abercromby and John Moore. General Goyrand surrendered St Lucia after three weeks' fighting and Moore became Governor. However, St Lucia was returned to France under treaty in 1802 and had to be taken a third time in 1803 (27 April–24 May 1796).

St Lucia ❙ 1803 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

After the French West Indian island of St Lucia had been taken in 1794 and again in 1796, then returned to France in 1802, British Commodore Samuel Hood (1762–1814), Commander in Chief of Leeward Islands Station, and General William Grinfield took a third expedition. When they stormed Morne Fortunee, the island fell for the last time and was ceded to Britain in 1814 (21 June 1803).

St Malo ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

American forces broke out from **Normandy** and captured **Avranches**, while General Troy Middleton was sent west into Brittany to seize the key German-held ports. First objective was St Malo, protected by a series of strong fortresses. Nearby Dinard was taken and vicious house-to-house fighting saw St Malo itself fall. The Americans then continued west against **Brest** (3–16 August 1944).

St Maria ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General Jean-Joseph Dessoles faced a fresh Austrian offensive in eastern Switzerland, where he was attacked by Count Heinrich von Bellegarde at St Maria, east of St Moritz. Driven back by massively superior forces, Dessoles led a remarkable withdrawal west through Zernetz, then south through the mountains to Tirano on the Upper Adda in Italy (22 April 1799).

St Mary's ❙ 1645–1646 ❙ Ingle's Rebellion

With England racked by religious war, skirmishing occurred in the colonies between Puritan Virginia and Catholic Maryland, where the Puritan trader Richard Ingle captured and plundered the Maryland capital, St Mary's.

Catholic leader Philip Calvert later retook the settlement and its Assembly later passed its famous Tolerance Act guaranteeing religious freedom (February 1645–August 1646).

St Mary's Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union General Philip Sheridan returned from raiding the Confederate rear at **Trevilian Station** (12 June), he crossed the Chickahominy at Jones Bridge southeast of Richmond and was intercepted by General Wade Hampton's cavalry at St Mary's Church near Charles City, Virginia. Sheridan managed to drive off the attack and he rejoined the Union army on the James (24 June 1864).

St Mary's Clyst ❙ 1549 ❙ Western Rebellion

When pro-Catholic forces in Cornwall and Devon besieged **Exeter**, Lord John Russell awaited reinforcement by German and Italian mercenaries, then marched to relieve the siege. About 6,000 rebels attacked Russell just east of the city at St Mary's Clyst but were badly defeated with about 1,000 killed. The rebels had to lift the siege and were routed by Russell at **Sampford Courtenay** (4 August 1549).

St Michael-Leoben ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Two weeks after driving Archduke John of Austria out of northern Italy with victory at the **Piave**, Prince Eugène de Beauharnais marched north and crashed into Austrian Field Marshal Franz von Jellichich northwest of Graz at St Michael and Leoben. Routed by General Paul Grenier, the beaten Austrian force withdrew to join Archduke John and soon shared his defeat at **Raab** (25 May 1809).

St Mihiel ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the wake of Allied success at the **Marne** and **Amiens**, American commander John Pershing, with French support, attacked the St Mihiel salient, southwest of Verdun. The surprised Germans lost 15,000 prisoners and over 250 guns, but most of their army escaped the American pincer movement. The Allied offensive was soon renewed north of Verdun on the **Meuse** (12–16 September 1918).

St Nazaire ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Attacking the German battleship dock at St Nazaire on the Loire, commander Robert Ryder rammed the destroyer *Campbelltown*, packed with explosives, into the dock gates while commandos demolished port facilities. Next day, *Campbelltown* blew up, wrecking the dock and killing many Germans. The raid cost the British 169 killed and 200 captured out of 611 (28 March 1942).

St Omer ❙ 1677 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Cassel**

St Paul ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

British Commodore Josias Rowley took six ships west from Rodrigues to the Indian Ocean island of Réunion and landed with about 600 troops and seamen under Captain Nesbit Willoughby near the main harbour at St Paul. Attacking from the landward side, they seized the batteries and joined the squadron taking a French frigate and two prizes before they withdrew (21 September 1809).

***St Paul* vs *Terror* ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War**

See **San Juan, Puerto Rico (2nd)**

St Petersburg ❙ 1917 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Petrograd**

St Petersburg ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

See **Petrograd**

St Pierre and Miquelon ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A minor skirmish against France's overseas territories saw British forces from Halifax, Canada, under General James Ogilvie attack the

small fishing islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland. The garrisons capitulated without bloodshed and were removed, along with the French civilian inhabitants, to the Canadian mainland (14 May 1793).

St Pierre d'Irube ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Three days after being defeated on the **Nive**, near the Franco-Spanish border, French Marshal Nicolas Soult skillfully moved his troops through Bayonne to attack in the east, between the Nive and Adour. General Sir Rowland Hill personally led a courageous counter-attack and hard fighting around the village of St Pierre forced Soult back to **Bayonne** (13 December 1813).

St Pol de Léon ❙ 1346 ❙ Hundred Years War

Amid the struggle for the Dukedom of Brittany, Sir Thomas Dagworth captured Roche-Derrien after three days' siege, then faced a heavy assault by Charles of Blois at St Pol de Léon, northwest of Morlaix. Standing firm, the outnumbered English longbowman caused heavy French losses and Blois withdrew. He attempted a further attack a year later at **Roche-Derrien** (9 June 1346).

St Privat la Montagne ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Gravelotte**

St Quentin ❙ 1557 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War

Emperor Phillip II resumed the war in northern France by sending Emmanuel Philibert Duke of Savoy to recover territory seized by Henry II. While the Spanish army and its English allies besieged St Quentin, bravely defended by Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, a French relief force under Duke Anne of Montmorency was utterly routed. The city fell two weeks later (10 August 1557).

St Quentin ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

The final outside attempt to relieve besieged **Paris** saw General Louis Léon Faidherbe take 50,000 men against a force of about 30,000 Germans under General August von Goeben near St Quentin, east of **Péronne**. Seven hours of fighting saw Faidherbe driven off with the loss of 3,000 casualties and 10,000 prisoners. Paris capitulated a week later (19 January 1871).

St Quentin ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Guise**

St Quentin Canal ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Assaulting the **Hindenburg Line**, British General Sir Henry Rawlinson and French under General Marie Debeney stormed over the St Quentin Canal, north of St Quentin. Despite heavy losses, the Allies seized the key tunnelled canal section near Bellicourt and the strategic Riqueval Bridge near Bellinglise. They then advanced on **Cambrai** and **Le Cateau** (29 September–2 October 1918).

St Thomas ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

See **St Thomé**

St Thomas ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In order to prevent France seizing the Danish-held West Indian islands of St Thomas and St Croix, which had been temporarily occupied by Britain in 1801, a fresh force was sent under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and General Henry Bowyer. Both islands were taken after brief resistance by the Danish garrison. They were returned to Denmark after the war (22–25 December 1807).

St Thomé ❙ 1746 ❙ 1st Carnatic War

After British surrender of **Madras** (21 September), French commander Duval D'Espréménil faced 10,000 Indians under Maphuz Khan, whose father Anwar-ud-Din, Nawab of Arcot, had been promised the city for remaining neutral. A sortie with 900 men saw French Colonel Paradis rout the Indian force at nearby St Thomé and Madras was secured for France (3 November 1746).

St Vincent ❙ 1606 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Cape St Vincent**

St Vincent ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Admiral Charles-Hector Comte d'Estaing, French commander in the West Indies, having failed to prevent British forces capturing **St Lucia** (December 1778), took a force south from Martinique. Eluding British Admiral John Byron, he seized the island of St Vincent and a few weeks later also captured **Grenada**. Both territories were regained by Britain at the end of the war (16 June 1779).

St Vincent ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With the West Indian island of **Grenada** secured in June, General Sir Ralph Abercromby sailed to St Vincent to put down a French-supported rebellion against British rule by negroes and Carib Indians. Unlike the quick success in Grenada, it took four months and 4,000 troops before Negro leader Martin Padre finally surrendered (June–4 October 1796).

St Vincent ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Cape St Vincent**

St Vincent ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Cape St Vincent**

St Vincent ❙ 1833 ❙ Miguelite Wars

See **Cape St Vincent**

St Vith ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

At the start of the German advance into the **Ardennes**, General Hasso von Manteuffel sent Panzer forces across the **Schnee Eifel** Ridge against the Belgian crossroads town of St Vith. American armoured units under General Bruce Clarke fought a classic delaying defence before they were forced to withdraw. The German offensive then swung south against **Bastogne** (17–23 December 1944).

Saintes ❙ 1242 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

Henry III of England was trying to regain Angevin land lost by his father King John when he was defeated by Louis IX at **Taillebourg**, near the Charente River southeast of Rochefort. Henry was then abandoned by his French ally, the Count de la Marche and next day lost again at nearby Saintes. The two kings made peace and Louis forbade his nobles to hold fiefs from both crowns (22 July 1242).

Saintes ❙ 1351 ❙ Hundred Years War

When French Marshals Guy de Nesle and Arnaud d'Endreghem advanced into Poitou and besieged St Jean d'Angely and Saintes, an English force under Sir John Beauchamp marched north from Bordeaux. They met and fought dismounted near Saintes, where the French were badly defeated. Nesle and d'Endreghem were both captured but were eventually ransomed (7 April 1351).

Saints ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Admiral Francois Comte de Grasse, sailing from Martinique against Jamaica, fought indecisively off **Dominica** and days later met British Admiral George Rodney in a large engagement near the Saints, small islands between Guadaloupe and Dominica. A brilliant victory saw Rodney break the French line and capture six ships, effectively ending the naval war in the west (12 April 1782).

Saipan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With the **Marshall Islands** secured (20 February), General Holland Smith and Admiral Kelly Turner sailed into the **Mariana Islands**, first attacking the northern island of Saipan. After shocking losses on both sides, many Japanese committed suicide, including Admiral Chuichi Nagumo and General Yoshitsugu Saito. Defeat triggered the fall of Premier Tojo, just 1,200 miles away in Tokyo (15 June–9 July 1944).

Sajo ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasion of Europe

Sweeping into Eastern Europe, the Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and his brilliant commander Subetai conquered much of Russia and Poland, advancing west from **Kiev** (1240) to

force the **Carpathian Passes** into Hungary. Northeast of Budapest near Mohi, King Bela IV was routed on the Sajo River. On the death of the Khan Ogedai in December the Mongols withdrew from Europe (11 April 1241).

Sakarya ❙ 1921 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

King Constantine of Greece advanced into Anatolia through a bloody action at **Eskisehir** (17 July), attacking Turkish positions along the Sakarya, 40 miles west of Ankara, where Mustafa Kemal had taken personal command. After three weeks of heavy fighting, the Greeks finally had to withdraw. Kemal counter-attacked a year later through **Afyon** (23 August–13 September 1921).

Saladillo ❙ 1869 ❙ 1st Cuban War of Independence

See **Bayamo**

Salado ❙ 1340 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Rio Salado**

Salado ❙ 1813 ❙ Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

See **Rosillo**

Salado ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Having occupied **San Antonio**, Mexican General Adrian Woll was lured out to attack 200 appoaching Texans under Colonel Mathew Caldwell in camp seven miles to the northeast at the Salado. When 800 charging Mexicans were driven off with about 120 casualties, Woll withdrew to San Antonio, though a small American force was destroyed in **Dawson's Massacre** (18 September 1842).

Salaita ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

General Wilfred Malleson attempted an offensive in German East Africa, sending 6,000 men against Major Georg Kraut in a strong position at Salaita, east of Kilimanjaro near Taveta. Terrible losses in a frontal assault against machine-guns saw the mixed British force flee towards Serengeti. General Jan Smuts soon took command and attacked around **Morogoro** (12 February 1916).

Salala ❙ 1817 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

During his advance into Chile, General José de San Martin sent the northern wing of his Army of the Andes under Juan Manuel Cabot against the port of Coquimbo. On the nearby Salala Plains, Cabot defeated the Spanish-Chilean garrison to secure the fort and the coast. Two days later San Martin's main force fought the decisive battle further south at **Chacabuco** (11 February 1817).

Salamanca, Mexico ❙ 1858 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Opposing the new Liberal constitution, Conservative commander Luis Osollo, supported by Generals Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía, attacked Liberal commanders Anastasio Parrodi and Leandro Valle at Salamanca, east of Guadalajara. The Conservatives secured a decisive victory, with Guadalajara taken two weeks later, and Liberal leader Benito Juarez left for Panama (10 March 1858).

Salamanca, Spain ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advancing north from the capture of Salamanca was surprised by a counter-offensive by French Marshal Auguste Marmont. Withdrawing to the plain south of Salamanca, Wellington achieved one of his most outstanding victories, with heavy French casualties including Marmont wounded. Wellington then advanced to seize Madrid (22 July 1812).

Salamanca Forts, Spain ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As part of his offensive in central Spain, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advanced against the three heavily fortified convents controlling the River Tormes at Salamanca. Two

weeks of desperate fighting saw Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese troops seize all three—San Vincente, San Cayetano and La Merced—before capturing the unfortified city of **Salamanca** (14–27 June 1812).

Salamaua ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

With **Papua** secured at **Sanananda** (22 January), Australian General Edmund Herring, with American support, advanced northwest into New Guinea against General Hotazo Adachi. In severe fighting for key airfields, the Allies took Salamaua (11 September) and Lae four days later. They then led a co-ordinated land and sea attack north against the **Huon Peninsula** (May–15 September 1943).

Salamcheh ❙ 1988 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Five weeks after a stunning victory to regain **Al Faw**, Iraq launched another offensive east and southeast of Basra towards the town of Salamcheh. Facing a massive barrage of artillery and nerve gas, the Iranian defenders fought bravely before being forced into retreat, abandoning huge quantities of arms and equipment, effectively bringing the war in the south to an end in a single day (25 May 1988).

Salamina ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

Marching into Antioquia to support rebel leader Colonel Salvador Córdoba, Colonel José María Vesga was met 23 miles north of Manizales, at Salamina, by government forces under General Braulio Henao. Vesga was heavily defeated and captured. After the rebels were routed two months later at **La Chanca** (11 July), Vesga was executed (9 August) in the Plaza at Medellín (5 May 1841).

Salamis, Cyprus ❙ 497 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

Darius I of Persia secured victory at **Ephesus** (498 BC), then sent a force to recapture Cyprus, where Onesilus, brother of the King of Salamis, was besieging Phoenician Amathus. The Ionian fleet arrived to beat the Persians at sea, but on the plains outside Salamis, Onesilus was defeated and killed. Salamis surrendered and the Persians reconquered Cyprus before returning to Ionia to besiege **Miletus**.

Salamis, Cyprus ❙ 450 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

During a truce in the Peloponnesian War after victory at **Oenophyta** (457 BC), Athens sent a large fleet under Cimon against Persian-held Cyprus and the southern city of Citium (near modern Larnaca). Although Cimon died during the siege, his forces won a major victory over a Phoenician and Cilician fleet further east off Salamis. However, Athens then withdrew and made peace with Persia.

Salamis, Cyprus ❙ 306 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

In war among the successors of Alexander the Great, Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, attacked Cyprus, held for Ptolemy of Egypt by his brother Menelaus, who was defeated outside Salamis and fell back under siege. Ptolemy sailed with a relief force and was defeated off Salamis, losing over 100 ships. Salamis surrendered, but Demetrius soon failed against **Rhodes**.

Salamis, Greece ❙ 480 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

When King Xerxes of Persia occupied Athens after victory at **Thermopylae**, his advancing ships were met to the west at Salamis by the much smaller Athenian-Spartan fleet led by Themistocles and Eurybiades. One of history's decisive naval actions saw the Persian fleet mauled and Xerxes withdrew, leaving Mardonius to occupy central Greece until defeat at **Plataea** (23 September 480 BC).

Salangarh ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

See **Sholinghur**

Sala Phou Khoun ❙ 1975 ❙ Laotian Civil War

Coinciding with the renewed North Vietnamese advance towards **Saigon**, North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao forces launched a new offensive in northern Laos. General Vang Pao's

Meo tried to hold a strategic position at Sala Phou Khoun, but without air support they were defeated and withdrew into exile. Vientiane fell without a fight and the Pathet Lao seized Laos (March–April 1975).

Saldanha Bay ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

When the Batavian fleet under Admiral Engelbertus Lucas arrived at Saldanha Bay in South Africa to recapture **Cape Colony** from the British, a small force under General James Craig marched overland to oppose the landing. Meanwhile, Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone arrived with a British squadron and after a sharp action the Dutch were forced to surrender (7–17August 1796).

Salem Church ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Having taken **Fredericksburg** on the Rappahannock, Union General John Sedgewick marched west to support General Joseph Hooker at **Chancellorsville**, Virginia. Attacked front and rear at Salem Church next day by units of Robert E. Lee's Confederate army, Sedgewick was forced to retire. With his reinforcements beaten, Hooker was decisively defeated and retreated east (3–4 May 1863).

Salerno ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

With **Sicily** secured in mid-August, Anglo-American forces under General Mark Clark began a massive amphibious landing at Salerno, 50 miles south of Naples. General Heinrich von Vietinghoff led a powerful counter-attack, which seriously threatened the beachhead before reinforcements and naval and air bombardment broke the defence and the Allies advanced to **Naples** (9–18 September 1943).

Salgótarján ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Czech War

Czech troops were poised on the northern border of Bolshevik Hungary when Hungarian General Aurél Stromfeld led an offensive into Slovakia and secured a brilliant victory at Salgótarján, then captured Miskolc further east. Two days later a Czech counter-offensive at Miskolc was driven off with costly Hungarian losses and the Hungarians were soon checked at **Nove Zamky** (20–23 May 1919).

Salher ❙ 1671–1672 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Maratha General Shivaji defeated the Mughals at **Dindori**, then captured the mountain fortress of Salher, southeast of **Surat**, near Mulher (January 1671). Salher was subsequently besieged by Dilir Khan, who then left to attack Poona and Shivaji sent Moropant Pingle and Pratap Rao Gujar. A great victory saw Mughal General Ikhlas Khan routed and captured (September 1671–February 1672).

Salices ❙ 377 ❙ 5th Gothic War

See **Ad Salices**

Salihiyya ❙ 1773 ❙ Mamluk Wars

Driven out of **Cairo** by his former lieutenant Abu'l-Dhahab, the Great Mamluk Ali Bey fled to his ally Shayk Zahir al-Umar of Acre and, after helping him capture Jaffa, raised a fresh army and attempted to recover power in Egypt. In the eastern Nile Delta at al-Salihiyya, Ali Bey was defeated and fatally wounded, dying a week later in Cairo. In 1775 Abu'l-Dhahab recaptured **Jaffa** (1 May 1773).

Salinas, Peru ❙ 1538 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

After Diego del Almagro seized control of Peru at **Abancay** (July 1537), he faced an attack at Cuzco by Hernando Pizarro, who secured a decisive victory at nearby Salinas. Almagro's General, Rodrigo Orgoñez, was beheaded and Almagro himself was executed ten weeks later. The victor's brother Francisco Pizarro was restored to power, but he was assassinated four years later (26 April 1538).

Salinas, Spain ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a battle-scale guerrilla action in the mountains of southern Navarre, insurgent leader

Francisco Espoz y Mina attacked a massive French convoy heading for Mondragon (modern Arrasate). Battle at the Pass of Salinas, 15 miles northeast of Vitoria, cost the French over 500 killed, while the guerrillas seized invaluable booty as well as releasing more than 400 Spanish prisoners (9 April 1812).

Salineville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General John H. Morgan ended his destructive raid into Kentucky and Ohio by escaping the disastrous defeat at **Buffington Island** (19 July) only to be pursued north along the Ohio through Salineville by Union forces under General James M. Shackelford. Defeated and surrounded at nearby New Lisbon, Ohio, Morgan and his last 360 men were forced to surrender (26 July 1863).

Salisbury ❙ 552 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Searobyrg**

Salkehatchie ❙ 1715 ❙ Yamasee Indian War

When the Yamasee of South Carolina united with other Indian tribes in well co-ordinated attacks on settlers on the Ashley River (15 April 1715), Governor Charles Craven led a 1,200-strong militia force against the Indian allies on the Salkehatchie, west of Charleston. The Yamasee were routed in a decisive campaign and the survivors fled across the Savannah into Spanish Florida.

Salkehatchie River ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Rivers' Bridge**

Salmas ❙ 1605 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

See **Sufiyan**

Salmon Falls ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

Six weeks after the Canadian raid on **Schenectady**, New York, Governor Louis de Buade Comte de Frontenac sent a Canadian and Indian force under Joseph-Francois Hertel against Salmon Falls, near Rollinsford, New Hampshire. Having brutally destroyed the town, Hertel heavily defeated pursuing militia from nearby Portsmouth before withdrawing. He soon joined the attack on **Fort Loyal** (18 March 1690).

Salonika ❙ 1430 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

When the Byzantines sold Salonika (modern Thessalonika) to Venice, Ottoman Sultan Murad II declared war on his former ally and attacked Venetian possessions in the Adriatic and southern Greece. Building up his fleet, Murad besieged the Greek city and overwhelmed the Venetian garrison. Venice was forced to accept peace and continued trade under Ottoman authority (March 1430).

Salonika ❙ 1915–1918 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Anglo-French forces attempting to aid Serbia against German and Bulgarian attack made scant headway when they landed at Salonika in Greece. Although offensives were attempted at the **Vardar**, **Florina**, **Monastir**, **Lake Prespa** and **Doiran**, the Salonika campaign tied up huge numbers of Allied troops for little gain until the final advance on the **Vardar** (6 October 1915–29 September 1918).

Salonta ❙ 1636 ❙ Transylvanian-Turkish Wars

Hussein Nasuh, commander of Buda and son of Grand Vizier Nasuh Pasha, rebelled against centralised Ottoman control and invaded Transylvania, held by Prince George Rákóczi I under Turkish suzereignty. A brilliant night attack on the Turkish camp at Salonta, near the Hungarian border, saw Rákóczi's troops inflict a terrible defeat, which greatly enhanced his reputation (October 1636).

Salsette ❙ 1774 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Thana**

Salsu ❙ 612 ❙ Sino-Korean Wars

Leading a claimed million men against the North Korean Kingdom of Koguryo, Sui Emperor Yang Di sent General Yu Chong Sheng

advancing towards Pyongyang. Ambushed at the Salsu (modern Chongchon) by Korean General Ulchi Mundok, the Chinese suffered a terrible rout and withdrew with perhaps 300,000 men lost. Another invasion was blocked 33 years later at **Ansi-song** (August 612).

Salt ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
See **Es Salt**

Salta ❙ 1813 ❙ Argentine War of Independence
Five months after defeat at **Tucumán**, in northwestern Argentina, Spanish General Pío Tristán withdrew further north to Salta, where he was attacked in a well-entrenched position by Patriot General Manuel Belgrano. A decisive victory for Belgrano secured 3,500 prisoners, 10 cannon and 2,000 rifles. By November he had lost all his strategic gains at **Vilcapugio** and **Ayohuma** (20 February 1813).

Saltah ❙ 1847 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus
Count Mikhail Vorontsov campaigned against Imam Shamil of Dagestan, capturing the rebel village of **Girgil**, then besieging Saltah, aided by Corsican-born General Charles Burnod. An initial assault was repulsed with 400 Russian casualties, with a further 1,000 casualties a week later when Saltah fell by storm. Vorontsov destroyed the village and withdrew (8 August–26 September 1847).

Saltanovka ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)
See **Mogilev**

Salt Creek ❙ 1871 ❙ Kiowa Indian War
When Kiowa attacked ten freight wagons on the Salt Creek Prairie, northwest of Fort Worth, Texas, seven out of 12 teamsters were killed and a force was sent from nearby Fort Richardson. After a dangerous confrontation, General William Sherman arrested the Chiefs Satanta, Satank and Big Tree. Satank was killed trying to escape, while the other two were convicted, then pardoned (17 May 1871).

Saltillo ❙ 1840 ❙ Mexican Federalist War
Regrouping in the United States after defeat at **Santa Rita de Morelos** (25 March), Federalist General Antonio Canales Rosillon sent an American-Mexican vanguard under Samuel Jordan, who took Ciudad Victoria, then met Centralist General Rafael Vasquez near Saltillo. Massively outnumbered, Jordan fought clear and withdrew to Texas, but Canales Rosillon soon capitulated (25 October 1840).

Salt River ❙ 1872 ❙ Apache Indian Wars
See **Skeleton Cave**

Saltville (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Union General Stephen G. Burbridge led a raid from Kentucky into southwestern Virginia, advancing on the strategic saltworks near Saltville, defended by Generals Alfred E. Jackson and John S. Williams. After heavy fighting and the loss of about 350 men, the badly outnumbered Union force was repulsed. A number of black prisoners left behind were reportedly murdered (2 October 1864).

Saltville (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Leading a second Union raid into southwest Virginia against the saltworks at Saltville, General George Stoneman feinted towards the leadworks at nearby **Marion**, then marched west on Saltville itself. The Confederate defenders under General John C. Breckinridge were driven off and Stoneman captured and destroyed the works before returning to Knoxville (20–21 December 1864).

Salvador ❙ 1624–1625 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars
Dutch Admiral Jacob Willekens, with Colonel Jan van Dorth, campaigned against Salvador in Portuguese Brazil, landing a large force at Bahia Bay and Governor Diogo de Mendonca Furtado surrendered after very heavy fighting (9 May 1624). Salvador was besieged next year by a great Spanish armada under Fadrique de Toledo

Osorio and had to capitulate (30 March 1624–28 April 1625).

Salvador ❙ 1627 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Returning to Salvador in Portuguese Brazil, which had been captured, then lost, by Dutch forces, Admiral Piet Heyn attacked Spanish and Portuguese shipping in the port at Bahia. Although massively outnumbered, the Dutch destroyed or captured 22 vessels and Heyn went home with his prizes. He returned to capture the silver fleet in September 1628 off **Matanzas** (3 March 1627).

Salvador ❙ 1638 ❙ Dutch-Portuguese Colonial Wars

Determined to expand Dutch conquests in Portuguese Brazil, new Governor John Maurice of Nassau recaptured **Porto Calvo**, then a year later took a force of almost 5,000 men further south against the key city of Salvador. A bold assault nearly secured victory (17–18 May), but Maurice was eventually forced to withdraw. By 1654 Holland had lost all its Brazilian possessions (8 April–26 May 1638).

Salvador ❙ 1822–1823 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

Early in the war, Portuguese commander in Bahia, Colonel Ignacio Luis Madeira de Melo was besieged at Salvador by Brazilian Colonel Pedro Labatut (later Colonel Joaquim de Lima e Silva). After defeat at **Piraja** and naval action off Salvador, Madeira eventually evacuated by sea for Lisbon, leaving Portugal's only remaining forces in **Montevideo** (February 1822–2 July 1823).

Salvador ❙ 1823 ❙ Brazilian War of Independence

Brazilian naval commander Lord Thomas Cochrane sailed from Rio de Janiero against besieged Salvador, where he met Portuguese Admiral João Félix Pereira de Campos in a badly handled battle off the port. Cochrane had to break off the action and withdrew south to Morro de San Paulo, yet claimed victory because the Portuguese fleet remained under blockade in Salvador (4 May 1823).

Salween ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (China)

To break the land blockade of China, General Wei Lihuang crossed the Salween in Yunnan against Japan's General Yuzo Matsuyama. Fighting in high mountains, the Chinese took **Tengchong**, **Longling**, **Songshan** and then **Wanting** on the border to reopen the Burma Road. The much-delayed campaign cost 19,000 Chinese and 15,000 Japanese killed (11 May 1944–20 January 1945).

Samakov ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

See **Samokov**

Samala ❙ 1901 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah

On the first expedition against Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland, General Eric Swayne led a mainly Somali force southeast from Burao, where his camp at Samala, north of Damot, was attacked by about 5,000 Dervishes under the Mullah himself. The Dervishes were driven off with heavy losses by Captain Malcolm McNeill and soon met Swayne further south at **Ferdiddin** (2–3 June 1901).

Samalu ❙ 780 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Abbasid Caliph al-Mahdi retaliated for the sack of **Hadath** (779) by sending a large army into Byzantine Cilicia under his teenage son Harun, with command assigned to Hasan ibn Kahtaba and the Prince's tutor Khalid ibn Barmaki. The fortress of Samalu, near Massissa east of Adana, was forced to surrender after a 38-day bombardment. A second expedition in 782 won at **Nicomedia**.

Samana ❙ 1709 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

At the head of a massive peasant army, the Sikh leader Banda Singh Bahadur rebelled against Emperor Bahadur Shah and attacked the wealthy Mughal city of Samana, southwest of Patiala in the Upper Punjab. The city fell by storm after three days' fighting in what is

claimed to have been the first notable offensive for Sikh arms, followed by a terrible sack and massacre (26 November 1709).

Samanpur ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War
See **Parsa**

Samar ❙ 1900 ❙ Philippine-American War
See **Balangiga**

Samar ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Despite losses in the **Sibuyan Sea** in the northern Philippines, Admiral Takeo Kurita sailed east through the San Bernadino Strait and the following day surprised Admiral Clifton Sprague off Samar. The massively out-gunned Americans lost two escort carriers and three destroyers, but Kurita lost three cruisers and withdrew, effectively deciding the battle of **Leyte Gulf** (25 October 1944).

Samara ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

Counter-attacking against the Czech Legion of former prisoners of war, Red forces retook **Kazan** (10 September) and advanced down the Volga through Simbirsk (12 September). Then at Samara, the Czech units and their White allies were utterly routed. Czech Colonel Svec killed himself when his troops mutinied and the Red offensive continued east towards **Ufa** (8 October 1918).

Samaria ❙ 724–722 BC ❙ Assyrian Wars

When King Hoshea of Israel revolted against his Assyrian overlord, King Shalmaneser V of Assyria took a large army to attack the ancient Israeli capital Samaria, northwest of Jerusalem. While Shalmaneser died during the siege, his successor Sargon II stormed and destroyed Samaria, ending the Kingdom of Israel. Its citizens were deported to Media and Israel became an Assyrian Province.

Samarkand ❙ 1025 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Campaigning north of the Oxus, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Ilek Khan Ali Tegin of Bokhara, who was suppported by Arslan Israil, son of the great leader Seljuk. Aided by Tegin's rival, Yusuf Kadir Khan of Kashghar, Mahmud secured a decisive victory near Samarkand. Arslan and his followers were permitted to settle in Khorasan, though he was later imprisoned and died in captivity.

Samarkand ❙ 1032 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars
See **Dabusiyya**

Samarkand ❙ 1141 ❙ Wars of the Great Seljuk Sultanate

Seljuk Sultan Sanjar of Khorasan supressed a rebellion by the Turkoman tribes of Transoxonia, then faced a new alliance between the Qara-Khitai Tatars and neighbouring Turkish Qarluqs. Decisively defeated near Samarkand, Sanjar was forced to abandon Transoxonia and the continuing Turkoman invasion eventually led to the collapse of his kingdom.

Samarkand ❙ 1220 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

On a massive offensive against the Khwarezmian Empire, the Mongol Genghis Khan captured and destroyed **Bokhara**, then besieged Samarkand, held by Governor Turghay Khan after Sultan Muhammad II fled. When Samarkand fell, it too was destroyed and its inhabitants were massacred. Muhammad was then pursued through his empire to defeat near **Hamadan** (19 March 1220).

Samarkand ❙ 1497–1498 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

The 15-year-old Mughal Babur led a bold advance to Samarkand, where his small force captured the capital of his ancestor Tamerlane. He then faced a massive army nearby, under the Uzbek leader Muhammad Shaybani Khan and was driven back into the city under siege. Babur was starved into surrender after five months but was allowed to withdraw (November 1497–March 1498).

Samarkand ❙ 1501 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars
See **Sar-i-Pul**

Samarra ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

See **Istabulat**

Samawah ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

While British troops south of Baghdad advanced down the Euphrates towards **Kufah**, General Frank Coningham advanced upriver from Nasiriyah towards besieged Samawah, held by Major Arthur Hay. After heavy fighting at Khidir (6 October) and Hasbah (13 October), Samawah was relieved. The war soon ended and Britain established Prince Faisal as King of Iraq (July–14 October 1920).

Sambre ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

As he advanced into northern Gaul across the **Aisne**, Julius Caesar was confronted by the Belgic Nervii people camped near the Sambre. After some advanced Roman units were ambushed with heavy losses, Caesar counter-attacked and routed his enemy, inflicting massive casualties. Thousands more, including women and children, were sold into slavery and the Nervii were virtually destroyed.

Sambre ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Charleroi**

Sambre ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

With his army driven back across the **Selle**, German commander Erich von Ludendorff resigned. The Allies launched their final offensive along the Sambre between Valenciennes and the Oise, supported by the Americans in the south on the **Meuse**. Brutal fighting saw Le Quesnoy, Tournai, Mauberge and Mons fall and Germany sued for peace to end the war (1–11 November 1918).

Samgamner ❙ 1679 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Maratha King Shivaji was returning from the sack of Jalna, northeast of Bombay, when he was attacked at Samgamner by Mughal General Ranmast Khan. The King's rearguard held the Mughals for three days of hard fighting before Maratha commander Sidhoji Nimbalkar was eventually killed, along with about 2,000 of his men. It was Shivaji's last battle and he died six months later (November 1679).

Samhud ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Having routed Mamluk General Murad Bey at the Battle of the **Pyramids** in July 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte sent Generals Louis Desaix and Louis-Nicolas Davout in pursuit along the Nile. With Murad defeated at **Sediman** (7 October), they advanced to Samhud, near Garga, where another major Mamluk force was beaten. Murad withdrew and lost again at **Aswan** (22 January 1799).

Samland ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Pillau**

Samokov ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Fresh from victory at the **Maritza**, Ottoman Sultan Murad I marched against a coalition of Bulgarian and Serbian Princes under his brother-in-law Prince John Sisman of Trnovo. Supported by General Lala Shahin Pasha, Murad routed and dispersed the Christians at Samokov, southeast of Sofia, marking the beginning of the end of independent Bulgaria.

Samos ❙ 1824 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Turkish Admiral Khosrew Pasha was determined to seize Samos and landed troops before his fleet was met between Ikaria and Samos by Greek Admiral Georgios Sachtouris with Konstaninos Kanaris. With three ships, 100 cannon and 1,000 men lost in heavy fighting, Khosrew was forced to abandon his expedition. He fought again next month further south off **Bodrum** (11–17 August 1824).

Sampford Courtenay ❙ 1549 ❙ Western Rebellion

Pro-Catholic insurgents in Cornwall and Devon who besieged **Exeter** were driven off at

St Mary's Clyst (4 August), then regrouped to the northwest under Sir Humphry Arundell at Sampford Courtenay. In the final brutal action of the rebellion, they were crushed by Lord John Russell with many prisoners killed. Arundell and other leaders were executed and Russell was ennobled (17 August 1549).

Samugargh ❙ 1658 ❙ War of the Mughal Princes

Bitter war between the sons of ailing Mughal Emperor Shahjahan saw the younger brothers Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh defeat an Imperial army at **Dharmat**, then march on Agra against the eldest brother, Dara Shikoh. Dara was defeated eight miles east at Samugargh and fled. Aurangzeb then imprisoned his own father and brother Murad and seized the throne (29 May 1658).

Samur ❙ 1583 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

See **Vilasa**

San ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Aided by a German advance on **Warsaw**, Austrian General Svetozar Boroevic launched a fresh offensive into southern Poland and managed to relieve besieged **Przemysl**, west of Lemberg (Lvov). Russian forces under General Radko Dmitriev fought a courageous defence along the San and, with the Germans checked around Warsaw, Boroevic began to fall back (13–14 October 1914).

Sanaa ❙ 1967–1968 ❙ Yemeni Civil Wars

Encouraged by the withdrawal of Egyptian forces supporting the Republican government of North Yemen, Saudi-backed Royalists under Prince Muhammad Hussein attacked the highland city of Sanaa. After an epic 70-day defence, aided by Republicans from South Yemen, the siege was broken and the Royalist war to restore the Imamate was effectively lost (1 December 1967–8 February 1968).

Sanananda ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Australian General George Vasey and American Robert Eichelberger took **Buna** and **Gona** on the north coast of **Papua**, but stalled outside the main Japanese beachhead at Sanananda. With both sides reinforced, there was heavy fighting before Sanananda fell and the surviving Japanese were evacuated northwest towards **Salamaua** (20 November 1942–22 January 1943).

San Andrés ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Francisco (Pancho) Villa resumed the war in northern Mexico, attacking a Federal force of almost 1,000 men under General Feliz Terrazas advancing towards Chihuahua at San Andrés. Major Benito Artalejo took the town by storm after a daylong action, capturing massive arms and booty. The Federals lost 300 casualties in the action and Villa executed over 300 prisoners (26 August 1913).

San Antonio, El Salvador ❙ 1828 ❙ Central American National Wars

On campaign against President Manuel José Arce of the Central American Federation, General Francisco Morazán of Honduras again invaded El Salvador and defeated Colonel Antonio de Aycinena at San Antonio, on the Rio Lempa near **Gualcho**. The Federal army capitulated and Morazán entered San Salvador in triumph, then advanced on **Guatemala City** (9 October 1828).

San Antonio, Texas ❙ 1835 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Advancing through **Goliad** to occupy San Antonio, Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cos and 1,200 troops were besieged at the Presidio (known as Bexar) by Texan volunteers. In the final assault by Ben Milam and Frank W. Johnson (5 December), Milam was killed. However, Cos soon surrendered and the Texans captured plentiful guns and ammunition (October–9 December 1835).

San Antonio, Texas (1st) ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Eight years after losing Texas at **San Jacinto**, Mexico sent a raiding force of 500 Regular cavalry under General Ráfael Vásquez, who seized San Antonio. Contrary to Texan fears, Vásquez proved not to be the vanguard of a full-scale

invasion and he returned across the Rio Grande after indecisive skirmishing. A much larger force tried again six months later (5 March 1842).

San Antonio, Texas (2nd) ❙ 1842 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

French-born Mexican General Adrián Woll led a second large-scale raid into Texas, marching 1,200 troops north to once again secure San Antonio. However, after a week's occupation, Woll was defeated by Texan forces at the nearby **Salado** River and withdrew towards Mexico with his prisoners. The Texans retaliated in December with a raid against **Laredo** (11–20 September 1842).

San Bernadino Strait ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Samar**

San Carlos, Argentina ❙ 1872 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Despite aiding the government at **Cepeda** in 1859, Indian leader Juan Calfucurá continued to attack towns on the Pampas in Buenos Aires Province and was met at San Carlos de Bolivar by a large force under General Ignacio Rivas and Indian ally Cipriano Catriel. Calfucurá suffered a decisive defeat with about 200 men killed, effectively ending the Indian raids. He died a year later (8 March 1872).

San Carlos, Falklands ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

When a British amphibious force landed 4,000 men on East Falkland at San Carlos, Argentine planes sank two British ships and badly damaged two others, while the destroyer *Coventry* was sunk to the northwest. Over 30 Argentine aircraft were lost before a second British landing secured the bridgehead. The troops then marched east towards **Stanley** and south towards **Goose Green** (21–26 May 1982).

Sand Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Colonel John Chivington took a force of cavalry 40 miles northeast of Fort Lyon in eastern Colorado against 500 Cheyenne and some Arapaho led by Black Kettle in camp under a flag of peace at Sand Creek. In a brutal attack at dawn, Chivington's men destroyed the camp, killing about 300, more than half of them women and children, and provoking a bitter war (29 November 1864).

Sandepu ❙ 1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

During an attempted offensive south of **Mukden** (modern Shenyang), Russian General Aleksei Kuropatkin advanced at the western end of the entrenched positions between **Shaho** and the Hun River. Launched in heavy snow near the villages of Sandepu and Heigoutai, the mismanaged Russian initiative stalled with severe losses and achieved nothing (25–29 January 1905).

Sandershausen ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

As Duke Charles of Soubise counter-attacked through Hesse, his French vanguard under Duke Victor-Francois of Broglie was met at Sandershausen, on the Fulda northeast of Kassel, by Hessians and Hanoverians under Prince Johann Casimir of Isenburg. Broglie overwhelmed the outnumbered Allies and in October Soubise won a decisive victory at nearby **Lutterberg** (23 July 1758).

Sandfontein ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

As South African forces invaded German Southwest Africa, General Henry Lukin in the south took Raman Drift on the Orange, while Colonel Ronald Grant advanced upriver to Sandfontein. Attacked by German Colonel Joachim von Heydebreck, the South Africans suffered heavy losses and surrendered. A need to deal with a Boer rising then stalled the Allied campaign (26 September 1914).

Sand Mountain ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Day's Gap**

Sandomierz ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War

Charles X of Sweden renewed his offensive into Poland through **Golab**, advancing on Lvov.

However, he failed trying to storm Zamosc and fell back to the Vistula near Sandomierz, blockaded in the west by Stefan Czarniecki and Jerzy Lubomirski and in the east by Pavel Sapeiha's Lithuanians. A relief force was beaten at **Warka**, but Charles broke out and recaptured **Warsaw** in July (March–April 1656).

San Domingo ❙ 1802–1803 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

See **Santo Domingo**

Sand River ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Zand**

Sandwich ❙ 851 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Threatened by continued Viking raids on the south English coast, Athelstan, under-King of Kent and brother of Aethelwulf of Wessex, led the Saxon fleet to sea supported by Ealdorman Ealchere. In what is sometimes called England's first naval victory, Athelstan defeated the Danes off Sandwich, reputedly taking ten prizes. The Danes withdrew to the Thames and imminent defeat at **Aclea**.

Sandwich ❙ 1217 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

See **South Foreland**

Sandwich ❙ 1460 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Despite their disaster at **Ludford Bridge** (October 1459), a Yorkist force returned from Calais and landed near Sandwich, Kent, defended by Sir Osbert Mountfort. A fierce action saw John Dinham seize the town, supported by Sir John Wenlock and William Neville Earl of Fauconberg. Richard Neville Earl of Warwick then landed and in July defeated Henry VI at **Northampton** (20 June 1460).

Sandy Creek ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

American barges moving guns and cables from Oswego to new ships at Sacket's Harbour were met at Sandy Creek on the east shore of Lake Ontario by 200 English marines and sailors under Captain Stephen Popham. Ambushed by 250 riflemen and Oneida Indians led by Captain Daniel Appling, Popham had to surrender and America soon regained naval superiority on Lake Ontario (30 May 1814).

San Esteban de Gormaz ❙ 918 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

Ordono II of Leon led a major offensive against the Muslims, advancing across the Douro to campaign as far south as Merida before being challenged by a massive army raised by the Andalusian Umayyad Caliph Abd-ar-Rahman III. Near San Esteban de Gormaz, southwest of Soria, Ordono achieved a brilliant victory, though he was beaten by Abd-ar-Rahman in 920 at **Val-de-Junquera**.

San Felasco Hammock ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

While campaigning in northern Alachua County, northwest of modern Gainesville, Florida, 100 local militia on reconnaissance under Colonel John Warren were attacked by Seminoles at San Felasco Hammock, south of Newnansville. A hard-fought action saw Warren's troops almost surrounded before they were saved by effective use of their cannon (18 September 1836).

San Felice ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Barba de Puerco**

San Felipe ❙ 1863 ❙ Central American National Wars

President Gerardo Barrios of El Salvador repulsed Guatemalan invaders at **Coatepeque** (24 February), then turned south to support Liberal rebellion in Nicaragua. However, Barrios was defeated by President Tomás Martínez at San Felipe, a suburb of Leon, and had to return to El Salvador. He soon faced a fresh Guatemalan invasion and siege of his own capital **San Salvador** (29 April 1863).

San Felix ❙ 1817 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

With Revolutionary forces besieging **Angostura** in eastern Venezuela, Spanish commander Pablo Morillo sent 1,500 reinforcements under

General Miguel de La Torre, who met General Manuel Piar 60 miles to the northeast at San Felix. De La Torre was routed and narrowly escaped capture, losing 500 killed and 500 prisoners. Angostura fell to Piar in July (11 April 1817).

San Fermo ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

At war with Austria in northern Italy east of Lake Maggiore, Giuseppe Garibaldi and 3,000 men captured **Varese**, then advanced on Como next day, meeting over 6,000 infantry under Marshal Karl von Urban at San Fermo. Despite brave resistance, the Austrians were driven out at bayonet-point. Garibaldi won again at **Tre Ponti** (15 June), though he achieved little strategic benefit (27 May 1859).

San Fiorenzo ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

With the British navy forced out of **Toulon** in December 1793, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood (1724–1816) invaded Corsica and landed near San Fiorenzo (St Florent). A storming party under Captain William Beresford seized the town, while survivors of the garrison fled to **Bastia**. Two French frigates in the harbour were sunk, though one was later recommissioned (7 February 1794).

San Francisco ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

When Chile won command of the sea at **Angamos** (8 October), a 6,000-strong Chilean army under Emilio Sotomayer Baeza landed at Pisagua and captured Dolores, then faced General Juan Buendía's Peruvians marching north from Iquique. Buendía was utterly routed on the nearby Plain of Dolores at Cerros de San Francisco. The Chileans then captured Iquique (19 November 1879).

San Francisco ❙ 1891 ❙ Chilean Civil War

Amid civil war against Chilean President José Manuel Balmaceda, 1,000 Congressist troops led by Colonel Estanislao del Canto Arteaga defeated Loyalist Colonel Eulogio Robles Pinochet and 350 troops northeast of Iquique at Cerros de San Francisco, on the plain of Dolores. Iqique fell next day. After a check at **Huara**, Canto Arteaga won again weeks later at **Pozo Almonte** (15 February 1891).

San Gabriel, California ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

Commodore Robert Stockton and General Stephen Kearney continued the offensive against Spanish California and were met northeast of Los Angeles at the San Gabriel by Spanish-Californian forces under Captain José Maria Flores. Falling back with few casualties, Flores was beaten again next day on the plain of La Mesa and American forces re-entered Los Angeles (8–9 January 1847).

San Gabriels, Texas ❙ 1839 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Unaware of the defeat of the Mexican insurrectionist Vicente Córdova at **Mill Creek**, Manuel Flores set out from Matamaros with food and munitions, escorted by about 30 Indians and Mexicans. Intercepted near the San Gabriels, west of modern Georgetown, Texas, by Texas Ranger James O. Rice, Flores was defeated and killed and the so-called Córdova Rebellion was finally over (17 May 1839).

Sanganer ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Bogged down by heavy rain and unable to cross the swollen Chambal following defeat at **Jawra Alipur** (20 June), the rebel Tantia Topi made a stand near Sanganer, just south of Jaipur city, against the pursuing Rajputana Field force under General Henry Gee Roberts. The rebels fled after terrible losses to artillery fire and a week later tried to hold the Banas at **Kankrauli** (7 August 1858).

Sangerhausen ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Sandershausen**

Sanggiyan Hada ❙ 1619 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

See **Siyanggiayan**

San Giovanni ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Trebbia**

San Giuliano ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Alessandria**

Sangju ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

As Toyotomi Hideyoshi's massive invasion force advanced up the Korean Peninsula from **Pusan**, Konishi Yukinaga, supported by So Soshitomo, reached Sangju, northwest of Taegu, where General Yi Il attempted to halt the invaders. The largely untrained Korean peasant force was routed and fled with thousands beheaded. Konishi continued north through **Chongju** (3 June 1592).

San Gregorio ❙ 1817–1818 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence
See **Los Remedios**

Sangro ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

German General Traugott Herr lost **Termoli** (7 October) but held the Sangro, the eastern end of the **Gustav Line** across Italy. A British bridgehead across the river was heavily counter-attacked and almost lost before tanks were brought up. General Sir Bernard Montgomery then drove on across the Moro and took **Ortona** before heavy losses made him call off his offensive (20–28 November 1943).

Sanguesa ❙ 924 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

In reprisal for Christian capture of the castle of Viguera, Abd-ar-Rahman III led an expedition from Cordova into northeastern Spain against Sancho I of Navarre. The opposing forces met at Sanguesa, southeast of Pamplona, and Sancho was routed. The Muslim ruler then went on to sack the abandoned city of Pamplona (22 July 924).

San Ignacio ❙ 1867 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Rebels led by General Juan Sáa and Juan de Dios Videla rose in western Argentina against President Bartolomé Mitre and faced a large force under General Wenceslao Paunero. At San Ignacio, on the Rio Quinto east of San Luis, the Loyalist vanguard under Colonel José Miguel Arredondo inflicted a decisive defeat. The rebels fled to Chile and Arredondo was promoted General (1 April 1867).

San Isidro ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

At the start of the war, 2,000 ill-armed rebels in Nueva Ecija under Mariano Llanera and Pantaleon Belmonte seized the town of San Isidro and besieged Governor Leonardo Walls and the Spanish garrison in their barracks. However, Major Lopez Arteaga arrived with reinforcements next day and the Patriots were driven out after a brutal all-night counter-attack (3–4 September 1896).

San Isidro ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

After American forces captured the Revolutionary capital at **Malolos**, 30 miles northwest of **Manila** (31 March), General Henry W. Lawton advanced to the northeast on the newly designated insurgent capital at San Isidro, Nuevo Ecija. The town fell following heavy fighting, but President Emilio Aguinaldo's government eluded capture and retreated upriver to Cabanatuan (17 May 1899).

San Isidro del General ❙ 1948 ❙ Costa Rican Civil War

In the wake of a disputed election, rebels under José María Figueres Ferrer seized San Isidro, commanding the Pan America highway, from the government forces of President Teodoro Picado. Very heavy fighting drove off a counter-attack by Carlos Luis Fallas and General Toribia Tijerno (killed in the withdrawal) and Figueres advanced north towards **Cartago** (12–14 March 1948).

San Jacinto, Mexico ❙ 1867 ❙ Mexican-French War

Imperial-Mexican Conservative forces under General Miguel Miramón, attempting to block the Liberal re-conquest of Mexico, seized Zacatecas then faced a counter-offensive by General Mariano Escobedo at nearby San Jacinto. Miramón was routed and over 100 prisoners—including his brother Joaquin—were executed. Escobedo continued south against **Querétaro** (12 February 1867).

San Jacinto, Nicaragua ❙ 1856 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

East of Lake Managua, 300 of William Walker's Filibusters led by American Byron Cole attacked 160 troops under Colonel José Dolores Estrada at San Jacinto. In a celebrated action, the outnumbered Nicaraguans were roused by heroic Sergeant Andrés Castro and drove Cole off. Their courage inspired another defensive victory a month later at **Masaya** (14 September 1856).

San Jacinto, Texas ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

General Sam Houston's battered Texans fell back after the disasters at the **Alamo** and **Coleto Creek** in March and took a defensive position on the San Jacinto River, southeast of modern Houston, against Mexican General Antonio de Santa Anna. The outnumbered Texans won a brilliant victory, with almost every Mexican killed or captured, effectively securing independence for Texas (20 April 1836).

San Jorge ❙ 1857 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

Soon after the Central American allies drove the American William Walker out of **Granada** in western Nicaragua, their new commander José Maria Cañas advanced south on Rivas and seized nearby San Jorge. Repeated costly attacks by Charles Henningsen and later by Walker himself failed to dislodge the allies, who then resumed the offensive against **Rivas** itself (29 January–16 March 1857).

San José ❙ 1835 ❙ Central American National Wars

Twelve years after Costa Rica's capital was moved to San José following victory at **Ochomogo**, the cities of Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia formed a secessionist League and besieged President Braulio Carrillo in San José. However, League troops were repeatedly defeated and peace assured the dominance of San José. Carrillo was eventually overthrown in 1842 (October 1835).

San José la Arada ❙ 1851 ❙ Central American National Wars

See **La Arada**

San Juan, Puerto Rico (1st) ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American naval commander William T. Sampson, on the hunt for the Spanish fleet under Admiral Pascual Cervera, arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he found no ships, but launched a controversial bombardment of the city. After inflicting heavy damage, Sampson withdrew to blockade Puerto Rico. A Spanish attempt to break the blockade the following month failed (12 May 1898).

San Juan, Puerto Rico (2nd) ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

One of the best-known ship-to-ship actions of the war saw the Spanish destroyer *Terror* and the old cruiser *Isabel II* leave San Juan, Puerto Rico, to attack the blockading American auxiliary cruiser *St Paul* (Captain Charles D. Sigsbee). *Isabel II* turned back and *Terror* was badly damaged by very fierce gunfire and run ashore. A month later American forces landed at **Guánica** (22 June 1898).

San Juan Bridge ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

See **Manila**

San Juan del Monte ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

In their first major action, 800 ill-trained Katipuneros under Andrés Bonifacio and Emilio

Jacinto attacked the Spanish depot at San Juan del Monte, then advanced on nearby Manila. Met by Spanish reinforcements under General Bernard Echaluse, the insurgents were routed with 153 killed and over 200 captured. Next day Governor Ramon Blanco declared a state of war (30 August 1896).

San Juan de los Llanos ❙ 1817 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Spanish adventurer Francisco Javier Mina landed on the east coast of Mexico at **Soto La Marina** to raise rebellion and met a much larger Royalist army under Colonel Felipe Castañon at the hacienda of San Juan de los Llanos, near San Felipe, Guanajuato. A one-sided defeat saw Castañon mortally wounded and over 300 men lost. Mina then took his force to **Sombrero** (29 May 1817).

San Juan de Ulúa ❙ 1838 ❙ Pastry War

When Mexico refused compensation for French nationals looted during an army mutiny—including a pastrycook—French Admiral Charles Baudin besieged San Juan de Ulúa, off Veracruz, held by General Antonio Gaona. After failed negotiations, a brief bombardment forced the "Gibraltar of America" to surrender and Mexico agreed to pay compensation (26 October–27 November 1838).

San Juan Epatlán ❙ 1876 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Mexico

A week after rebels against President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada were defeated at **Icamole**, Generals Ignacio Alatorre and Diódoro Corella attacked rebel Generals Fidencio Hernandez and Antonio Couttolenne at San Juan Epatlán in Puebla. After a protracted action—with Corella fatally wounded—the insurgents had to withdraw. Alatorre was routed later that year at **Tecoac** (28 May 1876).

San Juan Hill ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

Generals Samuel Sumner and Jacob F. Kent advanced through **Las Guásimas** against **Santiago de Cuba**. Supported by Colonels Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt, they attacked Spanish outer defences held by General Arsenio Linares. San Juan Hill and Kettle Hill were taken at a cost of over 1,500 American casualties and Santiago surrendered two weeks later (1 July 1898).

San Lazaro ❙ 1746 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Piacenza**

San Lorenzo, Argentina ❙ 1813 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

When a Spanish squadron of 11 ships from Montevideo attempted to ascend the Parana River in support of Royalist forces in the Upper Provinces, a landing party under Juan Antonio Zabala was surprised at San Lorenzo, 15 miles northwest of Rosario, by Colonel José San Martin's Mounted Grenadiers. San Martin was badly wounded but the Patriots won a decisive victory (3 February 1813).

San Lorenzo, Mexico ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

With the strategic Mexican city of **Puebla** under siege by French General Elie Fréderic Forey, General Ignacio Comonfort led a relief army east from Mexico City. At San Lorenzo, the Mexicans were surprised in an early morning ambush by a French force detached by Forey under General Achille Bazaine. Comonfort was routed and fled and Puebla surrendered ten days later (8 May 1863).

San Lorenzo, Mexico ❙ 1867 ❙ Mexican-French War

While Liberals under General Porfirio Diaz besieged **Puebla**, an Imperial-Mexican relief force led by General Leonardo Márquez marched east from Mexico City. When Puebla fell (4 April), Diaz pursued Márquez and attacked the government troops at San Lorenzo. Márquez was decisively defeated and abandoned his guns as he withdrew under siege to **Mexico City** (10 April 1867).

San Lorenzo, Spain (1st) ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

General Pierre Augereau responded to the Spanish invasion of southeastern France by

crossing the Spanish border to divert Spanish forces away from the French siege of the fortress at **Bellegarde**. At San Lorenzo de la Muga, Augereau repulsed Spanish General Amarillas Comte de la Union with heavy losses before being forced to withdraw. However, the siege of Bellegarde continued (13 August 1794).

San Lorenzo, Spain (2nd) ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coaltion)

See **Figueras**

San Lucas Sacatepéquez ❙ 1871 ❙ Central American National Wars

Liberal revolution against President Vicente Cerna of Guatemala began with the heroic stand at **Tacaña** (2 April). Miguel Garcia Granados and Justo Rufino Barrios then won several actions before defeating the main government army near Antigua at San Lucas Sacatepéquez. Cerna fled into exile while Garcia Granados entered Guatemala City next day to secure the Presidency (29 June 1871).

San Luis de Ylinoises ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **St Louis**

San Luis Potosi ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

See **Gallinero**

San Luis Potosi ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

When Tomás Mejía led a large Imperial force against San Luis Potosi, Liberal General Miguel Negrete abandoned the city without a fight, then gathered reinforcements and launched a bloody counter-offensive. Mejía repulsed the Liberals after heavy fighting, capturing all of Negrete's guns and 800 prisoners, most of whom joined the Imperial cause (December 1863).

San Marcial ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In a co-ordinated effort to relieve the Allied siege of San Sebastian on the Spanish north coast, French Marshal Nicolas Soult led a powerful force across the **Bidassoa** near San Marcial, where they were heavily repulsed by Spanish General Manuel Freire. Another relief attempt was driven off near **Vera**, and **San Sebastian** town fell by storm the same day (31 August 1813).

San Marcos, Honduras ❙ 1876 ❙ Central American National Wars

José María Medina briefly regained power in Honduras with victory at **La Esperanza** in January, then faced a rapid counter-offensive by President Ponciano Levía, whose General Luis Bográn Baraona attacked at San Marcos River. Medina's army under his namesake Juan Antonio Medina was badly beaten. The usurper lost again at El Naranja (21 February) and fled (13 February 1876).

San Marcos, Venezuela ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Buoyed by his victory over Spanish Royalists at **Araure**, in western Venezuela, three days later Patriot leader Simón Bolívar sent 1,000 men against the brutal llaneros irregulars under José Tomás Boves at San Marcos on the Guárico. Bolívar's outnumbered Republican force was utterly destroyed and Boves advanced to a further victory in two months at **La Puerta** (8 December 1813).

San Marcos de Colón ❙ 1907 ❙ Nicaraguan-Honduran War

When President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua invaded Honduras, President Manuel Bonilla sent Salamón Ordóñez to defend San Marcos de Colón, near the border northeast of Choluteca. The Hondurans were routed and the invaders seized the city, proclaiming Miguel Bustillo as provisional President. Another disaster followed in March, further south at **Namasigue** (25 February 1907).

San Mateo, Philippines ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Recovering from heavy losses at **San Juan del Monte**, Katipunero rebels under Andrés

Bonifacio and Emilio Jacinto withdrew to the Montalban hills and soon attacked San Mateo. The rebels seized the town for their first significant victory, but the Spanish quickly counterattacked. After heavy fighting along the Langka River, Bonifacio's forces retreated to Balara (September 1896).

San Mateo, Philippines ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Threatened by Philippine insurgent activity near Manila, American commander Elwell S. Otis sent a small column under General Henry W. Lawton against General Licerio Geronimo, 15 miles to the northeast on the Mariquina at San Mateo, Morong. The courageous Lawton was killed during a fierce action fought in heavy rain and his defeated force returned to Manila (19 December 1899).

San Mateo, Venezuela ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot Simón Bolívar followed defeat at **La Puerta** in north Venezuela (3 February) by taking a defensive position at San Mateo, east of Lake de Valencia, against Spanish irregulars led by José Tomás Boves. Another Spanish force was beaten at nearby **La Victoria** and Boves was repulsed in two brutal attacks on San Mateo before Bolívar withdrew west to **Valencia** (28 February & 25 March 1814).

San Miguel de Tucumán ❙ 1812 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

See **Tucumán**

San Miguelito ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

See **Calpulalpam**

San Millan ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As part of the manoeuvring before the great Allied victory at **Vitoria**, a French division under General Antoine-Louis Maucune was unexpectedly intercepted south of the Ebro at San Millan de la Cogolla by British units under Generals John Vandeleur and James Kempt. The French were badly mauled and took no part in the main battle three days later (18 June 1813).

San Munoz ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Huebra**

Sannah's Post ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Christiaan de Wet abandoned Bloemfontein after **Driefontein** and led an offensive against the Sannah's Post pumping station on the Modder, 20 miles east of Bloemfontein. Despite reinforcements being available within sound of the guns, no help was sent to General Robert Broadwood, who lost 117 wagons, seven guns and 480 prisoners. De Wet continued south to **Reddersburg** (31 March 1900).

Sannaiyat ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

After another attempt to relieve **Kut-al-Amara** was repulsed at **Dujaila** (8 March), new Anglo-Indian commander General George Gorringe led 30,000 men in a final effort to save the besieged city on the Tigris. Four major assaults were launched against the Turks at nearby Sannaiyat—with five Victoria Crosses won—but the British were driven off and Kut fell a week later (5–22 April 1916).

Sannaspos ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Sannah's Post**

San Nicolás ❙ 1811 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Near the start of Argentina's war against Spain, a small Patriot squadron under Juan Bautista Azopardo was sent up the Parana to aid General Manuel Belgrano's campaign in Paraguay. At San Nicolás, 37 miles southeast of Rosario, the squadron was intercepted and destroyed by Spanish ships from Montevideo and Spain retained control of the rivers (2 March 1811).

San Pascual ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

American General Stephen Kearney, marching overland into Spanish California, was blocked northeast of San Diego at San Pascual by a Spanish-Californian force under Captain Andrés Pico. Reinforced from the north by Lieutenant Andrew Gray, Kearney fought a hard but inconclusive action. However, he took San Diego six days later then marched north to **San Gabriel** (6 December 1846).

San Patricio ❙ 1836 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

While Mexican commander General Antonio de Santa Anna invaded Texas to retake **San Antonio**, a smaller force under General José Urrea advanced along the Gulf Coast. At San Patricio, Urrea destroyed a Texan force under Frank Johnson. He then defeated other Texan forces at **Refugio** and **Agua Dulce Creek** as he advanced inland towards **Coleto Creek** (27 February 1836).

San Payo ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Oitaven**

San Pedro, Cuba ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

See **Punta Brava**

San Pedro, Venezuela ❙ 1892 ❙ Venezuelan Civil Wars

When President Raimondo Andueza Palacio tried to extend his power, Joaquín Crespo led the ''Legalist Revolution,'' which overthrew Palacio and his successor, Guillermo Tell Vellegas. After numerous engagements over six months, General Domingo Monagas was finally defeated at San Pedro, near Los Tegues. Crespo entered Caracas next day and became President (5 October 1892).

San Pedro Perulapán ❙ 1839 ❙ Central American National Wars

Salvadoran President Francisco Morazán defeated Honduran-Nicaraguan invaders at **Espiritu Santo** (6 April), then faced a renewed invasion under Francisco Ferrera. Just north of San Salvador at San Pedro Perulapán, Ferrera was beaten and withdrew to Nicaragua. As a result, Morazán soon invaded **Guatemala** while another Salvadoran army in Honduras won at **Soledad** (25 September 1839).

San Pedro Sula ❙ 1919 ❙ Honduran Civil War

When former President Francisco Bertrand tried to install his brother-in-law Nazario Soriano after a disputed election, Rafael López Gutiérrez raised rebellion at Danlí, while General Vicente Tosta advanced on San Pedro Sula. After a weeklong battle, with heavy civilian losses, the US intervened. Bertrand and Soriano fled into exile and López Gutiérrez was elected (September 1919).

San Petru ❙ 1611 ❙ Balkan National Wars

Gabriel Bathory of Transylvania invaded Wallachia and Prince Radu Serban was forced to withdraw into Moldavia. An effective counter-attack then saw him to defeat Bathory at San Petru, near Brasov in northwest Transylvania. Turkish forces had meantime invaded Wallachia and installed the loyal Radu Mihnea. Radu Serban went into exile in Austria (September 1611).

San River ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **San**

San Roque ❙ 1829 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Shortly after part of General Juan Galo Lavalle's Unitarist force was defeated at **Vizcacheras**, his Federalist ally General José Maria Paz marched into Córdoba against Juan Bautista Bustos. Paz secured a decisive victory at San Roque, just west of Córdoba, and won again at **La Tablada**. However, Lavalle himself was defeated a few days later at **Puente de Márquez** (22 April 1829).

San Saba ❙ 1839 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

Pursuing Cherokees on the Colorado after their defeat at the **Neches** (16 July), Texans under General Ed Burleson intercepted a small group of survivors under Chief Egg and John Bowle (son of Chief Bowle killed at the Neches) near the mouth of the San Saba River. Egg and Bowle were among the few killed, with the others captured, ending war against the Cherokee in Texas (25 December 1839).

San Salvador ❙ 1863 ❙ Central American National Wars

Driven out of El Salvador at **Coatepeque** in February, President José Rafael Carrera of Guatemala invaded again with Nicaraguan support to capture Santa Ana (3 July), while General Vicente Cerna besieged President Gerardo Barrios in San Salvador. Barrios finally capitulated and fled into exile and Carrera installed Francisco Dueñas as President of El Salvador (July–29 October 1863).

San Sebastian ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Generals Sir Thomas Graham and Gabriel Mendizabal, advancing into the western Pyrenees after the great Allied victory at **Vitoria** (21 June), besieged the vital port of San Sebastian, defended by General Emmanuel Rey. After heavy losses in failed assaults and a costly French sortie (26 July), the city was stormed and sacked (31 August). The citadel fell a week later (25 June–8 September 1813).

San Sebastian ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

A fresh offensive against government forces at San Sebastian in Navarre saw 10,000 Carlists with artillery support attack the lines at nearby Pasajes, held by the British Legion under General Sir George de Lacy Evans. While the English and their Spanish allies suffered 500 casualties (including Evans slightly wounded), the Carlists were driven off at a cost of over 1,200 men (1 October 1836).

Santa Ana ❙ 1871 ❙ Central American National Wars

While Salvadorans invaded Honduras after **Pasaquina** (16 March), rebel Santiago Gonzáles, with Honduran aid, marched against the forces of Salvadoran President Francisco Dueñas at Santa Ana. Gonzáles won a decisive victory and assumed the Presidency. He ended hostilities against Honduras, but a year later overthrew President José María Medina of Honduras at **Comayagua** (10 April 1871).

Santa Ana Amatlan ❙ 1865 ❙ Mexican-French War

Colonel Ramón Mendez followed Imperial victory at **Tacámbaro** by securing another decisive victory at Santa Ana Amatlan, southwest of Urupuan. Liberal Generals José María Arteaga and Carlos Salazar were defeated and captured, then executed under the Imperial "Black Decree," along with three Colonels. Mendez himself was executed after the fall of **Querétaro** in May 1867 (13 October 1865).

Santa Clara ❙ 1958 ❙ Cuban Revolution

Having blunted a massive Batista campaign into the **Sierra Maestra** in July, rebel forces took the offensive and advanced onto the plains. While Santiago surrendered with little resistance, Ernesto Che Guevara fought the last major battle of the revolution to take Santa Clara. President Fulgencio Batista fled into exile next day and Fidel Castro entered Havana in triumph (28–31 December 1958).

Santa Cruz ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Recalled from the fall of **Malolos**, American General Henry W. Lawton led a reconnaissance in force southeast from Manila across Laguna de Bay, where he landed and captured the insurgent stronghold at Santa Cruz. He then marched inland and took several more towns before withdrawing, permitting most of the area to be soon retaken by Philippine General Juan Cailles (10 April 1899).

Santa Cruz de Rozales ❙ 1848 ❙ American-Mexican War

Despite a peace treaty being signed, American General Sterling Price, military Governor of Chihuahua, led an unauthorised expedition into the interior against Mexican commander General Angel Trias. Marching through Chihuahua 35 miles southeast to Santa Cruz de Rozales, Price defeated a force twice his size and captured Trias. It was the last action of the war (16 March 1848).

Santa Cruz de Tenerife ❙ 1657 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

Spain's large West Indies fleet had arrived at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, when it was attacked by English Admirals Robert Blake and Richard Stayner. By evening, all 16 galleons had been burned, blown up or sunk at the cost of about 150 English casualties and no English ship lost. However, Blake was unable to enjoy his success, dying of fever just before his ship reached Plymouth (20 April 1657).

Santa Cruz de Tenerife ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following victory at **Cape St Vincent** (14 February), British Admiral Sir John Jervis rashly sent Admiral Horatio Nelson to capture the Manila treasure ship and the Spanish fortress at Santa Cruz de Tenerife in the Canary Islands, held by Governor Don Juan Gutiérrez. With insufficient men, Nelson's boats were driven off at heavy cost and he withdrew, losing his arm in the battle (21–24 July 1797).

Santa Cruz Islands ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Japanese Admiral Nobutake Kondo renewed action after battle in the **Eastern Solomons** in August, leading a massive combined force towards **Guadalcanal**. Met near Santa Cruz by Admiral Thomas Kinkaid, a classic long-range carrier duel saw severe loss of aircraft on both sides, but the Americans also had one carrier sunk and their only remaining flat-top was badly damaged (26 October 1942).

Santa Fé ❙ 1680 ❙ Pueblo Rising

Pueblo Indians in modern New Mexico under Popé rose against Spanish rule, killing many settlers and missionaries before launching a large-scale attack on Santa Fé. The Indians were driven off in successive assaults, though Governor Antonio de Otermin withdrew to El Paso, losing about 400 killed. Popé died in 1690 and by 1692 Don Diego de Vargas had retaken Santa Fé (15–17 August 1680).

Santa Fé de Bogotá ❙ 1813 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

In the wake of victory at **Ventaquemada**, Federalist forces from Tunja under Colonel Antonio Baraya soon marched on Bogotá against Antonio Nariño, Centralist Dictator of Cundinamarca. In battle at nearby Santa Fé, the Federalists were routed and fled, losing over 1,000 prisoners, including Governor Juan Niño. The United Provinces soon agreed to join a central government (9 January 1813).

Santa Fé de Bogotá ❙ 1814 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **Bogotá**

Santa Gertrudis ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

General Rafael Olvera led an Imperial convoy of 1,800 men and 200 wagons from Matamaros towards Monterrey and was attacked at Santa Gertrudis, near Camargo, by almost 4,000 Republicans under General Mariano Escobedo. A disastrous defeat cost Olvera over 500 casualties, 1,000 prisoners, and the entire convoy. **Matamaros** itself soon surrendered (16 June 1866).

Santa Inés, Mexico ❙ 1863 ❙ Mexican-French War

During their siege of **Puebla**, the French launched a powerful dawn attack against fortifications at Santa Inés, held by General Felipe Berriozábal, supported by Generals Nicolás de Regules and Luis Ghilardi. One of the most important actions of the siege saw the Imperial

troops driven off with 240 casualties and 200 prisoners. The Republicans also lost almost 200 killed (25 April 1863).

Santa Inés, Venezuela ❙ 1859 ❙ Venezuelan Federalist Revolt

Amid a chaotic Presidential succession, Federalist army officers opposed the central government and the rival forces met in battle at Santa Inés, southeast of Barinas. Federalist General Ezequiel Zamora secured a clear victory over the Constitutionalist army of General Pedro Ramos. However, the government regained the upper hand two months later at **Cople** (10 December 1859).

Santa Isabel, Coahuila ❙ 1866 ❙ Mexican-French War

While campaigning east of Torréon near Parras, a French-Mexican column under General Paul-Amable de Brian was attacked at Santa Isabel by over 1,000 Republican troops led by General Andrés Viesca, supported by Colonels Francisco Naranjo and Jerónimo Treviño. The Imperialist force was heavily defeated, losing all its guns and over 100 dead, including de Brian (1 March 1866).

Santa Isabel, Sonora ❙ 1916 ❙ Villa's Raids

With rebel leader Francisco (Pancho) Villa isolated after the Mexican Revolution, his ally Colonel Pablo López ambushed a train at Santa Isabel in Sonora, murdering American mining engineer Charles R. Watson and 16 others. López—later executed by government forces—claimed the massacre was ordered by Villa, who raided into the United States two months later at **Columbus** (10 January 1916).

Santa Lucia ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

When King Charles Albert of Sardinia joined the War of Independence against Austria, he achieved an early victory at **Goito** (10 April). Following an indecisive skirmish at Pastrengo, however, he met the full force of Marshal Josef Radetzky's Austrians at Santa Lucia, east of Treviso, northwest of Venice. The King suffered a major defeat and lost again a few weeks later at **Curtatone** (6 May 1848).

Santa Marta ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

British Admiral John Benbow was cruising off Colombia when he met a superior French squadron under Admiral Jean-Baptiste Ducasseand. A running four-day action between Cartagena and Santa Marta saw Benbow badly wounded. His six captains were court-martialled for failing to provide support and two were executed. On 4 November, Benbow died of his wounds (20–24 August 1702).

Santa Marta ❙ 1815 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

See **Cartagena, Colombia**

Santander ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

On an offensive against the northern coast of Spain to relieve pressure on the Allied campaign around **Salamanca**, British Admiral Sir Home Popham seized several fortresses, then joined guerrilla leader Tomás Campillos attacking Santander, defended by French General Jean Dubreton. Reinforced by Spanish General Gabriel Mendizabal, Popham captured the vital port (22 July–3 August 1812).

Santander ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Nationalist General Fidel Dávila captured the Basque capital of **Bilbao** (18 June), then turned west against Santander, held by poorly equipped troops under General Mariano Gamir Ulíbarri. Driven out by artillery and aerial bombardment, Ulíbarri flew to France, effectively ending organised Basque resistance and leaving **Gijon** as the last remaining Republican city in the north (14–25 August 1937).

Sant'Angelo ❙ 998 ❙ Later German Imperial Wars

When the patricius John Crescentius drove Pope Gregory V out of Rome and had John XVI appointed, Gregory appealed to his cousin Emperor Otto III of Germany, who led an army into

Italy. The anti-Pope was captured fleeing the city and was brutally mutilated, while Otto besieged Crescentius in the Castello Sant'Angelo. When the fortress fell by storm, Crescentius was executed and Gregory was restored.

Santarem ❙ 1147 ❙ Christian Reconquest of Portugal

At the head of a renewed offensive against the Muslims of central Portugal, King Alfonso I attacked the powerful fortified city of Santarem on the Tagus. In a brilliant night-time assault, his troops took the city by a surprise escalade of the walls. Santarem fell, followed by indiscriminate slaughter of the population (March 1147).

Santarem ❙ 1834 ❙ Miguelite Wars

See **Asseiceira**

Santa Rita de Morelos ❙ 1840 ❙ Mexican Federalist War

Five months after defeat at **Alcantra**, Mexican President Anastasio Bustamente sent General Mariano Arista against Federalist rebels under Antonio Canales Rosillon. After repulsing an advance on Monterrey, Arista pursued the Federalists to Santa Rita de Morelos, in Coahuilla, where Canales Rosillon was routed. His second in command, Antonio Zapata, was captured and executed (24–25 March 1840).

Santa Rosa, Entre Rios ❙ 1870 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Federalist General Ricardo López Jordán assassinated Governor Justo José Urquiza of Entre Rios and seized power (11 April 1870), after which President Domingo Faustino Sarmiento sent General Ignacio Rivas, who met the rebels at the arroyo of Santa Rosa in Entre Rios. Despite being outnumbered, Rivas secured a bloody victory and months later won again at **Ñaembé** (12 October 1870).

Santa Rosa, Honduras ❙ 1863 ❙ Central American National Wars

Driven out of El Salvador at **Coatepeque** (24 February), President José Rafael Carrera of Guatemala sent General Vicente Cerna into Honduras, supported by Nicaragua. Near Santa Rosa, Cerna won a decisive victory, which brought down President Victoriano Castellamios. The Allies recognised José María Medina and Carrera invaded El Salvador to besiege **San Salvador** (16 June 1863).

Santa Rosa, Mendoza ❙ 1874 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

A rising against the election of President Nicolas Avellaneda saw troops from Mendoza under General José Miguel Arredondo defeat and kill government commander Colonel Amaro Catalán at Santa Rosa, southeast of Mendoza. In a second action, General Juilo Roca, though severely wounded, defeated and captured Arredondo, ending the rebellion (29 October & 7 December 1874).

Santa Rosa de Copán ❙ 1856 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

American adventurer William Walker effectively seized power in Nicaragua after capturing **Granada** (October 1855), then entered northern Costa Rica, where part of his Filibuster force under Colonel Louis Schlessinger reached Santa Rosa, north of Liberia. Costa Rican President Juan Rafael Mora stormed the Filibuster camp and the invaders fled back over the border to **Rivas** (20 March 1856).

Santa Rosa de Copán ❙ 1919 ❙ Sapoa Revolution

Exiles in Nicaragua, attempting to overthrow President Frederico Tinoco of Costa Rica, invaded across the Sapoa, where rebel leader Alfredo Volio Jiménez died in a skirmish. After defeat at Santa Rosa de Copán, north of Liberia, his successor Julio Acosta Garcia led the survivors back to Nicaragua. Soon afterwards, Tinoco's brother was murdered and he went into exile (8 May 1919).

Santa Rosa de Copán ❙ 1955 ❙ Costa Rican Civil War

Christian Socialist forces loyal to former President Rafael Calderón Guardia—ousted from government in Costa Rica after defeat at

Ochomogo in 1948—invaded from Nicaragua against Conservative President José María Figueres Ferrer. The counter-revolution was repulsed at Santa Rosa de Copán, north of Liberia, though Calderón was eventually permitted to return (11 January 1955).

Santa Rosa Island ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Early in the war in the south, Confederate forces under General Richard H. Anderson attacked Union troops on Santa Rosa Island, off Pensacola Bay, Florida. Although Anderson secured initial success against New York Zouaves under Colonel William Wilson, he was counter-attacked by Colonel Harvey Brown from Fort Pickens and had to withdraw to the mainland (9 October 1861).

Santa Vittoria ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Louis Duke de Vendôme took command after Francois de Neufville Marshal Villeroi was captured at **Cremona** and advanced to relieve Mantua. Prince Eugène of Savoy ordered Imperial cavalry under General Annibale Visconti to shadow the French, but they were surprised and routed at Santa Vittoria. Eugène raised the siege of Mantua and pursued Vendôme south to **Luzzara** (26 July 1702).

Santiago ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Martin La Carrera marched on Santiago to support guerrilla leaders Pablo Morillo and Garcia del Barrio and the ill-armed Spanish force was met by French General Antoine-Louis Maucune on the nearby plain of Campo de la Estrella. Maucune's force was routed, with over 600 men lost, and he abandoned Santiago, withdrawing towards Corunna (22 May 1809).

Santiago Bay ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

American forces which captured **San Juan Hill** outside **Santiago de Cuba** (1 July), threatened the Spanish fleet in Santiago Bay and Admiral Pascual Cervera was ordered to attempt a breakout. Met by part of the American blockading squadron under Commodore Winfield S. Schley, Cervera lost all seven of his ships with terrible casualties. Santiago soon surrendered (3 July 1898).

Santiago de Cuba ❙ 1741 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

English Admiral Edward Vernon followed his disaster at **Cartagena** in April by taking a large force against Santiago in Spanish Cuba. Troops under General Thomas Wentworth landed at Guantánamo Bay, where badly strained relations between army and navy broke down. When Wentworth refused to advance on Santiago, the expedition withdrew in utter failure (18 July–7 December 1741).

Santiago de Cuba ❙ 1898 ❙ Spanish-American War

With victory at **Las Guásimas**, American commander William R. Shafter advanced on the key city of Santiago de Cuba, where he soon captured the outer defences at **San Juan Hill**. Following total destruction of the Spanish fleet in **Santiago Bay**, General José Toral negotiated to surrender the city and also troops in outlying areas, virtually ending the war in Cuba (24 June–17 July 1898).

Santo Domingo ❙ 1586 ❙ Drake's Caribbean Raid

On a large-scale English raid into the Caribbean, Admiral Sir Francis Drake took about 30 ships against Santo Domingo City in Hispaniola (modern Dominican Republic). Finding the once-prosperous Spanish city greatly reduced, Drake took his revenge by burning most of the buildings before the citizens paid a ransom to save the rest. He then sailed south to **Cartagena** (January 1586).

Santo Domingo ❙ 1655 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

Cromwellian England despatched Admiral Sir William Penn to the West Indies, where he landed more than 7,000 troops under

Colonel Robert Venables on Spanish Santo Domingo (modern Dominican Republic). The British force was heavily defeated after a badly managed campaign and they re-embarked to move further west against **Jamaica** (13–25 April 1655).

Santo Domingo ▌ 1802–1803 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

Sent to Santo Domingo to suppress rebel Francois Toussaint l'Ouverture, French General Charles Leclerc suffered costly losses at **Crête-à-Perriot** (March 1802), then treacherously seized l'Ouverture. Leclerc died of fever and the rebel Jean Jacques Dessalines later seized **Port-au-Prince** and **Cap Francais**. When Fort St Nicolas fell (4 December 1803), he declared independent Haiti.

Santo Domingo ▌ 1806 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

When part of the French fleet from Brest under Admiral Corentin de Leissegues crossed the Atlantic, they were pursued by Admiral Sir John Duckworth, joined in the West Indies by Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. Attacked in Santo Domingo harbour (in modern Dominican Republic), all five French ships of the line were destroyed or captured. Only two frigates escaped (6 February 1806).

Santo Domingo ▌ 1809 ▌ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

With France ejected from western **Santo Domingo** (Haiti) in 1803, General Marie Louis Ferrand held out in neighbouring Spanish Santo Domingo until France and Spain were at war, then unwisely attacked Palo Hincado in El Seibo Province. Defeated by General Don Huan Sanchez, Ferrand killed himself. In July 1810, General Joseph Borquier surrendered after siege in Santo Domingo City (7 November 1809).

Santo Domingo ▌ 1965 ▌ Dominican Civil War

Left-wing forces tried to seize power in Dominica and civil war broke out with Conservatives under General Elias Wessin. Fearing supposed Communist influence, US President Lyndon Johnson sent 20,000 troops to intervene. Forty-seven Americans and perhaps 2,000 Dominicans were killed before Santo Domingo City was secured and a ceasefire was achieved (24 April–23 May 1965).

Santuario, Antioquia ▌ 1829 ▌ Colombian Civil Wars

Colonel José María Córdoba rebelled against the dictatorship of Simón Bolívar and seized the city of Medellín, then faced 900 veteran troops marching from Bogotá under General Daniel Florencio O'Leary. Southeast of Medellín at Santuario, Córdoba was defeated and killed, along with about 200 of his followers. The rebels were later pardoned and the province was pacified (17 October 1829).

Santuario, Cundinamarca ▌ 1830 ▌ Colombian Civil Wars

Rising against newly elected President Joaquín Mosquera, the largely Venezuelan Callao Battalion of Colonel José Florencio Jiménez marched on Bogotá and were met to the west at Santuario by government forces under Colonel Pedro Antonio García. Jiménez secured victory and occupied Bogotá for General Rafael Urdaneta, who then seized government (27 August 1830).

Sao del Indio ▌ 1895 ▌ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

When Spanish Colonel Francisco de Borja Canella marched southwest from Guantánamo to attack Cuban insurgent leader José Maceo, his brother Antonio Maceo joined him by forced march and intercepted the Spaniards on the Bacanao at Sao del Indio. A bloody 36-hour action saw the brothers defeat Canella, who burned his supply train and fled back to Guantánamo (31 August 1895).

Sao Mamede ▌ 1128 ▌ Portuguese War of Succession

Count Henry of Burgundy held Portugal through his wife Teresa, daughter of Alfonso VI of Castile, and at Henry's death his son Alfonso Henriques rebelled against his mother and her

Galician lover Ferdinand Peres. Teresa's Galician-Portuguese force was defeated at Sao Mamede, outside Guimaraes, and she died in exile. Alfonso later became King of independent Portugal (24 June 1128).

Sao Miguel ❙ 1583 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese War

After a failed attempt at **Terceira** to seize the Azores in support of Don Antonio de Crato's claim to the Spanish-held Portuguese throne, a larger Franco-Portuguese fleet under Aymard de Chaste was sent to the Azores to try again. Off Sao Miguel, the second attempt was also defeated by Spanish Admiral Alvaro de Bazán Marquess of Santa Cruz and Spain ruled the Azores as part of Portugal.

Sao Salvador ❙ 1574 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in West Africa

When Jaga nomads overthrew King Alvaro of the Kongo (1568) and sacked his capital, Sao Salvador (modern Mbanza Kongo in northwest Angola), Portuguese musketeers were sent from Sao Tomé. After heavy fighting, the Portuguese recaptured Sao Salvador and reinstated Alvaro. In 1665, at **Ambuila**, the Portuguese finally overthrew Kongo, which once covered much of west central Africa.

Sao Vicente ❙ 1833 ❙ Miguelite Wars

See **Cape St Vincent**

Sapienza ❙ 1354 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

Renewed warfare between Venice and Genoa saw Genoa achieve its greatest naval victory over Venice since **Curzola** (1298) in the Gulf of Sapienza, south of Methone in southwestern Greece. The Venetian fleet under Nicolo Pisani was almost completely destroyed by Genoese Admiral Pagano Doria. Pisani himself was among the thousands of prisoners taken to Genoa (3 November 1354).

Sappa Creek ❙ 1875 ❙ Red River Indian War

In the bloodiest action of the campaign, cavalry under Lieutenant Austin Henley pursued a band of Cheyenne to the Sappa Creek in northwestern Kansas (known to the Cheyenne as Dark Water Creek). Thirty escaped, but Henley's men shot down 19 warriors (including Chief Little Bull) and eight women and children, while two soldiers were also killed. The massacre ended the war (23 April 1875).

Sappony Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While raiding railways southwest of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, Union Generals James Wilson and Augustus V. Kautz were beaten at **Staunton River Bridge** and marched east towards Stoney Creek Depot. Met at Sappony Church by Confederate General Wade Hampton, returning from **Trevilian Station**, Wilson was routed and fled north towards **Reams Station** (28 June 1864).

Sapri ❙ 1857 ❙ Pisacane Rebellion

Carlo Pisacane attempted to renew revolution against the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, landing with about 300 followers on the Coast of Campania, south of Naples. However, the brave yet foolhardy band were heavily defeated at Sapri, with Pisacane and many others killed. The struggle for Italian independence was not renewed for another two years (28 June 1857).

Saragarhi ❙ 1897 ❙ Great Frontier Rising

On Samana Ridge, south of the Khyber Pass, Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen attacked Forts Gulistan and Lockhart, as well as the tiny intervening Sarigarhi heliograph relay station, where 21 Sikhs under Havildar Isher Singh refused to surrender. Massively overwhelmed, they fought to the death. In a unique recognition, all 21 won Britain's highest gallantry award for Indian troops (12 September 1897).

Saragossa ❙ 1118 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

King Alfonso I of Aragon—El Batallador, the Fighter—led a brilliant offensive against the Muslims of Spain, besieging the key city of Saragossa on the Ebro River. Its fall after seven months, followed by the capture of Tudela,

encouraged renewed Muslim resistance, although Saragossa became capital of the Kingdom of Aragon (May–18 December 1118).

Saragossa ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

In the campaign to install Archduke Charles of Austria as King of Spain, General James Stanhope's Anglo-Austrian army advanced from their victory at **Almenar** (27 July) to challenge the Franco-Spanish army of Philip V under the walls of Saragossa. A one-sided rout cost Philip's army massive casualties and prisoners, as well as all their artillery (20 August 1710).

Saragossa (1st) ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

French General Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes advanced down the Ebro River in northern Spain and besieged the strategic city of Saragossa, which held out for two months against a massive and bloody attack. Parts of the city were captured before the siege was lifted following French defeat at **Baylen**. Saragossa fell to a renewed siege later the same year (15 June–13 August 1808).

Saragossa (2nd) ❙ 1808–1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Four weeks after victory at **Tudela**, the French advanced down the Ebro to besiege Saragossa, defended by Spanish General José Palafox. Under successive command of Generals Bon Adrien Moncey, Édouard Mortier, Androche Junot and Jean Lannes, the siege and assaults cost over 50,000 Spanish lives by the time the ruined city was taken by storm (20 December 1808–20 February 1809).

Saragossa ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

In an effort to distract the offensive against **Santander**, Republican General Sebastián Pozas took 80,000 men from Catalonia into Aragon towards Saragossa. Though the small town of **Belchite** fell, Nationalist commander Miguel Ponte led a powerful defence and Saragossa was saved, as well as Huesca and Teruel, finally halting the Republican offensive (24 August–30 September 1937).

Sarajevo ❙ 1878 ❙ Austro-Turkish War in Bosnia

Determined to secure Bosnia-Herzogovina under the treaty which ended the Russo-Turkish War, Austria sent a large force under Baron Josef Philippovic von Philippsburg to oust the reluctant Turks. After a sharp campaign (said to have cost over 5,000 Austrian casualties), the capital Sarajevo was bombarded and taken by storm and the Turks eventually withdrew (19 August 1878).

Sarajevo ❙ 1992–1996 ❙ Bosnian War

With Bosnia torn apart by civil war, Serb forces besieged the capital Sarajevo, housing mainly Croats and Muslims. Shelling from nearby hills and the taking of UN hostages provoked NATO air-strikes and counter-attack by UN artillery, but the four-year siege was not lifted until peace talks ended the war. Sarajevo lost perhaps 10,000 killed and 50,000 wounded (6 April 1992–29 February 1996).

Sarandáporon ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

Prince Constantine of Greece supported his Balkan allies by invading Macedonia through Elasson to advance on Turks in the strategic pass at Sarandáporon, between the Kamvounia and Pieria Mountains. Attacking in heavy rain, Constantine routed the Turks and seized nearby Servia, then took Kozani and Veria before advancing on Thessalonica through **Jannitsa** (22 October 1912).

Sarandi ❙ 1825 ❙ Uruguayan War of Independence

When Uruguayan Juan Antonio Lavalleja and the "Thirty-Three Immortals" declared independence from Brazil, they recruited a Patriot army. North of Montevideo at Sarandi, Lavalleja decisively beat an Imperial force under Colonel Bentos Manuel Ribeiro. He then briefly annexed Uruguay to Argentina, which secured victory over Brazil in February 1827 at **Ituzaingó** (12 October 1825).

Saratoga, Cuba ❙ 1896 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

As rebel leader Máximo Gómez entered Camaguey Province in eastern Cuba, Spanish General Jimenez Castellanos marched out from Puerto Principe (modern Camaguey City) and was attacked at nearby Saratoga. Castellanos suffered heavy casualties and when Spanish reinforcements arrived, he retreated to Puerto Principe. Gómez was too exhausted to pursue (9–11 June 1896).

Saratoga, New York (1st) ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Despite disastrous defeat at **Bennington** for his offensive from Canada (16 August), General John Burgoyne continued into New York State. South of Saratoga at Bemis Heights he was blocked by Americans under General Horatio Gates. A drawn action with very heavy fighting cost Burgoyne 600 men, but he held his position and fought again at the same site three weeks later (19 September 1777).

Saratoga, New York (2nd) ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General John Burgoyne became isolated in his failed offensive from Canada when he was checked at Bemis Heights, west of Saratoga. After three weeks, he renewed his attack on General Horatio Gates. Despite the courage of General Simon Fraser, who was mortally wounded, Burgoyne was defeated by General Benedict Arnold and surrendered ten days later (7 October 1777).

Saraun ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Chanda, Uttar Pradesh**

Sarbinowo ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Zorndorf**

Sardarapat ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Following the collapse of Tsarist Russia, Turkish forces crossed the pre-war Russian border to seize Kars and advance on the Armenian capital of Erivan. In a much-celebrated action at Sardarapat, Armenian Generals Movses Silikian and Tovmas Nazarbekian routed General Ferid Vehip Pasha. Independence was declared that day, though the Turks struck back at **Baku** (28 May 1918).

Sardinia ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

An Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admiral Sir John Leake launched a fresh offensive in the central Mediterranean, sailing from Barcelona for Sardinia. When Spanish Viceroy the Conde de San Antonio hesitated to surrender, the capital Cagliari was shelled. The island capitulated next day and Leake sent his deputy Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker against **Minorca** (1–2 August 1708).

Sardis ❙ 546 BC ❙ Persian-Lydian War

Soon after losing disastrously to Cyrus II the Great of Persia at **Pteria** and **Thymbria**, King Croesus of Lydia was besieged in his capital at Sardis, near Salihli in modern western Turkey, which fell by storm after 14 days. Though Croesus was well treated by Cyrus, the rapid destruction of the seemingly powerful Kingdom of Lydia heightened the Persian threat to Greek cities on the Aegean.

Sargana ❙ 591 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Ganzak**

Sarhu ❙ 1619 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

Threatened in the north by rising Manchu power under Nurhachi, Ming General Yang Hao took a massive army into Liaodong (southern Manchuria). He then unwisely divided his force and General Du Song prematurely advanced on the Manchu. Ambushed at Sarhu, Du Song fled. The Ming and their Korean allies were defeated again next day further east at **Siyanggiayan** (14 April 1619).

Sari Bair ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

British commander Sir Ian Hamilton resolved to break the Gallipoli deadlock and ordered a broad attack on the strategic Sari Bair Ridge. Aided by a diversion in the south at **Lone Pine** and a fresh landing in the north at **Suvla Bay**, British forces advanced at Hill Q and **Chunuk Bair**. Mustafa Kemal counter-attacked in force and the offensive failed with bloody losses (6–10 August 1915).

Sarikamish ❙ 1914–1915 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

Determined to capture the Russian Caucasus, Turkish War Minister Enver Pasha led 90,000 men towards Kars and was met in bitter winter conditions at Sarikamish (now in Turkey) by the army of Viceroy Illarian Vorontsov under General Aleksandr Myshlaevsky. The Turks were destroyed by battle and frostbite and fewer than 20,000 returned to **Erzurum** (25 December 1914–4 January 1915).

Sar-i-Pul ❙ 1501 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

The teenage Mughal Babur led a new advance on **Samarkand** and retook the city by surprise, where he again faced a large Uzbek army under Muhammad Shaybani Khan. At Sar-i-Pul, in northern Afghanistan near the Band-i-Amir, Babur's General Kasim Beg allowed his advance units to be surrounded. After suffering a decisive defeat Babur was once more forced to withdraw (April 1501).

Sarjahan ❙ 1029 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Near the end of his reign, Mahmud of Ghazni sent his son Masud into Persia against Ibrahim ibn Marzuban, known as Salar, who withdrew to the fortress of Sarjahan, 60 miles northeast of Isfahan. Supported by Salar's rival Marzubin ibn Hasan, Masud destroyed Salar in battle nearby, then went on to capture Hamadan and Isfahan, securing central Persia for Ghazni (13 September 1029).

Sark ❙ 1448 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Border Wars

After Sir Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland invaded Scotland and burned Dunbar in May 1448, the Scots burned his family castles at Alnwick and Warkworth. Henry VI then gave him troops for a fresh invasion. However, at the River Sark, near Gretna on the Solway Firth, Northumberland was defeated by Scots under Hugh Douglas Earl of Ormond and taken prisoner (23 October 1448).

Sarkany ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Mór**

Sarmada ❙ 1119 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Antioch, Syria**

Sarmi ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

American forces on the north coast of New Guinea quickly took **Wakde**, but General Edwin Patrick (later General Franklin Sibert) faced prolonged defence on the nearby mainland around Sarmi under General Hachiro Tagami. Although Lone Tree Hill was taken after heavy losses (24 June), the Americans finally abandoned the Sarmi area after losing over 600 killed (17 May–September 1944).

Sarmizegethusa ❙ 102 ❙ 1st Dacian War

When peace talks failed in 101 after the inconclusive battle at **Tapae**, Roman Emperor Trajan launched a fresh offensive against Decebalus of Dacia (largely modern Romania). After progessively capturing the Mulbach fortresses, Trajan besieged the Dacian capital at Sarmizegethusa (modern Varhély). Decebalus capitulated to save his city and made peace, while Trajan took the honorific Dacicus.

Sarmizegethusa ❙ 105 ❙ 2nd Dacian War

Decebalus of Dacia once more resumed war against Rome and Emperor Trajan crossed the Danube, where he routed the Dacian army outside the capital Sarmizegethusa (modern Varhély). Decebalus fled to the north but was eventually

surrounded and killed himself, ending the war. Rome then annexed and settled Dacia, which largely comprised the area of modern Romania.

Sarnal ❙ 1572 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Emperor Akbar defeated Sultan Muzaffar II of Gujarat at **Ahmadabad** (2 September), then turned south against the Mirza. When Ibrahim Husain Mirza withdrew from Baroda, Akbar intercepted him at Sarnal on the Mahi and, with a dangerously small force of horsemen, won a decisive victory. Akbar captured Surat (11 January 1573) to complete his conquest of Gujarat (24 December 1572).

Sarnus ❙ 553 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Mount Lactarius**

Sarsa ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Despite promising Guru Gobind Singh safe passage after the siege of **Anandpur**, Mughal General Wazir Khan pursued the survivors. At Shahi Tibbi, Jiwan Singh was killed in a rearguard action. The Sikhs were then destroyed while crossing the Sarsa, with the Guru's two younger sons captured and later murdered. Gobind was defeated next day at **Chamkaur** (21 December 1704).

Sarum ❙ 552 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Searobyrg**

Sarus ❙ 625 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

Despite his victory at **Arcesh**, Byzantine Emperor Heraclius was pursued west across the Euphrates into Cilicia by a Sassanian Persian army under Shahbaraz. But at the Sarus (modern Seyhan) River, Heraclius won a sharp action and disengaged north to Caesarea. Shahbaraz was then ordered west to support the Avars against **Constantinople**, where the Persian advance suffered a costly repulse.

Sarvantikar ❙ 1266 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

After defeating Mongol invaders at **Ain Jalut** in 1260, the Mamluk Sultan Baibars sent commander Qalawun through the Amanus Mountains into Cilicia against Hethum II of Armenia. A decisive battle with the King's sons and Templar knights at Sarvantikar saw Prince Thoros of Armenia killed and his brother Leo captured. The Muslims then ravaged Cilicia before attacking **Antioch** (24 August 1266).

Sasbach ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Within six months of his victories at **Mühlhausen** and **Turckheim**, French Marshal Henri de Turenne manoeuvred east of the Rhine to prevent Prince Raimondo Montecuccoli's Imperial army relieving Strasbourg. However, Turenne was killed by a cannonball while preparing to attack at Sasbach, near Buhl, and Montecuccoli drove the demoralised French back across the Rhine (27 July 1675).

Saseno ❙ 1264 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

With the Venetian navy misled into attacking Tyre, Genoese Admiral Simone Grillo ambushed the annual Venetian trade convoy to the Levant, commanded by Michele Dauro, as it left the Adriatic. Near the island of Saseno, in the Otranto Channel, the escort was defeated and the entire merchant fleet was captured. Venice was avenged two years later off **Trapani** (14 August 1264).

Sasowy Rog ❙ 1633 ❙ Polish-Tatar Wars

Nine years after beating Tatars at **Martynow**, Polish Hetman Stanislas Koniecpolski marched south against a fresh Tatar invasion of Podlia in southwest Ukraine under Abaza Mehmed, the Ruthenian-born Pasha of Vidin. The Hetman surprised and routed the Tatars in camp at Sasowy Rog on the Pruth. But he failed to pursue and within months the Tatars advanced again on **Kamieniec** (July 1633).

Sassiah ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Shahganj**

Sassoferrato ❙ 295 BC ❙ 3rd Samnite War
See **Sentinum**

Sas van Gent ❙ 1644 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Frederick Henry of Orange was determined to secure the southern Netherlands and besieged Sas van Gent, west of Antwerp. When the Dutch drove off Spanish forces under the Marquis de Tor de Laguna and stormed the outer defences, Governor Andrés de Prada capitulated. The following year, the Stadtholder further consolidated his gains by capturing nearby **Hulst** (27 July–5 September 1644).

Satara ❙ 1690 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

With Mughal forces campaigning in central India, General Sharza Khan (later Rustum Khan) was marching to besiege Satara, south of Poona, when advance units led by his son Ghalib were attacked by Maratha Generals Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav. When Sharza Khan advanced to his son's aid, both were captured in a Mughal defeat which cost 1,500 men (4 June 1690).

Satara ❙ 1699–1700 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

In a renewed offensive against the Marathas of central India, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent a large army against the powerful fortress of Satara, south of Poona. Despite repeated assaults by the Maratha field army under Dhanaji Jadhav, Mughal forces destroyed large sections of the walls with giant mines and garrison commander Subhanji surrendered (December 1699–21 April 1700).

Sathinungulum ❙ 1790 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

After British forces in southern India captured Coimbatore, Colonel John Floyd advanced on the Gajalhatti Pass, where Tipu Sultan made a brilliant surprise descent. Floyd lost his guns and over 500 men in a heavy assault near Sathinungulum. However, the death of Tipu's General Burhan-ud-din delayed the Mysorean advance and the survivors escaped back to Coimbatore (13 September 1790).

Sattelberg ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
See **Huon Peninsula**

Satus ❙ 1856 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

Yakima Chief Kamiakin continued resisting white expansion in southern Washington despite defeat at **Union Gap** (October 1855) and attacked five companies under Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius on the Satus, near the Oregon state line. While caught unawares, Cornelius managed to escape south to Fort Dalles with few casualties. Kamiakin won again in 1858 at **Pine Creek** (9 April 1856).

Sauce Grande ❙ 1840 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

Recovering from defeat at **Yerua** and **Cagancha** in late 1839, Federalist General Pascual Echague, Governor of Entre Rios, supporting Dictator Manuel de Rosas, met Unitarist Juan Galo Lavalle at Sauce Grande, east of Bahia Blanca. Lavalle was decisively beaten and driven back across the Parana. His anti-Rosas forces soon lost again at **Quebracho Herrado** and **Famaillá** (16 July 1840).

Sauchieburn ❙ 1488 ❙ Scottish Barons' Rebellion

In rebellion against James III in support of the King's 15-year-old son, Scottish nobles led by Patrick Lord Hailes, Alexander Lord Home and Andrew Lord Gray marched towards Stirling. At nearby Sauchieburn they defeated the outnumbered Loyalist army. The King was killed in mysterious circumstances while fleeing and his treacherous son became James IV (11 June 1488).

Saucourt ❙ 881 ❙ Viking Raids on France

Vikings who invaded the Low countries won a brutal victory in Saxony at **Ebsdorf**, but the following year they met a large army under Louis III of the West Franks, at Saucourt, on the Somme in Ponthieu. The teenage King Louis won a brilliant victory, which checked the Norse

threat, but he died a year later in a riding accident. The Vikings soon regrouped to besiege **Paris** (3 August 881).

Saugor ❙ 1680 ❙ Mughal-Berad Wars
See **Sagar**

Saugor ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
See **Sagar**

Saule ❙ 1236 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights
See **Siauliai**

Saumur ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Following early rebel success in the counter-revolution in western France at **Thouars** and **Fontenay**, the Royalist rising reached a high-point with victory at Saumur, on the Loire southeast of Angers, defended by Republican General Louis Berthier. Royalist rebels led by Jacques Cathelineau captured the town, along with massive stores of supplies and arms, including 50 cannon (9 June 1793).

Saunshi ❙ 1777 ❙ Maratha-Mysore Wars

Haidar Ali of Mysore recovered from loss at **Chinkurli** (1771) to regain Coorg and Malabar, previously lost to the Marathas, then sent a force under Mohamed Ali across the Tungabhadra in southern India. Near Dharwar at Saunshi, Patwardhan Chief Konher Rao was defeated and killed and Padurang Rao was captured. As a result, many local Chiefs soon submitted to Haidar (8 January 1777).

Sauroren ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
See **Sorauren**

Savage's Station ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

In the fourth of the **Seven Days' Battles**, east of Richmond, Virginia, Confederate General John B. Magruder, despite losses at **Garnett's and Golding's Farms**, attacked the Union rearguard withdrawing from **Gaines' Mill**. At Savage's Station, Union General Edwin Sumner lost about 1,500 casualties and abandoned 2,500 wounded as he withdrew across **White Oak Swamp** (29 June 1862).

Savandrug ❙ 1755 ❙ War Against Malabar Pirates

While campaigning against the pirate Chief Tulaji Angria, active on India's Malabar Coast between Bombay and Goa, Commodore Sir William James of the Bombay Marine joined Maratha land forces to attack and capture the pirate base at Savandrug (modern Savandurg). Savandrug was then handed to the Marathas and Angria was defeated again a year later at **Gheria** (2 April 1755).

Savandrug ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain, Governor-General Charles Earl Cornwallis took **Bangalore** (21 March) and **Nandi Drug** (17 October), then sent Colonel James Stuart (1741–1815) against Savandrug, southwest of Bangalore. After two days of bombardment, the mountain fortress fell by assault, setting up the campaign against **Seringapatam** (21 December 1791).

Savannah ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Colonel Archibald Campbell led a fresh British offensive in the south, landing near Savannah, Georgia, to advance on the city, supported by Captain Sir James Baird. American General Robert Howe attempted to defend Savannah with outnumbered militia but was badly defeated. He withdrew with heavy losses and Campbell seized many ships in the harbour (29 December 1778).

Savannah ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Attempting to take the offensive in the south, American General Benjamin Lincoln and 4,500 troops under French Admiral Charles-Hector Comte d'Estaing besieged Savannah, Georgia, held by General Augustine Prevost. After suffering very heavy losses in a rash assault

(9 October), d'Estaing sailed for France and Lincoln had to withdraw towards **Charleston** (3 September–28 October 1779).

Savannah ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Charleston, South Carolina**

Savannah ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Fort McAllister**

Savanur ❙ 1756 ❙ Maratha Rebellions

Maratha General Muzaffar Khan Gardi rebelled against Peshwa Balaji Rao and sought an alliance with the Nawab of Savanur, in western India. In common cause against the rebel, the Peshwa and Nizam Salabat Jang of Hyderabad besieged Savanur and subjected it to a bombardment by western artillery. Muzaffar Khan fled and the Nawab surrendered (March–18 May 1756).

Savar ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

After occupying Swedish Finland in the wake of decisive victory at **Oravais** (September 1808), Russian General Nikolai Kamenski pursued the retreating Swedes north around the Gulf of Bothnia into Sweden. At Savar, near Umea, in the bloodiest action of the campaign, Kamenski forced Swedish General Gustav Wachtmeister to withdraw and Sweden finally made peace (19 August 1809).

Save ❙ 388 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars

See **Siscia**

Savenay ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Sent to suppress the Vendée Rebellion in western France, Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber and his veterans beat the Royalist rebels at **Cholet** and **Le Mans** in late 1793, then marched against them at Savenay, a village northwest of Nantes. A final brutal battle saw the counter-revolution virtually annihilated, though the Royalist cause lingered for several years (23 December 1793).

Saverne ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

See **Zabern**

Savo Island ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Responding to American landings on **Guadalcanal** and **Tulagi**, Admiral Gunichi Mikawa's cruiser squadron surprised the Allied covering force of Admiral Victor Crutchley at night near Savo Island. Within half an hour, one Australian and three American heavy cruisers were sunk with heavy loss of life. Mikawa retired unscathed, but lost a cruiser to submarine attack next day (8–9 August 1942).

Savona ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Genoa**

Savra ❙ 1385 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Sultan Murad I took advantage of an internal struggle between Prince Balsha II of Albania and his former ally Charles Thopia, sending the Ottoman army under Pasha Hayredin, who attacked the massively outnumbered Albanians on the Plain of Savra, on the left bank of the Devoll. Balsha was defeated and killed and the Turks effectively gained control of Albania (November 1385).

Saw ❙ 238 BC ❙ Truceless War

While former mercenaries continued to besiege Carthage, Hamilcar Barca and his Numidian ally Naravas surrounded the mercenaries at a location referred to as the Saw, probably south of Carthage. Rebel leaders Spendius and Autaritus were seized when they tried to negotiate and their army was destroyed, with perhaps 40,000 killed. The Carthaginians then attacked the rebel camp at **Tunis**.

Saxa Rubra ❙ 312 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Milvian Bridge**

Sayler's Creek ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As General Robert E. Lee's defeated Confederates retreated west from **Petersburg**, Virginia, part of his force under Generals Richard S. Ewell and John B. Gordon was attacked by General Philip Sheridan near Deatonsville at Sayler's Creek. Ewell and most of his force surrendered after hard fighting and Gordon led the survivors towards **High Bridge** on the Appomattox (6 April 1865).

Sbeitla ❙ 647 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

See **Sufetula**

Scapa Flow ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

One of Germany's most famous submarine exploits occurred in the first days of the war when Captain Günther Prien took *U-47* into Scapa Flow, the Royal Navy base in the Orkneys. The battleship *Royal Oak* was sunk with more than 830 men killed and Prien became the first U-boat commander to win the Knights Cross. He was lost with *U-47* in March 1941 (3 September 1939).

Scarborough ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Four months after German failure off **Helgoland**, Admiral Fritz von Hipper took the initiative and led five battle cruisers, with light cruisers and destroyers, against England's east coast. Scarborough was bombarded, with considerable damage and 15 civilians killed, while Whitby and Hartlepool were also shelled. A month later, another German raid was intercepted on **Dogger Bank** (16 December 1914).

Scarpe ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

On the northern flank of the Allied offensive east from **Arras**, British and Canadians under General Henry Horne advanced rapidly along the Scarpe River towards Douai. After the Allies took the key fortified town of Monchy, the retreating Germans resisted strongly at Bullecourt before it finally fell. Horne then moved south to support the main attack towards **Bapaume** (26–31 August 1918).

Scarperia ❙ 1351 ❙ Florentine-Milanese Wars

At the start of a campaign by Milan to expand its power in northern Italy, Giovanni Visconti sent Giovanni Oleggio into Florentine-ruled Tuscany, where he was stalled by the heroic defence of the town and fortress of Scarperia, in the Mugello Hills, northeast of Florence. After a 55-day siege, a Florentine relief force under Salvestro de Medici defeated Oleggio and forced the invaders to withdraw.

Scarpheia ❙ 191 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

See **Thermopylae**

Scarpheia ❙ 146 BC ❙ Roman-Achaean War

With Rome distracted by war against Carthage, the Achaean League of Greek city-states tried to counteract growing Roman domination of Greece. The advancing allies under Diaeus and Critolaus were driven back from Heraclea, then were attacked at Scarpheia, east of Thermopylae, by Romans led by Quintus Caecilius Metellus. The Achaeans were routed, with Critolaus missing, presumed killed.

Scearston ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

See **Sherston**

Sceaux ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Chatillon-sous-Bagneux**

Schaenzel ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Platzberg**

***Scharnhorst* ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)**

See **North Cape**

Scheldt Estuary ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Despite the fall of **Antwerp**, powerful German forces blocked the Scheldt Estuary, 55 miles downstream. Very heavy fighting saw Canadian General Guy Simonds seize the southern shore at **Breskens** and the South Beveland Isthmus before attacking the fortress of Walcheren, held by General Wilhelm Daser. The Allies lost over 12,000 casualties to open the river (1 October–8 November 1944).

Schellenberg ❙ 1599 ❙ Balkan National Wars

See **Selimbar**

Schellenberg ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Donauwörth**

Schenectady ❙ 1690 ❙ King William's War

As part of King William's War—the American phase of the War of the Grand Alliance—a Canadian-Indian force under Nicolas d'Ailleboust de Manthet and Jacques le Moyne de Saint-Hélène attacked Schenectady, New York. During a night raid, they killed 60 and returned to Montreal with 25 prisoners and massive plunder. Other French forces marched on **Salmon Falls** (8 February 1690).

Scheveningen ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War

Following his losses at the **Gabbard Bank** (15 June), Dutch Admiral Maarten Tromp broke through the ensuing English blockade of the Dutch Coast and was killed in battle off Scheveningen, near the Hague. English Admiral George Monck drove the Dutch back to Texel with ten ships lost to his eight and claimed the hard-fought victory. The following year the Dutch sought peace (10 August 1653).

Schladming ❙ 1526 ❙ German Peasants' War

With peasant rebellion spreading into Austria, Archbishop Mathhaus Lang of Salzburg called on veteran General Sigismund von Dietrichstein, whose Bohemians ravaged Styria before being routed by peasants under Michael Geismaier at Schladming, east of Bischofshofen. Dietrichstein and 40 officers were executed and war continued until 1527 when Geismaier was assassinated (3 July 1526).

Schleitz ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As Napoleon Bonaparte's army converged on Prussia, Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte advanced between the Saal and Elster to defeat a Prussian force under Count Bogislav Tauenzien west of Plauen at Schleitz. Although only a small action with just 400 Prussian casualties, it was a serious blow to Prussian morale and a prelude to the twin defeats at **Auerstadt** and **Jena** (9 October 1806).

Schlettstadt ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German commander Karl August Werder captured **Strasbourg** (28 September), then ordered General Hermann von Schmeling south along the Rhine against Schlettstadt (French Sélestat). The fortress capitulated following a heavy bombardment, yielding 2,400 prisoners and 120 guns. Von Schmeling then took his siege-train further south against **Neu-Breisach** (20–24 October 1870).

Schliengen ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Defeated by Archduke Charles of Austria close to the Rhine at **Emmendingen** (19 October), French General Jean Victor Moreau sent part of his force back across the river, then withdrew south as far as Schliengen, where he attempted to make a stand. Driven back by a powerful Austrian attack, Moreau finally withdrew across the Rhine over the next two days at **Huningue** (24 October 1796).

Schlusselberg ❙ 1702 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Noteborg**

Schmidt ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Hürtgen Forest**

Schnee Eifel ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

General Walther Lucht opened the German advance into the **Ardennes**, assaulting the Schnee Eifel Ridge, just inside the German border, occupied by inexperienced American troops under General Alan W. Jones. They were overwhelmed with 8,000 captured—the worst American surrender of the European war—and the Germans advanced into Belgium towards **St Vith** (16–20 December 1944).

Schonchin Flow ❙ 1873 ❙ Modoc Indian War

During fighting against the Modoc in the Lava Beds of northern California, Captain Evan Thomas and Lieutenant Thomas Wright led a 68-man patrol to the Schonchin Flow, where they were ambushed by Captain Jack (Kintpuash) and Scarfaced Charley. Thomas, Wright and 23 others were killed and the war continued until the second assault in the **Lava Beds** (26 April 1873).

Schooneveld ❙ 1673 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Prince Rupert and French Admiral Jean d'Estrées prepared for an Anglo-French invasion of the Netherlands by attacking the Dutch fleet in the Schooneveld at the mouth of the Scheldt. Admiral Mihiel de Ruyter counter-attacked with favourable winds and drove the Allies off, sinking many French ships. A second battle six days later was indecisive yet ended the planned invasion (7 & 14 June 1673).

Schuinshoogte ❙ 1881 ❙ 1st Anglo-Boer War

See **Ingogo**

Schwaderloch ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

In their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons marched against the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League and two miles from Constance at Schwaderloch, they defeated a much larger German force. Further Swiss victories over the next few months at **Frastenz**, **Calven** and **Dornach** eventually forced Emperor Maximilian to grant them virtual independence (11 April 1499).

Schwechat ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

After Hungarian revolutionaries declared independence from Habsburg rule, over 20,000 Hungarians under General Johann Moga and Colonel Artur Gorgey marched to support a workers' rising in **Vienna**. Outside the city at Schwechat, Count Joseph Jellacic and Prince Adolph Auersperg repulsed the Hungarian militia with heavy losses. Vienna fell a few days later (30 October 1848).

Schwedaung ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

See **Prome**

Schweidnitz ❙ 1642 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Marshal Lennart Torstensson took command of the Swedish army after its victory at **Wolfenbüttel** and the following year led a fresh advance into Silesia against a Saxon army on the Bystrzyca, southwest of Breslau at Schweidnitz. The Saxons were heavily defeated—with a massive loss of guns—and Torstensson then seized the city and marched into Moravia towards **Olmütz** (3 June 1642).

Schweidnitz ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

While campaigning in Saxony at **Rossbach**, Frederick II of Prussia left his brother Duke August-Wilhelm of Bevern to hold Silesia, where Austrian General Franz Leopold Nadasdy besieged Schweidnitz. When the Duke of Bevern was defeated nearby, the fortress fell after seven weeks yielding 7,000 prisoners. The Austrians then concentrated for battle days later at **Breslau** (11 November 1758).

Schweidnitz ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Reichenbach, Poland**

Schweinfurt ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

In a daylight raid on the German ball-bearing industry at Schweinfurt in Bavaria, 291 American bombers were escorted only part of the way and suffered terrible losses to German fighters. The war's costliest air attack (Black Thursday) saw over 600 men killed in 64 bombers shot down and 138 damaged. Such raids ended until long-range fighter escort became available (14 October 1943).

Schweinschadel ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Sent to oppose the Prussian invasion of Bohemia, Austrian General Tassilo Festetics arrived too late to save Königinhof (captured after defeat at **Soor**) then met General Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz north of Josefstadt marching west from victory at **Skalitz**. After a three-hour cannonade at Schweinschadel with 800 prisoners lost, Festetics fell back on the fortress at Josefstadt (29 June 1866).

Schwetz ❙ 1462 ❙ Thirteen Years War

See **Puck**

Sciari Sciat ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

See **Sidi El Henni**

Scilly Isles ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British Admiral Sir William Hotham was escorting a convoy with treasure seized at **St Eustatius** with just two ships of the line and three frigates, when he was intercepted west of the Scilly Isles by a strong squadron under Admiral Toussaint-Guillaume de la Motte-Picquet. Hotham wisely dispersed his heavily outnumbered convoy and the French recaptured most of the treasure (2 May 1781).

Scimitar Hill ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

After replacing the incompetent Sir Henry Stopford at **Suvla Bay**, General Beauvoir de Lisle launched the last major offensive on the Gallipoli front towards Scimitar Hill. Despite a diversionary attack further south at **Hill 60**, the British assault against strong Turkish defences cost over 5,000 casualties for no gain. In December the Allies evacuated Suvla Bay (21 August 1915).

Scotitas ❙ 199 BC ❙ Spartan-Achaean Wars

With Sparta recovering from defeat at **Mantinea** (207 BC), new ruler Nabis led a fresh offensive into northern Laconia, where he was attacked near the Tegean border at Scotitas by Achaean forces under Philopoemen of Megalopolis, now Praetor of Achaea. Nabis suffered a bloody defeat and a temporary truce followed until he resumed the war and was defeated at **Argos** and **Mount Barbosthene**.

Scutari ❙ 1474 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Sultan Mehmed II renewed his war against Venetian Albania, sending 80,000 men under Hadim Suleiman Pasha against Scutari (modern Shkoder), held by Antonio Loredan. Although massive bombardment demolished the walls, high earthworks remained and a Turkish assault was repulsed with 7,000 dead. Suleiman withdrew on false reports of Venetian reinforcements (15 July–28 August 1474).

Scutari ❙ 1478–1479 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

Four years after a failed campaign against Albania, Sultan Mehmed II concluded his war against Venice's trading colonies by launching a renewed assault against Scutari (modern Shkoder). Nearby **Krujë** was captured, but Scutari's garrison held out against siege until Venice sued for peace, yielding Scutari and other Adriatic possesssions to the Turks (22 June 1478–25 January 1479).

Scutari ❙ 1912–1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

When Montenegro advanced into Albania towards Scutari, poor strategy and delay allowed the city to be reinforced before it came under siege. King Nicholas of Montenegro took command and made costly assaults before Essad

Pasha finally surrendered. The Great Powers later forced Nicholas to give up the prize which had cost almost 10,000 Montenegrin lives (23 October 1912–23 April 1913).

Seacroft Moor ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

To cover the Parliamentary withdrawal from Selby to Leeds by Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, his son Sir Thomas Fairfax assaulted **Tadcaster**, near York. While withdrawing across Bramham Moor to Seacroft Moor, Sir Thomas was attacked in force and was heavily defeated by Royalist cavalry under George Lord Goring, losing 200 killed and 800 prisoners (30 March 1643).

Searobyrg ❙ 552 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

After inheriting Wessex from his father Cerdic, Cynric of the West Saxons advanced the borders of the kingdom to the west and inflicted a sharp defeat on the Britons at Searobyrg (Old Sarum), just north of modern Salisbury. The expansion of Wessex continued with further victories over the next 25 years at **Beranbyrg**, **Bedcanford** and **Deorham**.

Sebastia ❙ 1070 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars

When Byzantine Emperor Romanus IV attempted to drive the Turks out of Anatolia, part of his army under Manuel Comnenus was attacked at Sebastia by a Turkish force under Er-Sighun, son of Yusuf Inal and a rebel kinsman of the Great Seljuk Alp Arslan. The Byzantines suffered a costly defeat, after which Turkish forces sacked Chonae. In August 1071 Alp Arslan himself seized **Manzikert**.

Sebastopol ❙ 1854–1855 ❙ Crimean War

See **Sevastopol**

Sebastopolis ❙ 692 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Following a treaty violation by Emperor Justinian II, Umayyad Caliph Abd-al-Malik sent troops under his brother Mohamed into Byzantine Armenia and the armies met west of Sebastia at Sebastopolis (modern Sulusaray). When the Emperor appeared to secure initial success, his Slav troops under Nebulus changed sides and he was routed, effectively delivering Armenia to the Arabs.

Seccandun ❙ 757 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Facing rebellion by the nobleman Beornred, King Aethelbald of Mercia was defeated and deposed at Seccandun (modern Seckington), east of Tamworth, Warwickshire. Aethelbald was either killed in the battle or murdered soon afterwards, possibly by his own bodyguard. However, the usurper Beornred enjoyed only a very brief reign before being overthrown by Aethelbald's kinsman, Offa.

Secchia ❙ 1734 ❙ War of the Polish Succession

Joseph Lothar Count von Königsegg regrouped the Austrian army after defeat at **Parma** (29 June) and led a surprise dawn attack across the Secchia, southeast of Mantua, against Marshal Francois-Marie Broglie. The French were driven back, losing 3,000 prisoners, before Marshal François de Coigny restored order and counter-attacked a few days later at **Guastalla** (15 September 1734).

Secessionville ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

A fresh advance against the defences of **Charleston Harbour**, South Carolina, saw Union General Henry W. Benham attack Fort Lamar, at Secessionville on James Island, bravely defended by General Nathan G. Evans and Colonel Thomas G. Lamar. Driven off from costly frontal assaults, Benham was forced to withdraw. He was later relieved of command and demoted (16 June 1862).

Seckington ❙ 757 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Seccandun**

Secundrabagh ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Sikander Bagh**

Sedan ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

When Napoleon III was trapped at Sedan by Prussian armies under General Helmuth von Moltke and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, General Auguste Ducrot suffered a decisive defeat, losing 17,000 casualties and 20,000 prisoners. One of France's worst military disasters saw General Emmanuel Wimpffen surrender 82,000 men. Napoleon himself was captured and soon abdicated (1 September 1870).

Sedd-el-Bahr ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

See **Helles**

Sedgemoor ❙ 1685 ❙ Monmouth Rebellion

Rebelling against his Catholic uncle King James II of England, James Duke of Monmouth raised a Protestant revolt in the west, comprising largely miners and peasants. At Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater in Somerset, he was crushed by General Louis Duras Earl of Feversham and John Churchill. Monmouth was beheaded and over 1,000 rebels were executed or transported (6 July 1685).

Sediman ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Napoleon Bonaparte routed General Murad Bey at the Battle of the **Pyramids** in July but soon became concerned about the Mamluk leader's presence on the Upper Nile and sent General Louis Desaix. At Sediman, 75 miles south of Cairo on the Bahr Yusuf, Desaix's infantry routed the Egyptians. A further victory in February 1799 at **Aswan** destroyed the Mamluk army (7 October 1798).

Seedasser ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War

See **Sidassir**

Seekonk ❙ 1676 ❙ King Philip's War

In war against Wampanoag Chief Metacomet—known by American colonists as King Philip—his Narrangansett ally Canonchet escaped the defeat at the **Great Swamp Fight** and three months later had his revenge ambushing Captain Michael Pierce near Seekonk, east of Providence, Rhode Island. Pierce and 40 militia were killed, but Canonchet was soon captured and executed (26 March 1676).

Segesvár ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

With Austria driven out of Hungary after **Hatvan** and **Waitzen** in April, Russia intervened to help. Following victory at **Pered** (21 June), Russian General Ivan Paskievich joined up with new Austrian commander Julius von Haynau to beat Hungarian General Josef Bem in Transylvania at Segesvár (modern Sighisoara). Bem withdrew west for the decisive battle at **Temesvár** (31 July 1849).

Segeswald ❙ 757 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Seccandun**

Segoyuela ❙ 713 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

A Muslim army under Tarik ibn Ziyad advancing towards central Spain against the Christian Visigoths received reinforcements from Musa ibn Nusair, Arab Governor of the Maghreb (North Africa) and achieved a massive victory at Segoyuela, in Salamanca Province. Coming after similar defeats at **Guadalete** and **Ecija**, the battle effectively ended the Visigothic Kingdom in Spain (September 713).

Sehested ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Denmark was attacked in Holstein by Germans, Russians and Swedes led by former French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte (now Crown Prince of Sweden). Danish troops under Frederick of Hesse achieved a remarkable victory at Sehested, west of Kiel. However, Denmark lacked support in subsequent peace talks and was forced to cede Norway to Sweden (10 December 1813).

Seine ❙ 1416 ❙ Hundred Years War

See **Harfleur**

Sekigahara ❙ 1600 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

After Japanese ruler Toyotomi Hideyoshi died in 1598, his leading General Tokugawa Ieyasu rejected the six-year-old heir Hideyori and fought Loyalist commander Ishida Mitsunari at Sekigahara, east of Lake Biwa. In one of Japan's greatest battles, Mitsunari and his allies were routed and Ieyasu founded the 250-year Tokugawa Shogunate. Hideyori retired to **Osaka Castle** (20 September 1600).

Sekou ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Following a terrible rout in Romania at **Dragasani**, Greek leader Georgakis Olympios and the Albanian Yannis Farmakis tried to reach Russia and became surrounded in the monastery at Sekou, west of Jassy. After a brief siege, Georgakis blew himself up to avoid capture. Farmakis and his officers surrendered on condition of amnesty, but were tortured and executed (September–4 October 1821).

Se La ❙ 1962 ❙ Sino-Indian War

In the wake of Chinese victory at the **Namka Chu** in northeast India (20 October), the border war eased for diplomatic manoeuvring and India reinforced the forward position at Se La. When the Chinese attacked again in force, Brigadier Hoshiar Singh initially held them off and inflicted costly losses. He was finally overwhelmed and the invaders drove south on **Bomdila** (16 November 1962).

Selby ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

As Ferdinando Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas led a Parliamentary army into Yorkshire, Royalist commander William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle sent Sir John Belasyse to meet the invaders. Belasyse was routed south of York at Selby, with heavy losses in men and guns, and the Royalists in the north were forced back on **York** (11 April 1644).

Sele ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Silarus**

Sele ❙ 71 BC ❙ 3rd Servile War

See **Silarus**

Selimbar ❙ 1599 ❙ Balkan National Wars

Prince Michael of Wallachia resolved to unite the Romanians and (with Habsburg consent) invaded southern Transylvania against Prince Andreas Bathory. Michael defeated General Gaspar Kornis at Selimbar, near Hermannstadt (modern Sibiu), then proclaimed himself Prince of Transylvania. He seized Moldavia after victory in May 1600 at **Khotin** (28 October 1599).

Selinus ❙ 409 BC ❙ Carthaginian-Syracusan Wars

Determined to avenge his grandfather's defeat and death at **Himera** in 480 BC, Carthaginian commander Hannibal led a fresh invasion of Sicily, landing in the southwest to attack Selinus. A relief force from Syracuse under Diocles arrived too late and the city was taken by storm after a brief siege. It was then put to the sack and Hannibal moved north against **Himera**.

Sellasia ❙ 222 BC ❙ Cleomenic War

With the northern Peloponnese threatened by Cleomenes III of Sparta after victory in 226 BC at **Hecatombaeum**, Antigonus III of Macedon marched south with 10,000 men and gathering about 18,000 local troops. North of Sparta at Sellasia, Cleomenes was outnumbered and crushed. He fled to Egypt and Antigonus dominated much of the Peloponnese through the Achaean League (July 222 BC).

Selle ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Outflanking the Germans in the north at **Courtrai**, the main Allied offensive further south continued through **Le Cateau** across the Selle, led by British Generals Sir Henry Rawlinson and Julian Byng and French under General Marie Debeney. Defensive positions along the river were stormed and Valenciennes was captured as the Germans fell back on the **Sambre** (17–25 October 1918).

Selma ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As the war approached its end, Union General James H. Wilson led a large-scale cavalry raid into Alabama, advancing on Confederate Selma, defended by Generals Nathan B. Forrest and Richard Taylor. A bold assault by Wilson took the city by storm. He also captured Montgomery, then entered Georgia to take Columbia and Macon before peace brought a conclusion to hostilities (2 April 1865).

Selsey ❙ 477 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Cymensore**

Selwood ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

See **Penselwood**

Semen ❙ 1818 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Patriot leader Simón Bolívar advancing from victory at **Calabozo** (12 February) pursued Spanish Pablo Morillo into Guárico and they met at Semen, near La Puerta, north of San Juan de los Morros. Bolívar was routed in a bloody action with 800 men killed and 400 captured, but recovered at **Queseras del Medio**. Severely wounded, Morillo was created Marquis de La Puerta (16 March 1818).

Semendria ❙ 1439 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Sultan Murad II invaded Serbia, where Despot George Brankovic left his sons Gregor and Stefan to hold the strategic fortress of Semendria (modern Smederevo). While Albert I of Hungary took an army to the Danube, he failed to provide aid and the starving garrison surrendered, with the Brankovic brothers captured and later blinded. Murad returned to Edirne and the next year besieged **Belgrade**.

Semendria ❙ 1441 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

See **Császáhalom**

Semigallia ❙ 1626 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Wallhof**

Seminara ❙ 1495 ❙ Italian War of Charles VIII

After Charles VIII of France invaded Italy to claim Naples, Spanish reinforcements under Gonsalvo de Cordoba landed in Calabria and the armies met at Seminara, northeast of Reggio. The Spanish were beaten by a smaller French force under General Bernard Stuart Seigneur d'Aubigny, though Cordoba's victory a year later at **Aversa** drove France temporarily out of Italy (28 June 1495).

Seminara ❙ 1503 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII

While the end of the war between France and Spain over Naples focused on the siege of **Barletta** and battle at **Cerignola**, French General Bernard Stuart Seigneur d'Aubigny was campaigning independently in Calabria. However, northeast of Reggio at Seminara (site of his victory in 1495), he lost badly just a few days before the decisive French defeat at Cerignola (21 April 1503).

Sempach ❙ 1386 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

When Swiss cities joined the South German Swabian League against King Wenceslas and the House of Habsburg, Leopold III of Austria and his commander Johann von Ochenstein took an army into Switzerland. At Sempach, near Lucerne, outnumbered Swiss pikemen killed Leopold and destroyed his knights fighting dismounted. A further defeat at **Nafels** in April 1388 ended the war (9 July 1386).

Sendaigawa ❙ 1587 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Toyotomi Hideyoshi intervened in Kyushu to repulse Satsuma forces, advancing down the west coast while his half-brother Hidenaga won in the east at **Takashiro**. Attempting to block him at the Sendaigawa near Oguchi with a massively outnumbered Satsuma army, Niiro Tadamoto was heavily defeated (reputedly spared in single

combat) and withdrew south to **Kagoshima** (6 June 1587).

Seneffe ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

On campaign against the Allies in the Dutch Republic, Louis II de Bourdon Prince of Condé attacked Spanish, German and Dutch under William of Orange marching to invade France. An indecisive struggle around Seneffe, near Nivelle, cost both sides heavy losses. Although the Allies could not be dislodged, their invasion was thwarted and Condé claimed the strategic gain (11 August 1674).

Senegal ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (West Africa)

At war with the French in West Africa, Britain sent six ships under Captain Henry Marsh, who sailed to the Senegal River with 200 Marines. Port Louis fell after hard fighting, yielding 230 prisoners and 92 guns as well as gold and ivory, although the squadron was insufficient to capture nearby **Gorée**. At the end of the war, Britain retained Senegal (23–30 April 1758).

Senegal ❙ 1804 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

See **Gorée**

Senekal ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Biddulphsberg**

Senigallia ❙ 551 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Sinigaglia**

Senlac ❙ 1066 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

See **Hastings, England**

Sennheim ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

In a fresh attempt to save **Breisach**, besieged by Bernard of Saxe-Weimar after victory at **Rheinfelden** and **Wittenweier**, an Imperial force under Duke Charles of Lorraine advanced on the Rhine from the west. They were intercepted and destroyed at Sennheim (French Cernay) outside Mühlhausen by Duke Bernard, who resumed his siege and starved Breisach into surrender (15 October 1638).

Senova ❙ 1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Defending the strategic **Shipka Pass** through the Balkan Mountains, the Russian garrison received reinforcements from the fall of **Plevna** and General Mikhail Skobelev attacked the camp of Vessil Pasha two miles south at Senova near Kazanlik. Vessil was routed, losing 4,000 casualties and 26,000 prisoners. After the fall of **Plovdiv** Turkey sued for peace (8–9 January 1878).

Sens ❙ 356 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

Roman commander Flavius Claudius Julianus was sharply defeated near **Rheims**, yet restored his military reputation later that year at Sens in central Gaul. Attacked in his winter quarters by a large body of Alemanni tribesmen, Julianus led a courageous monthlong defence until the Germans were driven off and had no choice but to withdraw.

Sens ❙ 886–887 ❙ Viking Raids on France

Following the long Viking siege of **Paris**—which ended in 886 when Norse leader Sinric was paid off by King Charles III the Fat—Sinric took his army against the city of Sens, southeast of Paris. An heroic defence saw the city hold out against siege for six months before the Norsemen were finally driven off and withdrew.

Senta ❙ 1697 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Zenta**

Sentinum ❙ 295 BC ❙ 3rd Samnite War

Recovering after **Camerinum**, Romans under Fabius Maximus Rullianus and Decius Mus quickly attacked Samnite commander Gellius Egnatius and his allies further north at Sentinum (modern Sassoferrato). Despite heavy Roman losses (including Decius killed), Egnatius was defeated and killed. Gauls and Etruscans made

peace, but the Samnites fought on until beaten in 293 BC at **Aquilonia**.

Sentry Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Encouraged by success at **Te Ahuahu** (6 April), about 200 warriors of the religio-military Hauhau led by Hepanaia Kapewhiti attacked Sentry Hill (Te Morere), east of New Plymouth, held by 75 regulars under Captain William Shortt. Believing themselves immune to bullets, about 50 Hauhau were killed in a frontal assault (including Kapewhiti himself) before the rest were driven off (30 April 1864).

Seoni ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

With the Maratha army destroyed at **Ashti** in February, Peshwa Baji Rao II was driven northeast by General Sir John Doveton (1768–1847) and ran into Colonel Sir John Worthington Adams at Seoni. Baji Rao was routed and fled, abandoning his guns and stores. He withdrew west to Asirgargh to start the negotiations, which led to his eventual exile and British annexation of the Maratha territory.

Seoul ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Chongju**

Seoul (1st) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

At the start of the war, North Koreans stormed across the border and the main force advanced on Seoul, where South Korean General Chae Byong Duk was completely outmanoeuvred. His premature demolition of bridges on the Han cost men and equipment and ended any hope of resistance. General Lee Kwon Mu took the city in three days then attacked across the **Han** (25–28 June 1950).

Seoul (2nd) ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

After landing at **Inchon**, General Edward Almond raced east towards Seoul and took Yongdung-po (22 September). However, his Marines met costly losses failing to storm the Han before being joined by Army General Walton Walker from the **Pusan Perimeter**. Seoul was taken after further fighting and the Americans and South Koreans moved north on **Pyongyang** (18–28 September 1950).

Seoul ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

With Seoul lost (4 January) after defeat at the **Chongchon**, General Matthew Ridgeway checked the Communist offensive at **Chipyong** (15 February), retook territory south of the Han in Operation Killer, then began Operation Ripper. After heavy fighting, the Allies retook Seoul (14 March), followed by Hongchon and Chunchon, and the Chinese fell back through Munsan (7–31 March 1951).

Sepeia ❙ 494 BC ❙ Spartan-Argive Wars

King Cleomenes was determined to expand Spartan power and took a large and well-organised force against Argos in the eastern Peloponnese. In a bloody and decisive action at Sepeia, near Tiryns at the head of the Gulf of Argolis, the Argive army was utterly destroyed, though Cleomenes wisely spared the capital Argos. Victory virtually confirmed Spartan supremacy in southern Greece.

Seria ❙ 1962 ❙ Brunei Rebellion

When Indonesian-backed rebels began a revolt in Brunei, Gurkhas secured the capital, **Brunei** Town, and British regulars under Colonel William McHardy were airlifted from Singapore to retake the important oil town of Seria, 50 miles to the southwest. Landing under fire at the main airfield, the Highlanders stormed Seria without loss and freed oil company hostages (10–12 December 1962).

Seringapatam ❙ 1792 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

When Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain, Governor-General Charles Earl Cornwallis captured **Bangalore**, then advanced against the Mysorean capital at Seringapatam (modern Srirangapatnam). After a full-scale siege, which cost Tipu over 4,000 men and all his guns, the Maharaja ended the war, ceding half his territory to Britain (15–16 February 1792).

Seringapatam ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War

Tipu Sultan of Mysore once again resumed war with Britain and General George Harris brushed his army aside at **Malavalli**, then advanced on Seringapatam (modern Srirangapatnam). General David Baird stormed the fortress after bombardment breached the walls and Tipu died in the assault. The attack ended the war, finally securing southern India for Britain (6 April–4 May 1799).

Seringham ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Driven back from **Trichinopoly** in southeast India, Nawab Chanda Sahib of Arcot and French Colonel Jacques Law withdrew to siege by Major Stringer Lawrence at nearby Seringham (modern Srirangam). Facing disaster, Law negotiated safe surrender for the Nawab, then surrendered 3,000 men and 40 guns. Chanda Sahib was later murdered by his Tanjorean captors (10 April–13 June 1752).

Seritsa ❙ 1501 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

Beaten by Duke Ivan III of Moscow at the **Vedrosha** (July 1500), Alexander of Lithuania and Poland secured aid from the Livonian Order, whose Master Walther von Plettenberg threatened Pskov. Ivan sent Prince Daniil Penkov, with Ivan Gorbaty of Pskov, but at the Seritsa, near Isborsk, the Russian army was destroyed by artillery and fled. Russia was soon avenged at **Helmed** (27 August 1501).

Serravalle ❙ 1544 ❙ 4th Habsburg-Valois War

Following his defeat at **Ceresole**, south of Turin in April, Imperial commander Alfonso d'Avalos Marquis del Vasto attacked a large body of Italians marching from the east to reinforce Francis de Bourbon Prince d'Enghien. The mercenaries under Marshal Piero Strozzi were heavily defeated at Serravalle Libarna, near Novi Ligure, with a large number taken prisoner (2 June 1544).

Sesia ❙ 1524 ❙ 1st Habsburg-Valois War

Two years after Francis I of France was driven from Lombardy at **Bicocca**, he sent Admiral William de Bonnivet, who took Milan but was repulsed at **Rebecco** by Imperial commander Fernando d'Avalos Marquis of Pescara. On the Sesia near Romagnano, northwest of Novara, the retreating French were routed, with Bonnivet wounded and Chevalier Pierre Terrail de Bayard killed (30 April 1524).

Seskar ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Kronstadt Bay**

Seta ❙ 1184 ❙ Gempei War

See **Uji**

Settat ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

With the Moroccan siege of Casablanca driven off by action at **Taddert**, new French commander General Albert d'Amade took 2,500 men three days south against Moulai Hafid at Settat. An over-managed drill-book assault allowed the Moroccans to escape, although 40 were killed in the pursuit. D'Amade withdrew and tried again a week later at **Wadi M'Koun** (15 January 1908).

Sevastopol ❙ 1854–1855 ❙ Crimean War

The Anglo-French forces of General Fitzroy Somerset Lord Raglan and General Francois Canrobert advanced across the **Alma** and besieged the fortress of Sevastopol, brilliantly defended by General Frants Todleben. With a final relief attempt repulsed at the **Chernaya**, and the storming of the **Malakov**, Russia withdrew, effectively ending the war (28 September 1854–9 September 1855).

Sevastopol ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Without any declaration of war, the German-manned Turkish cruisers *Goeben* (Yavuz) and *Breslau* (Midilli) led a Turkish squadron against Russian ports in the Black Sea. Admiral Wilhelm Souchon in *Goeben* bombarded Sevasto-

pol, while other ships attacked Odessa and Novorossisk. Russia responded by declaring war and soon fought back off **Cape Sarych** (29 October 1914).

Sevastopol ❙ 1941–1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

General Erich von Manstein broke into the Crimean Peninsula at **Perekop** and advanced on the great fortified naval base at Sevastopol, held by General Ivan Petrov. After a failed initial assault, the Germans went to clear **Kerch,** then returned to reduce Sevastopol (7 June). It fell after a 250-day siege with 90,000 captured. Manstein was made a Field Marshal (30 October 1941–3 July 1942).

Sevastopol ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As Russian forces invaded the Crimea through **Perekop** and **Kerch**, the German Seventeenth Army under General Erwin Jaenecke fell back on Sevastopol, where Russians attacked behind heavy artillery. Although many escaped by sea before the fortress fell, the Germans lost perhaps 50,000 men killed or captured at Sevastopol, or in a final stand at nearby Cape Khersonessky (7–9 May 1944).

Seven Days' Battles ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

After advancing through Virginia from **Yorktown**, Union commander George B. McClellan fought a weeklong series of battles east and south of Richmond, which led to his withdrawal and the end of the Peninsula campaign. The battles were at **Oak Grove**, **Beaver Dam Creek**, **Garnett's and Golding's Farms**, **Savage's Station**, **White Oak Swamp** and **Malvern Hill** (25 June–1 July 1862).

Sevenoaks ❙ 1450 ❙ Cade's Rebellion

Rebelling over land grievances, the men of Kent marched on London led by Jack Cade, an Irish-born former soldier. South of the capital at Sevenoaks, the insurgents beat a heavily outnumbered Royalist army, killing commander Sir Humphrey Stafford. The rebels then entered the capital and were defeated at **London Bridge**. The rebellion soon collapsed with many leaders executed (18 June 1450).

Seven Pines ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander George B. McClellan advancing along the Virginia Peninsula was met east of Richmond at Seven Pines by General Joseph E. Johnston (who was wounded and succeeded by General Gustavus W. Smith). Despite almost 6,000 Union and 8,000 Confederate casualties, both sides claimed victory, though McClellan withdrew through the **Seven Days' Battles** (31 May–1 June 1862).

Seven Springs ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **White Hall**

Seventythree Easting ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

See **Wadi al-Batin**

Severndroog ❙ 1755 ❙ War Against Malabar Pirates

See **Savandrug**

Severndroog ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

See **Savandrug**

Seville ❙ 1248 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Ferdinand III of Castile captured **Cordova** from the Moors (1236) and advanced down the Guadalquivir River to besiege Seville, defended by Arab General Muhammed ibn al-Akhmar. The garrison held out until Ferdinand sent ships to blockade supplies arriving along the river and the city was starved into surrender. The fall of Seville left the Moors in Spain with little beyond Granada.

Sewell's Point ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Within weeks of war starting at **Fort Sumter**, two Union gunboats under Lieutenant Daniel L. Braine blockading Chesapeake Bay engaged the Confederate Battery at Sewell's Point, just north of Norfolk, commanded by General Walter Gwynn. The gunboats were driven off after indecisive action and a fresh assault was attempted ten days later at **Aquia Creek** (18–19 May 1861).

Shabatz ❙ 1476 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

See **Sabac**

Shabatz ❙ 1521 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

See **Sabac**

Shabatz ❙ 1806 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

See **Misar**

Shabatz ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Sabac**

Shabkadr ❙ 1897 ❙ Great Frontier Rising

Soon after Pathan tribesmen inspired by Mullah Sadullah were driven off from a siege at **Malakand**, further south and just 15 miles from Peshawar itself, a reported 5,000 Mohmand tribesmen from the west attacked the Border Police fort at Shabkadr. A column from Peshawar under Colonel (later Sir) John Woon dispersed the rebels with a flank attack by Bengal Lancers (7 August 1897).

Shaggy Ridge ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

General George Vasey's 7th Australian Division, advancing up the Markham-Ramu Valley in New Guinea, confronted Japanese forces of the Eighteenth Army entrenched on a massive feature in the Finisterre Mountains which the Australians called Shaggy Ridge. A slogging three-month fight finally cleared the last Japanese defenders and the advance continued (October 1943–January 1944).

Shahdadpur ❙ 1843 ❙ British Conquest of Sind

In an opportunistic war against the Baluchi Amirs of Sind (in modern Pakistan), British General Sir Charles Napier routed a massive Baluchi force under Sher Muhammad near **Miani** (17 February), then captured his capital at Mirpur and sent Major John Jacob to pursue the Amir into the Sind desert. The Lion of Mirpur was finally defeated at Shahdadpur and fled across the Indus (14 June 1843).

Shahganj ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

With rebel forces approaching Agra, Brigadier Thomas Polwhele marched six miles from the city to meet his opponents at Shahganj. While his troops fought courageously in a badly handled action, their ammunition had been destroyed during a needless delay under artillery fire. Heavily outnumbered, Polwhele was forced to retreat to **Agra** and was later relieved of command (5 July 1857).

Shahi Tibbi ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

See **Sarsa**

Shaho ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

Russian General Fleisher was reinforced after victory in southern Manchuria at **Haicheng** (12 August) and advanced west towards Niezhuang, while commander General Deian Ivanovich Subotich marched direct to Shaho, north of Anshan, held by over 50,000 Chinese. An artillery duel and sharp fighting forced the Chinese to withdraw north through **Liaoyang** (27 September 1900).

Shaho ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Withdrawing north into Manchuria from **Liaoyang** (3 September), Russian General Aleksei Kuropatkin turned on Marshal Iwao Oyama's pursuing Japanese south of **Mukden** (modern Shenyang) at Shaho. Heavy fighting along an extended front cost about 40,000 Russian and 16,000 Japanese casualties before winter

conditions forced both sides to dig in behind barbed wire (7–16 October 1904).

Shahrabad ❙ 1117 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

See **Ghazni**

Shahr Rey ❙ 1194 ❙ Wars of the Great Seljuk Sultanate

When Toghril III—last of the Great Seljuk Sultans of Iran—attempted to reassert his influence, the Caliph called for help from Sultan Tekish of Khwarezm. In battle at Shahr Rey, south of Tehran, Toghril was defeated and killed—reportedly when he accidentally hit his own horse with his mace and fell. As a result, much of western Persian was lost to the Khwarezmian Empire.

Shaiba ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Turkish forces driven out of Basra after defeat at **Sahil** in November 1914 later tried to retake the city near the mouth of the Euphrates. Advancing on Basra, they were blocked by the small British garrison west of the city at Shaiba. A three-day defence saw the Turks driven off after heavy losses on both sides. General Sir John Nixon then advanced upriver against **Amara** (12–14 April 1915).

Shakargarh ❙ 1971 ❙ 3rd Indo-Pakistan War

Indian General Khem Karan Singh responded to a Pakistani invasion through **Chhamb** by launching a massive counter-offensive further south to pinch off the strategic Shakargarh Salient, west of Pathankot. The largest armoured battle of the war saw heavy losses in men and tanks on both sides, but Pakistan was badly defeated with 45 tanks destroyed and had to sue for peace (8–16 December 1971).

Shakarkhelda ❙ 1724 ❙ Mughal-Hyderabad War

Four years after victory over Imperial armies at **Ratanpur** and **Balapur**, the ambitious Nizam-ul-Mulk and his commander Iwaz Khan defeated and killed Mabariz Khan, Mughal Governor of Patna, at Shakarkhelda (modern Fathkelda), northeast of Aurangabad. Nizam was pardoned by Emperor Muhammad Shah and eventually became independent ruler of Hyderabad (11 October 1724).

Shalateng ❙ 1947 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

As Pakistan-backed Muslim tribesmen stormed into Indian Kashmir through **Uri**, they paused to loot. The Maharaja of Kashmir appealed to India, which sent forces under Brigadier Lionel Protip "Bogie" Sen to reinforce Srinigar. The rampaging tribesmen were routed at nearby Shalateng and the capital was saved. Sen's Indian regulars soon advanced to retake Baramula and **Uri** (7 November 1947).

Shamkhor ❙ 1826 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

When Persia invaded Russian Azerbaijan, Amir Khan of Erivan captured Yelizavetpol, then faced a much smaller Russian force under General Valerian Gregorevich Madatov further west at the Shamkhor River. Superior Russian artillery led to a Persian rout, after which Madatov occupied **Yelizavetpol**. Ten days later he helped defeat the main Persian army (3 September 1826).

Shamsabad ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Threatened by a large rebel force which had crossed the Ganges just 12 miles upstream of his base at Fateghar, General Sir Colin Campbell sent Brigadier Adrian Hope northwest on an overnight march. A surprise attack at the village of Sutia, just outside Shamsabad, saw Hope inflict a heavy defeat. The rebels fled back across the Ganges, abandoning four guns (27 January 1858).

Shangani ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War

Major Patrick Forbes led a British column into Matabeleland (in modern Zimbabwe) against the great King Lobengula and crossed the Shangani River, where his camp was attacked by about 5,000 Matabele under Manonda and Mjaan. Routed by cannon and Maxim guns, Manonda hanged himself in shame. Forbes then advanced

through **Bembesi** towards Bulawayo (25 October 1893).

Shangani Incident ❙ 1893 ❙ Matabele War

As the great Matabele King Lobengula fled north from Bulawayo after defeat at **Bembesi**, Major Patrick Forbes in pursuit sent a small patrol under Major Allan Wilson, which stumbled into the main Matalebe army and was trapped by the flooded Shangani. In a legendary heroic stand, the 35 troopers were all killed. Lobengula continued his flight and later died of fever (4 December 1893).

Shangdang ❙ 1945 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

During Chinese peace negotiations after World War II, over 35,000 Nationalists under warlord Yan Xishan invaded southeast Shanxi and occupied Tunliu, Lucheng and Xiangyuan in the Shangdang area, north of Changzhi. Attacked by Communist General Liu Bocheng, the Kuomintang were decisively defeated. Liu moved east to meet another incursion at **Handan** (15 October 1945).

Shanggao ❙ 1941 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

On a fresh offensive into northern Jiangxi, Japanese advanced southwest from **Nanchang** along the Xin Jiang towards Shanggao. The Chinese 19th Army under General Luo Zhuoyin fought a bloody defence east of the city. After heavy fighting and a threatened encirclement, the Japanese had to withdraw. The next enemy offensive was further west against **Changsha** (22–25 March 1941).

Shanghai ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Having driven off the Imperial siege of **Nanjing** in May, Taiping commander Hong Rengan and General Li Xuicheng advanced east towards the great international city of Shanghai. Following action to the west at **Songjiang** and **Qingpu**, Hong attempted to occupy the city but was attacked by "neutral" French and British troops and withdrew after four days (18–21 August 1860).

Shanghai ❙ 1862 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Taiping commander Li Xiucheng secured **Hangzhou**, then days later attacked Shanghai, held by British Admiral James Hope, French Admiral Léopold Protet and irregulars under American Frederick T. Ward (later reinforced by Imperial General Li Hongzhang). After months of bloody fighting, Tan Shaoguang's final assault failed and the Taiping withdrew (7 January–30 August 1862).

Shanghai ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Turning north after capturing **Hangzhou**, Nationalist commander Bai Chongxi and General Xue Yeu attacked Shanghai, held for the northern warlord Sun Zhuanfang by Bi Shu Cheng. After Admiral Yang Shu Zhang declared for the Kuomintang, the city fell by storm and **Nanjing**, further west, fell two days later. Bi Shu Cheng fled but was captured and executed (18–22 March 1927).

Shanghai ❙ 1932 ❙ Shanghai Incident

In response to a boycott and anti-Japanese riots in Shanghai, a Japanese army of 70,000 landed to attack the great Chinese city. Supported by devastating air and naval firepower, they crushed the local garrison. A League of Nations ceasefire was eventually signed and the Japanese withdrew after China agreed to end the boycott (29 January–4 March 1932).

Shanghai ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

While Japanese forces in northern China advanced from **Beijing** towards **Taiyuan**, another offensive began on the central coast, where up to 200,000 men were thrown against Shanghai. Chinese commander Chang Fakui fought a prolonged defence before he was eventually overwhelmed by numbers and withdrew west towards **Nanjing** (13 August–11 November 1937).

Shangkao ❙ 1941 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Shanggao**

Shangqiu ❙ 757 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion
See **Suiyang**

Shanhaiguan ❙ 1644 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

When rebel leader Li Zicheng captured **Beijing** and overthrew the Ming Dynasty, Ming General Wu Sangui invited his enemy Manchu Prince Dorgon to come to his aid. In a massive battle at the Great Wall at Shanhaiguan, Li's forces suffered a terrible defeat and withdrew towards **Tongguan**. Dorgon seized Beijing and the new Manchu (Qing) Dynasty reigned until 1912 (27 May 1644).

Shanhaiguan ❙ 1924 ❙ 2nd Zhili-Fengtian War

As warlords fought for northern China, Zhili leader Kao Kun in Beijing sent Generals Wu Beifu and Feng Yuxiang east to Shanhaiguan against Zhang Zuolin of Manchuria (whose army had been repulsed at **Changxindian**). After costly fighting, Feng changed sides and returned to overthrow Kao by coup (22 October), giving Zhang control of Beijing (October 1924).

Shanhaiguan ❙ 1945 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

With World War II newly over, Nationalist Chinese entered Soviet-occupied **Manchuria** and met Communist Chinese at the Liao River, where severe fighting developed around Shanhaiguan Pass at the seaward end of the Great Wall. Attacking with tanks, the Nationalists broke through and reached as far as Jinzhou before an American-imposed ceasefire (10–16 November 1945).

Shao-Hsing ❙ 1359 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty
See **Shaoxing**

Shaoxing ❙ 1359 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

Amid warlord rivalry during the decline of the Yuan Dynasty, Zhang Shicheng of Wu seized Shaoxing, southeast of Hangzhou, where his General Lu Chen soon faced a large Ming army under Hu Dahai. The epic siege of Shaoxing saw months of bitter fighting among flooded levees before losses and disease forced the Ming to withdraw. Zhang Shicheng was finally overcome in 1367 at **Suzhou**.

Sharashett ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War
See **Sidi El Henni**

Sharkiyan ❙ 1008 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars
See **Balkh**

Sharm el-Sheikh ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War
See **Straits of Tiran**

Sharon ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
See **Megiddo**

Sharpsburg ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
See **Antietam**

Sharqat ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

The war was almost over when Anglo-Indian commander Sir William Marshall determined to secure the Upper Tigris and sent General Sir Alexander Cobbe against Ismail Haqqi Bey north of **Baghdad** around Sharqat. Very heavy action forced about 18,000 Turks to surrender and Mosul was occupied. Commander Ali Ihsan Pasha signed a local armistice to end the conflict (26–29 October 1918).

Sharur ❙ 1501 ❙ Persian-Turkoman Wars

At war with the Turkomans of the south Caucasus, Sheikh Ismail of Ardabil in northern Iran marched into the Araxes Valley in pursuit of Sultan Alwand of the Ak Koyunlu (White Sheep) Turkoman confederacy. At Sharur, Alwand was routed and fled. Ismail then captured Tabriz and two years later he advanced to completely destroy the Turkomans at **Hamadan** (August 1501).

Sharwa ❙ 1019 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

Mahmud of Ghazni led his army from Afghanistan into India, advancing through Kanauj against Raja Chandar Ray of Sharwa, who abandoned his capital and took to the forest. Mahmud pursued him and dealt out a terrible defeat. He then sacked Sharwa and seized a massive plunder, including gold, silver and reputedly over 50,000 slaves and 350 elephants (6 January 1019).

Shayuan ❙ 537 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

With the north China kingdom of Wei divided, Gao Huan of Eastern Wei led a failed advance west. A few months later he invaded again with a force claimed to be well over 100,000-strong. The outnumbered Western Wei army under Yuwen Tai ambushed the invaders at Shayuan, inflicting massive losses. A Western counter-offensive the following year was halted at **Heqiao** (19 November 537).

Sheerness ❙ 1667 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **Medway**

Sheikan ❙ 1883 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **El Obeid**

Sheikhabad ❙ 1866 ❙ Later Afghan War of Succession

In a war of succession following the death of Dost Muhammad, Amir Sher Ali marched from Kandahar to recover **Kabul**, seized by his brother Azim Khan and nephew Abdur Rahman (son of Afzal Khan). Despite commanding 15,000 troops, the Amir was heavily defeated 30 miles south of Kabul at Sheikhabad. Azim Khan and Afzal Khan were proclaimed joint rulers (9 May 1866).

Sheik Sa'ad ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

As British forces led by Sir Fenton Aylmer advanced up the Tigris to relieve besieged **Kut-al-Amara**, the Meerut Division under General Sir George Younghusband was sent forward to attack the Turks 20 miles downstream from Kut at Sheik Sa'ad. The outnumbered and ill-equipped British lost 4,000 men in a futile assault, though the Turks withdrew upstream to the **Wadi** (7 January 1916).

Shelon ❙ 1471 ❙ Muscovite Wars of Expansion

Determined to crush pro-Lithuanian Novgorod, Duke Ivan III of Moscow sent a converging force under the command of Prince Daniil Dimitrievich Kholmsky, supported by the army of Pskov. The larger Novgorod army was routed in a decisive action southwest of Novgorod at the Shelon, with a claimed 12,000 killed. The Muscovites soon won again at the **Shilenga** (14 July 1471).

Shenhe ❙ 395 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

When the Xianbei leader Taowu established the Kingdom of Wei in northern China, his southern neighbour Murong Chui of Later Yan sent his son Murong Bao against him. At Shenhe, near Horinger in Inner Mongolia, the Yan army was utterly routed. After Murong Chui died the following year, Taowu gradually conquered Yan, capturing the cities of Zhongshan and Ye (December 395).

Shenyang ❙ 1621 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

Manchu commander Nurhachi destroyed an Imperial army in Manchuria in 1619 at **Sarhu**, **Siyanggiayan** and **Niumaozhai**, then attacked the well-fortified city of Shenyang. The Ming garrison marched out to meet him but were cut off and badly defeated. Nurhachi seized the city as his capital and renamed it Mukden. Five years later he advanced into China itself and was repulsed at **Ningyuan**.

Shenyang ❙ 1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Mukden**

Shenyang ❙ 1931 ❙ Manchuria Incident

See **Mukden**

Shenyang ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Mukden**

Shenyang ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Mukden**

Shepherdstown ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

General Robert E. Lee's Confederate army was withdrawing south from **Antietam**, Maryland, when his rearguard under Generals William N. Pendleton and Ambrose P. Hill attacked General Fitz-John Porter at Boteler's Ford on the Potomac near Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Porter was defeated, but failure to pursue cost General George B. McClellan his army command (19–20 September 1862).

Sheria ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Within days of destroying the Turkish left flank at **Beersheba**, British commander Sir Edmund Allenby ordered a naval bombardment of the western end of the Turkish line at Gaza, then struck from the east through Sheria to cut off their retreat. Following a costly defeat at Sheria, the Turks evacuated Gaza and withdrew north through **El Mughar** towards **Jerusalem** (6 November 1917).

Sheriffmuir ❙ 1715 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Fifteen)

Rising in support of James Stuart—the Old Pretender—John Erskine Earl of Mar led a Jacobite army to Sheriffmuir, near Dunblane north of Stirling, against a much smaller Hanoverian force under Archibald Campbell Duke of Argyle. Both sides lost about 500 men in an indecisive action and a Jacobite defeat the same day at **Preston** made Mar flee to France (13 November 1715).

Sherpur, India ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Emperor Shah Alam II and General Kamgar Khan launched a new invasion of Bengal, where they defeated Raja Ramnarain at **Masumpur**. Two weeks later, they faced a large British-Indian army under Major John Caillaud and Miran, son of Nawab Mir Jafar of Bengal. The Emperor was routed in a sharp action southeast of Patna at Sherpur and withdrew south to Bihar city (22 February 1760).

Sherpur, Afghanistan ❙ 1879 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

When British General Sir Frederick Roberts occupied Kabul after victory at **Charasia**, he was besieged by about 100,000 Afghan tribesmen under Mohammed Jan. At nearby Sherpur cantonment, Roberts repulsed repeated attacks, then counter-attacked for a decisive victory. Former Amir Yakub Khan's cousin, Abdur Rahman, was then made Amir (11–23 December 1879).

Sherston ❙ 1016 ❙ Danish Conquest of England

Shortly after succeeding his father Aethelred as King of Wessex, Edmund Ironside defeated Knut, son of the great Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark, at **Penselwood**. The Danish and Saxon armies then met again in an inconclusive engagement at Sherston (formerly Scearston), near Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The decisive battle at **Ashingdon** later that year completed the Danish conquest of England.

Shevardino ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As the French army advanced into Russia past **Smolensk**, Generals Jean Dominique Complans and Josef Poniatowski led about 35,000 men against the Shevardino redoubt, held by Prince Gorchakov II. Fierce fighting and heavy bombardment cost about 8,000 men on either side before the outnumbered Russians were ordered to withdraw to nearby **Borodino** (5 September 1812).

Shijo Nawate ❙ 1348 ❙ War of the Japanese Emperors

With victory at **Minatogawa** and the heroic death of Kusunoki Masashige (1336), Ashikaga Takauji created a rival court at Kyoto, provoking years of warfare. Eventually, Ashikaga Generals Ko Moronao and Ko Moroyasu attacked Emperor Go-Murukami at Yoshino. A bloody disaster at nearby Shijo Nawate saw Imperial

champion Kusunoki Masatsura defeated and killed (4 February 1348).

Shilenga ❙ 1471 ❙ Muscovite Wars of Expansion

Two weeks after a crushing victory over Novgorod at the **Shelon**, another Muscovite army under General Boris Slepts attacking in the north was met by Novgorod's commander Prince Vasili Shuiski at the Shilenga, where Slepts won a second decisive victory. Within a few years Duke Ivan III of Moscow captured Novgorod itself (1478) and annexed much of the land of the Dvina (27 July 1472).

Shiloh ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander Ulysses S. Grant secured western Kentucky at **Fort Donelson**, then advanced up the Tennessee and was surprised at Shiloh by Confederate General Albert S. Johnston. In one of the war's bloodiest actions, Grant counter-attacked for a costly victory. With Johnston killed, General Pierre G. T. Beauregard led the retreat south into Mississippi to **Corinth** (6–7 April 1862).

Shimabara ❙ 1584 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

See **Okita Nawate**

Shimbra-Kure ❙ 1529 ❙ Adal-Ethiopian War

When Ahmad ibn Ibrahim (Ahmad Grañ) became leader of the Muslim Somali state of Adal, he declared war against Ethiopia. After bloody campaigning, he met Emperor Lebna-Dengel (David II) in battle at Shimbra-Kure, where the Imperial army was decisively defeated. Ibrahim subjugated much of Christian Ethiopia before he was finally halted at **Wayna Daga** (16 October 1529).

Shimoga ❙ 1791 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

Nizam Ali of Hyderabad joined Britain in renewed war against Tipu Sultan of Mysore by supporting Maratha General Parashuram Bhau and Captain John Little invading Bednur Province against an 8,000-strong force under Tipu's cousin Muhammad Raza (the Binky Nabob). The Mysoreans were routed near Shimoga, losing their guns and baggage, and Bhau took the city (3 January 1791).

Shimonoseki ❙ 1864 ❙ Shimonoseki War

Soon after Choshu failed to seize **Kyoto**, British, Dutch and French warships under Admirals Sir Augustus Kuper and Jean-Louis Jaurès attacked the Choshu port of Shimonoseki, commanding the Strait between Kyushu and Honshu in southern Japan. A massive bombardment and capture of the shore battery forced Mori Motonori to open the Strait to western trade with Yokohama (5–8 September 1864).

Shinowara ❙ 1183 ❙ Gempei War

Pursued south towards Kyoto after a disastrous defeat at **Kurikara**, Taira Komemori was caught just days later at Shinowara by the victorious army of Minamoto Yoshinaka, now joined by his uncle Yukiie. Komemori was once again routed and fled to Kyoto. The Taira evacuated the capital, taking the boy-Emperor Antoku, then withdrew west, where they defended **Mizushima** (12 June 1183).

Shipka Pass ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Determined to hold the Shipka Pass in the Balkan Mountains, to prevent Turkish aid to **Plevna**, Russian forces faced a massive attack by Suleiman Pasha. When General Feodor Radetzky arrived with reinforcements, the Turks were repulsed with terrible losses on both sides. Russia held the pass for five months with further victories at **Mount St Nicholas** and **Senova** (20–27 August 1877).

Shirakawa ❙ 1156 ❙ Hogen War

During a disputed succession in Japan, Fujiwara Yorinaga and Minamoto Tameyoshi tried to restore former Emperor Sutoku against Emperor

Go-Shirakawa. Attacking at night, Taira Kiyomori and Minamoto Yoshitomo stormed the rebel stronghold at Shirakawa Palace, just northeast of Kyoto. Yorinaga and Tameyoshi were killed and Sutoku was exiled, ending the attempted coup (29 July 1156).

Shiraz ❙ 1393 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane marched into Persia after victory over the Golden Horde at **Kunduzcha** (June 1391) and attacked Shah Mansur, who had rebelled against Mongol rule imposed when Tamerlane overthrew a previous Shah in 1387. On the Plain of Patila near his capital at Shiraz, in modern southern Iran, Mansur was defeated and killed and the Muzaffarid Dynasty came to an end.

Shiraz ❙ 1730 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

See **Zarghan**

Shiraz ❙ 1758 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

With Isfahan recaptured after victory over Azad Khan Afghan at **Urmiya** (July 1757), Mohammad Hasan Khan of Qajar marched to besiege Shiraz, held by the Regent Karim Khan Zand and his brilliant General Shaykh Ali Khan. Having suffered heavy losses to sorties and attacks in the rear by Afghans and Uzbeks, Mohammad Hasan withdrew. He was defeated early the next year at **Ashraf**.

Shiraz ❙ 1780–1781 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

During the war of succession following the murder of the usurper Zaki Khan of Persia, his nephew Ali Murad laid siege to his uncle Sadiq Khan, who had returned from **Basra** and occupied Shiraz. The city fell by treachery after eight months, following which Ali Murad murdered his uncle. His family then took the throne and moved the capital to Isfahan (August 1780–February 1781).

Shirbarghan ❙ 1646 ❙ Mughal-Uzbek Wars

See **Balkh**

Shire ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

In a third offensive to secure northern Ethiopia after **Amba Aradam** and **Tembien**, Marshal Pietro Badoglio sent General Pietro Maravigna west from Aksum to attack Ras Imru at Shire (modern Ednaselassie). The Italians were stalled in hard fighting before massive artillery fire drove Ras Imru south across the Takkaze, with hundreds killed by pursuing aircraft (29 February–2 March 1936).

Shiroyama ❙ 1877 ❙ Satsuma Rebellion

Rebel Japanese Marshal Saigo Takamori was driven back from **Kumamoto** to **Kagoshima** in southern Kyushu, where he found himself surrounded on land and sea by Imperial forces. A bloody last stand at Shiroyama, overlooking Kagoshima Bay, saw many of his supporters die in a final suicidal charge. The great General committed seppuku, ending Japan's last civil war (24 September 1877).

Shirts ❙ 1544 ❙ Scottish Clan Wars

The "Battle of the Shirts" climaxed a long feud between the MacDonalds of Ranald and the Frasers, who fought to annihilation at Laggan on Loch Lochy. Fighting in shirts after removing their plaids because of the heat, both sides suffered terrible casualties in hand-to-hand combat. Lord Lovat and 300 Frasers were killed, including his heir, leaving the MacDonalds to claim victory (3 July 1544).

Shizugatake ❙ 1583 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

When Toyotomi Hideyoshi seized power after the death of Oda Nobunaga, he was opposed by Oda's son Nobutaka and Shibata Katsuie of Echizen, who sent Sakuma Morimasa to besiege the mountain fortress of Shizugatake (near modern Kinomoto). Hideyoshi routed Morimasa, after which Katsuie and Nobutaka committed suicide.

He then fought Oda Nobuo at **Nagakute** (11 June 1583).

Shoal Creek ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Pursued through **Round Mountain** and **Chusto-Talasah**, pro-Union Creeks and Seminoles under Chief Opothleyaholo were attacked on Shoal Creek (Chustenalah) in northeast Okalahoma by Confederate Colonels James McIntosh and Douglas H. Cooper. In a decisive defeat, the Indians quickly ran out of ammunition and fled north into Kansas, posing no further threat (26 December 1861).

Sholapur ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

Fleeing after destruction of the Maratha army at **Ashti** and **Seoni**, Peshwa Baji Rao II's troops under Chief Gompat Rao made a stand near Sholapur, southeast of Bombay. British General Theophilus Pritzler routed the Marathas, killing over 1,000, and the fortress surrendered five days later. Within weeks the British then turned against the forts at **Chanda** and **Malegaon** (10 May 1818).

Sholinghur ❙ 1781 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Weeks after heavy defeats at **Porto Novo** and **Pollilore**, Haidar Ali of Mysore and his son Tipu Sultan tried to block General Sir Eyre Coote advancing to relieve the siege of Vellore. A one-sided disaster northwest of Vellore at Sholinghur cost the Mysorean army terrible casualties, yet within six months Tipu was successful at **Kumbakonam** and **Cuddalore** (27 September 1781).

Shrewsbury ❙ 50 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

See **Caer Caradoc**

Shrewsbury ❙ 1403 ❙ Percy's Rebellion

A large-scale rebellion against Henry IV of England saw Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and Scots under Archibald Earl of Douglas enter Cheshire against Henry, Prince of Wales. At Hateley Field, near Shrewsbury, they instead encountered the King and his full army. Douglas was captured and Hotspur was killed. His father the Earl of Northumberland fought on until 1408 at **Bramham Moor** (21 July 1403).

Shrubs ❙ 1712 ❙ 2nd Villmergen War

See **Bremgarten**

Shuangduiji ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Reeling before the Communist **Huaihai** offensive, Nationalist General Huang Wei and 125,000 men advancing on besieged Xuzhou were trapped to the southwest at Shuangduiji between Generals Chen Yi and Liu Bocheng. A relief army from Xuzhou was stopped at **Chenguanzhuang**, after which Huang's army was annihilated and he was captured (23 November–15 December 1948).

Shubra Khit ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Middle East)

Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Egypt to seize **Alexandria** (2 July), then advanced up the Nile from Rosetta. At Shubra Khit, his small flotilla engaged a larger group of heavily manned Mamluk vessels. During an indecisive struggle, French artillery on the bank sank the Mamluk flagship. The survivors afloat and ashore then fled south towards the **Pyramids** (13 July 1798).

Shumen ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Kozludzha**

Shumla ❙ 377 ❙ 5th Gothic War

See **Marcianopolis**

Shumla ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Kozludzha**

Shupiyan ❙ 1819 ❙ Afghan-Sikh Wars

A year after the fall of **Multan**, Sikh leader Ranjit Singh led a Punjabi army into Kashmir and sent Misr Dewan Chand and Prince Kharak Singh against Shupiyan, south of Srinigar, held

by Jabbar Khan, brother of Governor Azim Khan. With his Afghan troops hard hit by artillery, Jabbar Khan escaped badly wounded. Srinigar was occupied next day and Ranjit secured Kashmir (3 July 1819).

Shusha ❙ 1795 ❙ Persian-Georgian War

As part of the campaign to expand his northern lands, Aga Mohammad Khan of Persia led his army to the Araxes, where he attacked Shusha, defended by Ibrahim Khan of Qarabagh. Ibrahim surrendered after a sharp siege and agreed to pay tribute, while Aga Mohammad Khan marched into Christian Georgia against **Tiflis** (8 July–9 August 1795).

Shusha ❙ 1826 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

Persian Prince Abbas Mirza renewed war against Russia and besieged the frontier fortress of Shusha, bravely held by Colonel Iosif Antonovich Reut and 1,800 men. The delay allowed commander Alexei Ermolov to prepare a counter-attack and, following Persian defeat at the **Shamkhor**, Abbas Mirza left Shusha to meet the Russians a week later at **Yelizavetpol** (July–5 September 1826).

Shwegyin ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Concluding the British retreat from **Burma**, General William Slim fell back through Kyaukse and Monywa and his rearguard was surprised at Shwegyin, on the upper Chindwin near Kalewa. Despite inflicting unexpectedly high casualties on General Shozo Sakurai, the British had to destroy their tanks and guns and withdraw into India to begin the terrible march to **Imphal** (9–11 May 1942).

Sialkot ❙ 1761 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

Ahmad Shah Durrani returned to Afghanistan following victory at **Panipat** in January, then sent Nur-ud-din Khan and 12,000 Afghans to punish the Sikhs for attacking his army as it was crossing the Punjab. Repulsed at the Chenab by Charat Singh, Nur-ud-din withdrew under siege to Sialkot, northeast of Lahore. He eventually fled in disguise and his army was starved into surrender (August 1761).

Sialkot ❙ 1763 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

After another invasion of the Punjab, General Ahmad Shah Durrani returned to Kabul and left Kabuli Mal as Governor in Lahore, where he came under increasing Sikh pressure. In battle at Sialkot, northeast of Lahore, Charhut Singh Sukerchakia defeated Afghan forces under General Jahan Khan and besieged Lahore to impose terms. This provoked a fresh Afghan invasion (November 1763).

Sialkot ❙ 1965 ❙ 2nd Indo-Pakistan War

Two days after her offensive towards **Lahore**, India opened a new front further north towards Sialkot to cut communications with the capital. Large-scale armored actions southeast of Sialkot around **Chawinda**, **Phillora** and **Buttar Dograndi** saw both sides suffer heavy losses. With no sign of any breakthrough, the combatants agreed to accept a UN ceasefire (8–22 September 1965).

Sian ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Xi'an**

Siauliai ❙ 1236 ❙ Early Wars of the Teutonic Knights

The German Sword Brethren and Crusaders from Holstein advanced from Livonia into Lithuania to meet Duke Mindaugus and the Samogitian leader Vykintas. Trapped on soft ground at Siauliai, the knights were destroyed with Master Volquin killed. The survivors were absorbed into the Livonian Order and German expansion east was soon checked at **Lake Peipus** (22 September 1236).

Sibir ❙ 1582 ❙ Russian Conquest of Siberia

See **Kashlyk**

Sibiu ❙ 1599 ❙ Balkan National Wars

See **Selimbar**

Sibiu ❙ 1916 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars
See **Hermannstadt**

Sibiu ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)
See **Hermannstadt**

Sibuyan Sea ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
Admiral Takeo Kurita was heading east through the Philippines towards **Leyte Gulf** when he was attacked in the Sibuyan Sea by aircraft from Admiral Marc Mitscher's Task Force. Despite losing a carrier to land-based air attack, Mitscher sank the giant battleship *Musashi* and damaged the other Japanese battleships. Kurita withdrew to regroup then attacked off **Samar** (23–24 October 1944).

Sicilian Vespers ❙ 1282 ❙ War of the Sicilian Vespers
Less than 20 years after Charles of Anjou killed King Manfred and seized Sicily and Naples, a popular rising was triggered when a French soldier reportedly insulted a young bride walking to Vespers near Palermo. In the resulting uprising—the Sicilian Vespers—thousands of French soldiers and their families died and Sicily was claimed by Manfred's son-in-law, Pedro III of Aragon (30 March 1282).

Sicily ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)
After victory in **Tunisia**, 180,000 Allied troops landed in southern Sicily in one of the largest amphibious operations of the war. There was costly fighting at **Gela**, **Catania** and **Troina**, before **Palermo** and **Messina** were captured to secure the island. However, 100,000 Axis troops escaped to the Italian mainland, along with 10,000 vehicles and about 50 tanks (9 July–17 August 1943).

Sidassir ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War
Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war with Britain in southern India and Generals George Harris and James Stuart (1741–1815) threatened his capital at **Seringapatam**. West of Mysore near Piriyapatna at Sidassir (modern Siddeswara), Colonel John Montresor's vanguard was surrounded. But they were relieved by Stuart after a courageous overnight stand and the advance continued (6 March 1799).

Siddeswara ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War
See **Sidassir**

Side ❙ 190 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War
See **Eurymedon**

Sidi Abd-el-Jelil ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War
See **Zanzur (1st)**

Sidi Barrani ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
When Italy entered the war, Marshal Rudolfo Graziani invaded Egypt from Libya and set up fortified positions south from Sidi Barrani. General Richard O'Connor outflanked and routed General Mario Berti's Italians, capturing over 40,000 men plus tanks and guns. He then invaded Libya at **Bardia**, while other forces went to Eritrea and beat the Italians at **Agordat** (9–12 December 1940).

Sidi Ben Othman ❙ 1912 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa
In response to Sultan Mulai Hafid abdicating at **Fez**, the pretender El Hiba seized Marakesh (18 August). French Colonel Charles Mangin arrived with 5,000 men and El Hiba rashly marched north and attacked a French square at nearby Sidi Ben Othman. Cannon, machine-guns and modern rifles killed over 2,000 Moroccans before they withdrew and Marakesh was secured (6 September 1912).

Sidi Bilal ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War
See **Zanzur (2nd)**

Sidi Bou Zid ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
See **Faid Pass**

Sidi El Henni (1st) ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

On a determined offensive against Italian-held **Tripoli**, a large Turko-Arab force assaulted positions east of the city, mainly around Sidi El Henni. Two Italian companies were virtually destroyed before General Guglielmo Pecori-Giraldi sent reinforcements. Very hard fighting saw the line eventually stabilised before a renewed attack days later around **Sidi Mesri** (23 October 1911).

Sidi El Henni (2nd) ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

See **Sidi Mesri (2nd)**

Sidi Mesri (1st) ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

Three days after intense fighting east of Tripoli around **Sidi El Henni**, the Turko-Arab army renewed its offensive in a dawn attack along an extended line, with the heaviest fighting around Sidi Mesri. While the Turks were eventually driven off, the two actions cost the Italians over 400 killed and they withdrew their line for better defence before counter-attacking a month later (26 October 1911).

Sidi Mesri (2nd) ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

Having absorbed Turko-Arab attacks east of Tripoli around **Sidi El Henni** and **Sidi Mesri**, well-reinforced Italian General Felice de Chaurand launched a massive counter-attack over the same ground. Supported by artillery and naval bombardment, the Italians retook Sidi Mesri after heavy fighting and also Sidi El Henni. They then advanced south towards **Ain Zara** (26 November 1911).

Sidi Nsir ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

As German forces in southern Tunisia struck at **Kasserine**, Colonel Rudolph Lang in the north advanced on Beja. The full weight of his assault fell on Colonel Charles Newnham and a small British force dug in at Sidi Nsir, who managed to disable up to 40 German tanks. While almost the entire unit became casualties, their delaying action helped ensure Lang's defeat at **Hunt's Gap** (26 February 1943).

Sidi Rezegh ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Six months after British failure at **Sollum-Halfaya** to relieve **Tobruk**, new commander Sir Claude Auchinleck sent General Sir Alan Cunningham on a fresh offensive around Sidi Rezegh. Despite Italian resistance at Bir Gubi and a powerful German counter-attack, General Erwin Rommel had to abandon Cyrenaica. He soon struck back at **Mersa Brega** (18 November–7 December 1941).

Sidi Sliman ❙ 1915 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

In renewed campaigning against the Zaia of central Morocco six months after disaster at **El Herri**, Colonel Noel Garnier-Duplessis marched southwest from **Khenifra** and was attacked at Sidi Sliman near Kasbah Tadla by up to 4,000 tribesmen. The Berbers lost 300 killed and 400 wounded in two days of heavy fighting, but continued to attack French convoys around Khenifra (15–16 May 1915).

Sidon ❙ 1110 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Baldwin I of Jerusalem captured the Mediterranean ports of **Acre**, **Tripoli** and **Beirut**, then used the arrival of the so-called "Norwegian Crusade" under King Sigurd I to attack Sidon (modern Saida, Lebanon). Supported at sea by Venetian ships under Doge Ordelafo Falieri, Baldwin besieged Sidon for two months against strong resistance before forcing its surrender (19 October–4 December 1110).

Sidon ❙ 1196 ❙ 4th Crusade

A year after the fall of Joppa to the Ayyubid Sultan al-Adil Saif al-Din, German Crusaders marched north from Acre and challenged the Sultan's army between Tyre and Sidon (modern Saida). Led by the Duke of Saxony, the so-called "German Crusade" inflicted a massive defeat, which led the Muslims to abandon most of the

key cities on the Palestine Coast, including Joppa and Sidon.

Sidonia Ghat ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny
See **Banki**

Siedlce ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

Gathering support after victory at **Wawer**, Polish rebel General Jan Skrzynecki reorganised his army and at Iganie, near Siedlce east of Warsaw, soon gained another bloody win over Russian forces. Fearing the main Russian army under Field Marshal Hans von Diebitsch, the cautious Skrzynecki failed to follow up. By September the rebels had lost at **Ostrolenka** and **Warsaw** (10 April 1831).

Siegfried Line ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Facing the Siegfried Line (West Wall) along Germany's western border, the Allies failed an attempted end-run in the north at **Arnhem** and there was very costly combat at **Aachen**, **Nancy**, **Metz**, and in the **Hürtgen Forest**. The Germans counter-attacked in the **Ardennes** and **Alsace** before being driven back in continued fighting for the **Rhineland** (17 September 1944–9 February 1945).

Siena ❙ 1554–1555 ❙ 5th Habsburg-Valois War

Amid resistance to Imperial oppression, Siena held out against attack by Cosmo Duke of Florence and a long siege by Gian Medecino Marquis of Marignano. After defeating a relief army at **Marciano** (August 1554), Medecino resumed the siege and Marshal Blaise de Montluc's French garrison were eventually starved into surrender, ending the Republic (27 January 1554–April 1555).

Sierck ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

The 22-year-old Louis II Duke d'Enghien succeeded in his bloody siege of **Thionville**, then days later took his French troops northeast against the Spanish-held town of Sierck, which commanded the southern approaches to Luxembourg. The small town on the Moselle fell just a few days later and d'Enghien went on to drive the Germans back across the Rhine (August 1643).

Sierra Chica ❙ 1855 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

When Indians of the pampas under the Chief Juan Calfucurá raided settlements in eastern Argentina, they were met at Sierra Chica, northeast of Olavarría, by a national army under Colonel Bartolomé Mitre. A bloody action forced the government troops to withdraw northeast to Azul, though in 1858 Calfucurá suffered a costly defeat at **Pigüé** (31 May 1855).

Sierra Maestra ❙ 1958 ❙ Cuban Revolution

Determined to crush the revolution of Fidel Castro, President Fulgencio Batista sent General Eugenio Cantillo, with massive superiority in numbers and equipment, against the rebel stronghold in the Sierra Maestra. The prolonged campaign saw bitter fighting and heavy losses on both sides before the rebels finally won at El Jigüe (11 July) and assumed the offensive (May–July 1958).

Sierra Negra ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
See **Figueras**

Sieveshausen ❙ 1553 ❙ War of the German Reformation

Maurice of Saxony helped Emperor Charles V defeat the Protestant Schmalkaldic League at **Mühlberg** (1547), then sided with Henry II of France against the Emperor and joined a Protestant coalition against Margrave Albert II Alcibiades of Brandenburg. Maurice's Saxons defeated Albert in bloody battle at Sieveshausen, near Hanover, though Maurice was fatally wounded (9 July 1553).

Siffin ❙ 657 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

When Governor Mu'awiya of Syria raised a revolt aided by Amr ibn al-As, conqueror of Egypt, Caliph Ali invaded Syria with a large

army. A long and inconclusive battle was fought at Siffin, on the west bank of the Euphrates near Rakka. Mu'awiya became the first Umayyad Caliph after Ali's assassination in 661, splitting Islam between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims (26–27 July 657).

Sighisoara ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Segesvár**

Sigurds ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

With Whites checked east of **Helsinki** at **Porvoo** (12 February), Red commander Ali Aaltonen sent 3,000 men west from the capital against a small White force at Sigurds in Kirkkonummi. The Whites broke out after terrible damage by artillery and were pursued. While about 150 escaped, almost 500 surrendered to Swedish negotiators and were taken prisoner to Helsinki (23–25 February 1918).

Sihayo's Kraal ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

On the first day of the war, as British commander Lord Frederick Chelmsford crossed the Buffalo River into Zululand at **Rorke's Drift**, his centre column under Colonel Richard Glyn met a Zulu force at nearby Sihayo's Kraal under Sihayo's son Nkhumbi. A sharp action saw 16 Zulus killed, including Nkhumbi, and the British advanced to the fateful campsite at **Isandhlwana** (12 January 1879).

Siikajoki ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Swedish commander Wilhelm Klingspor retreated north before the Russian invasion of Finland and was replaced by General Karl Johann Adlercreutz, who made an heroic stand at the Siikajoki River, south of Oulu. The Swedes repulsed Russian General Jacob Kulneff to secure a remarkable victory and began a summer counter-offensive through **Revolax** and **Nykarleby** (18 April 1808).

Sikandarabad ❙ 1760 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

As Afghans moved into the decaying Mughal Empire, Ahmed Shah Durrani killed Maratha Chief Dattaji Sindhia at **Barari Ghat**, then pursued his nephew Jankoji Sindhia, who joined with the Maratha Mulhar Rao Holkar. At Sikandarabad, southeast of Delhi, the Marathas were surprised and defeated by Afghan General Jahan Khan though they later managed to take Delhi (4 March 1760).

Sikander Bagh ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

A large force of Highlanders and Indians under General Sir Colin Campbell, marching to relieve the British besieged at **Lucknow** attacked the Sikander Bagh, a heavily defended position just outside the city. When the walls were breached by artillery, the building was taken in hand-to-hand fighting, with almost 2,000 Sepoys killed. Campbell lost 500 killed and wounded (16 November 1857).

Sikar ❙ 1859 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Pursued by forces under General Sir Robert Napier after defeat at **Dausa** (14 January), rebel leader Tantia Topi was surprised and routed at Sikar, northwest of Jaipur, by Colonel John Holmes. About 600 disheartened rebels surrendered to the Raja of Bikanir and Tantia fled into the jungle. He was later betrayed to Napier by his former ally Man Singh of Narwar and was hanged (21 January 1859).

Sikasso ❙ 1887–1888 ❙ Franco-Mandingo Wars

Mandingo leader Samory Touré led a renewed offensive on the Ivory Coast, attacking Sikasso, in modern Mali, held by King Tieba of Kénédougou, who called for French aid. Samory was forced to withdraw after a long failed siege—which reportedly cost him 10,000 men and most of his horses—and Tieba signed a friendly treaty with France, further isolating the Mandingo (April 1887–August 1888).

Sikasso ❙ 1898 ❙ Franco-Mandingo Wars

Determined to finally secure the Ivory Coast from Mandingo leader Samory Touré, Colonel René Audéoud attacked Sikasso in modern Mali, where King Babemba Traore had renounced the former friendship with France. Two weeks of bombardment smashed the city's massive walls and the King committed suicide to avoid capture. Samory himself was soon taken at **Guélémou** (1 May 1898).

Silang ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

On fresh offensive south of Manila, Spanish Governor Camilo de Polaveija and General José Lachambre advanced through **Zapote Bridge** against General Vito Belarmino at Silang, where Belarmino had to withdraw after an heroic defence. A failed counter-attack by Emilio Aguinaldo and Artemio Ricarte forced the Filipinos to continue falling back to **Dasmariñas** (16–19 February 1897).

Silao ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Despite securing victory at **Guadalajara**, President Miguel Miramón faced a revitalised Liberal force under Generals Jesús González Ortega and Ignacio Zaragoza. Near Guadalajara at Silao, Miramón unwisely met a much larger army and was utterly routed, losing all his artillery and 2,000 prisoners, including General Tomás Mejía. Ortega soon won again at **Calderón** (10 August 1860).

Silarus ❙ 212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

While withdrawing from **Capua** towards Tarentum, the Carthaginian General Hannibal was blocked at the Silarus (modern Sele) by Marcus Centenius Penula, who unwisely attacked with a force comprising at least half unreliable local levies. Surrounded by the Carthaginians, Penula was killed and his force was all but destroyed. A few days later, Hannibal beat another Roman force at **Herdonea**.

Silarus ❙ 71 BC ❙ 3rd Servile War

After beating three Roman armies, former gladiator Spartacus was trapped in the "toe" of Italy by Marcus Licinius Crassus. His army of escaped slaves broke though to the north, but was blocked by freshly arrived Legions under Marcus Lucullus on the River Silarus in Lucania. Spartacus was defeated and killed and up to 6,000 of his followers were crucified along the Appian Way from Capua to Rome.

Silchester ❙ 296 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

When Marcus Carausius, Roman Tyrant of Britain, was murdered and deposed by his Chief Minister Allectus, Emperor Constantius and his Praetorian Prefect Asclepiodotus took a force to Britain. In battle near Silchester in Hampshire, Asclepiodotus killed Allectus and defeated his largely mercenary army to re-establish Imperial control.

Silipa ❙ 206 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ilipa**

Silistria ❙ 971 ❙ Byzantine-Russian Wars

See **Dorostalon**

Silistria ❙ 1773 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

General Pyotr Rumyantsev led a major Russian offensive against the Turks on the Danube, where he advanced near the key city of Silistria. Despite a successful diversionary attack 20 miles upstream at **Turtukai**, Rumyantsev was repulsed with heavy losses. He was forced to withdraw across the river and **Hirsov** became Russia's only remaining position on the southern bank (17 June 1773).

Silistria ❙ 1809 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russians under Prince Pyotr Bagration renewed warfare on the Danube, capturing several key positions before reaching Silistria, where they were defeated by the Grand Vizier Yusuf Pasha with the loss of 10,000 men. Although General Count Alexander Langeron managed to hold off the Turkish advance, the Russians withdrew across the Danube and Bagration was replaced (26 September 1809).

Silistria ❙ 1810 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

After a costly repulse on the Danube at Silistria in 1809, Russian commander Prince Pyotr Bagration was replaced by General Nikolai Kamenski (son of Count Mikhail), who returned to the Danube in the spring and sent General Count Alexander Langeron to besiege Silistria. The city fell to Langeron after just seven days and Kamenski advanced to capture Giurgiu and **Ruschuk** (12 June 1810).

Silistria ❙ 1854 ❙ Crimean War

Despite Russian defeat at **Oltenitza** in late 1853, Marshal Ivan Paskevich crossed the Lower Danube and besieged Silistria, bravely defended by Mussa Pasha (and after his death by Captain James Butler and Lieutenant Charles Nasmyth). Following the Anglo-French landing at Varna, and a final failed assault on Silistria, the Russians withdrew upstream towards **Giurgiu** (4 May–23 June 1854).

Silkaatsnek ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Zilikats Nek**

Silver Creek, Missouri ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Roan's Tan Yard**

Silver Creek, Oregon ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

Bannock Indians crossed into Oregon after defeat at **Battle Creek** (8 June) and joined the Paiute in the Steen Mountains, where they were attacked in camp at Silver Creek, near modern Riley, by Captain Reuben Bernard. Withdrawing to nearby bluffs, the Indians held a strong position until nightfall, but their camp and supplies were destroyed. Reuben soon won again at **Birch Creek** (23 June 1878).

Simancas, Valladolid ❙ 939 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

After leading a successful offensive into central Spain, Emir Abd ar-Rahman of Cordova was challenged by a large army under Ramiro II of Leon and was heavily defeated at Simancas, near Valladolid. Abd-ar-Rahman was beaten again in retreat to the south at Alhandega (modern Fresno Alhandiga), where Muslim commander Najda was killed. The Emir narrowly escaped with his life.

Simancas Barracks, Asturias ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

See **Gijon**

Simbirsk ❙ 1670 ❙ Cossack Rebellion

Don Cossack leader Stenka Razin led a large-scale peasant uprising on the Volga, where he seized Tsaritsyn and later besieged Simbirsk (modern Ulyanovsk). Tsar Alexis sent an Imperial force under Prince Yuri Baryatinsky and Razin's large but ill-equipped army was routed in a decisive action at Simbirsk. Razin fled to the Don but was soon captured and executed in Moscow (October 1670).

Simbirsk ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Samara**

Siming ❙ 1285 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

Despite a check at **Champa** (1283), Kubilai Khan sent a large army under his son Toghon and General Sodu to secure Annam (in Northern Vietnam). The Mongols achieved initial success before being driven out by a counter-offensive under General Tran Hung Dao. Near the Yunnan border at Siming, Sodu was massively defeated and killed. A renewed invasion in 1288 was destroyed at **Bach Dang**.

Simmon's Bluff ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

A few days after the costly repulse at **Secessionville**, guarding Charleston Harbour, South Carolina, a Union raiding party under Lieutenant Alexander C. Rhind landed at Simmon's Bluff, on the east side of Young's Island in Wadmelaw Sound. Confederate forces under Colonel James McCullough were defeated and scattered before the raiders returned to their ships (21 June 1862).

Sindkhed ❙ 1757 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

In renewed war against Hyderabad, Maratha Peshwa Balaji Rao sent his teenage son Viswas Rao and veteran General Dattaji Sindhi to besiege Sindkhed near Jalna, held by the renegade Ramchandra Jadhav. A relief force under Nizam Ali and Ibrahim Gardi Khan reached Sindkhed, where they were routed in a terrible four-day battle. Nizam Ali sued for peace (12–16 December 1757).

Singapore ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Following the disastrous effort to defend the Peninsula of **Malaya**, British forces under General Arthur Percival withdrew to Singapore. After heavy shelling, General Tomoyuki Yamashita's army stormed the island and Percival was forced to surrender. Britain's worst military defeat saw perhaps 80,000 soldiers captured. More than 12,000 died in captivity (31 January–15 February 1942).

Singara ❙ 348 ❙ Early Byzantine-Persian Wars

Shapur II of Sassanid Persia crossed the Tigris into Mesopotamia and took position near the Roman frontier city of Singara (modern Sinjar, northern Iraq). The Roman army, under personal command of Emperor Constantius, advanced in the heat of the day and drove the Persians back towards their camp. The Persians counter-attacked then withdrew, but Shapur eventually took the city in 360.

Singaraja ❙ 1846 ❙ Dutch Conquest of Bali

Under the pretext of punishing the looting of shipwrecks, 3,000 Dutch colonial troops invaded northern Bali and attacked a claimed 50,000 poorly armed men in Buleleng. A one-sided disaster at Singaraja saw up to 400 Balinese killed and the Royal Palace destroyed. The Raja of Buleleng submitted until fresh resistance was raised two years later at **Jagaraga** (June 1846).

Singhasari ❙ 1293 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

To avenge the attack on a Mongol envoy, Kubilai Khan sent General Shibi and 20,000 men against King Kertanagara of Singhasari in eastern Java. However, the King was killed by local rebel Jayakatwang of Kediri and the Mongols helped his son-in-law Prince Vijaya defeat and kill the usurper. Vijaya then ambushed and defeated the Mongols, who withdrew with nothing achieved.

Sinhgarh ❙ 1670 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

The great Maratha Shivaji renewed war against the Mughals, attacking the powerful fort of Sinhgarh, guarding the southern approaches to Poona. With the fortress inaccessible to artillery fire, Shivaji sent his champion, Tanaji Malusre, who scaled the walls at night. Terrible fighting saw Tanaji and Mughal commander Uday Bhan Rathor both killed before the fortress was taken (4 February 1670).

Sinigaglia ❙ 551 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

A Goth fleet built by Totila for his invasion of Sicily was supporting a siege of Ancona on Italy's east coast, when it was attacked by Emperor Justinian's ships north of Ancona off Sinigaglia (modern Senigallia). Lacking experience at sea, the Goths were heavily defeated by Byzantine Admiral Artabanes and had to raise the siege, effectively ending their naval operations in the Adriatic.

Sinkat ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

When an approaching relief force was routed by the Dervish army at **El Teb**, in eastern Sudan (4 February), the courageous commander of besieged Sinkat, Mohammad Tewfik, refused to surrender but spiked his guns and tried to evacuate his garrison and their families. After less than a mile, they were overwhelmed and massacred. Nearby **Tokar** surrendered two weeks later (8 February 1884).

Sinnigallia ❙ 551 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Sinigaglia**

Sinope ❙ 1853 ❙ Crimean War

Near the start of the war, Russian Admiral Paul Nakhimov attacked Sinope Harbour on the Black Sea, where Osman Pasha commanded nine frigates and three corvettes. With Russia using newly invented naval shells against wooden hulls, the Turkish fleet was utterly destroyed. Over 4,000 died, including Osam fatally wounded. Only one steamer escaped in the smoke (30 November 1853).

Sinpaul ❙ 1575 ❙ Balkan National Wars

When Hungary supported Gaspar Bekes claiming the throne of Transylvania, Prince Stephen Bathory of Transylvania took a substantial force against the Habsburg pretender and, with Turkish aid, defeated him at Sinpaul (Kereloszentpal). Gaspar escaped, though Stephen executed many of his followers. On the strength of his victory, Stephen was elected King of Poland (8 July 1575).

Sinsheim ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

After the French conquest of Franche-Comte, Louis XIV sent Marshal Henri de Turenne across the Rhine at Philippsburg into Alsace, where he burned much of the Palatinate. Southeast of Heidelberg at Sinsheim, he defeated an Imperial army led by Duke Charles of Lorraine and Count Aeneas Silvia Caprara before advancing along the Rhine to Strasbourg and **Enzheim** (16 June 1674).

Sinuiju ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

One of the largest American air-strikes against a single target saw 48 B-29 bombers with 80 jet escorts attack the Sinuiju Bridge on the Yalu River. In a large-scale response, MiG fighters shot down three bombers, the heaviest American losses to date, and the bridge remained standing. Following the costly raid on **Namsi** in October, B-29s were withdrawn from daylight operations (12 April 1951).

Sipe-Sipe ❙ 1815 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Argentine General José Rondeau was adancing into Spanish Upper Peru (modern Bolivia), when he was beaten at **Venta y Media** and a month later suffered decisive defeat at Sipe-Sipe, southwest of Cochabamba. Victory for General Joaquín de la Pezuela consolidated local Spanish rule and he became Viceroy of Peru. Rondeau was replaced by General Manuel Belgrano (26–28 November 1815).

Siping ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Nationalist advance units driving into Manchuria from **Mukden** (modern Shenyang) reached the railway city of Siping (Szepingkau), where they were repulsed by well-entrenched Communist forces. Heavily reinforced and equipped with tanks, Nationalist General Sun Liren launched a massive assault and fierce fighting drove the Communists beyond **Changchun** (17 March & 21 April–19 May 1946).

Siping ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

At the height of the Communist offensive on the **Songhua** in Manchuria, General Lin Biao seized the strategic railway city of Siping (Szepingkau) and two Nationalist armies were rushed north. Simultaneous attacks from Changchun, Jilin and Mukden (modern Shenyang) under General Chen Mingren forced Lin to abandon Siping, though he soon struck back at **Liaoshi** (16 June–2 July 1947).

Siping ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Communist General Lin Biao inflicted costly losses in southwest Manchuria in the **Liaoshi** Corridor, then launched a fresh offensive north of Mukden (modern Shenyang). Heavy fighting saw the Nationalists abandon Jilin (9 March) and Lin captured Siping (Szepingkau) to cut the railway and further isolate **Changchun**. It fell later in the year in the **Liaoshen** offensive (February–13 March 1948).

Sirhind ❙ 1555 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Taking advantage of a disputed succession in the Afghan Suri Empire, the former Mughal

Emperor Humayun returned to northern India. At Sirhind in eastern Punjab, his teenage son Akbar and General Bairam Khan crushed the Afghan-Turk force of Sikander Shah. Humayun recaptured **Delhi** though died soon after, leaving Akbar to secure the empire in late 1556 at **Panipat** (22 June 1555).

Sirhind ❙ 1710 ❙ Mughal-Sikh Wars

Sikh leader Banda Singh Bahadur's ragged peasant army succeeded in an attack on the Mughal city of **Samana**, then besieged Sirhind, in the Punjab, defended by a large and well-armed force under the Subedar Wazir Khan. Outside the city at Chhappar Chiri, the Sikhs defeated and killed Wazir Khan and massacred his army. They then stormed and sacked Sirhind (22 May 1710).

Sirhind ❙ 1748 ❙ Indian Campaigns of Ahmad Shah

See **Manupur**

Siris River ❙ 280 BC ❙ Pyrrhic War

See **Heraclea, Lucania**

Sirmium ❙ 441 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

During his campaign against the Eastern Roman Empire along the Danube, Attila the Hun captured Margus and Singidunum (Belgrade). Perhaps the worst Roman loss was the attack on the strategic city of Sirmium (modern Sremska Mitrovica) on the Sava. Sirmium was destroyed, with its citizens enslaved. A new invasion two years later took Attila to the walls of **Constantinople**.

Sirmium ❙ 580–582 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

In a threat to the Byzantine Empire's northern border, Avars under the Khan Baian besieged Sirmium (modern Sremska Mitrovica), then withdrew when Justin II agreed to pay an annual tribute (574). A fresh advance by Baian again besieged the city, which was starved into surrender after two years. The Avars dominated the northern Balkans until Byzantine victory in 601 at **Viminacium**.

Sironj ❙ 1631 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

When Mughal commander Khan Jahan Lodi threatened to make an alliance with Nizam Shah II of Ahmadnagar, Emperor Shahjahan declared war. Near Sironj, north of Bhopal, the rebel rearguard was attacked by Bikramajit of Bundelkhand and Khan Jahan's Lieutenant, Darya Khan, was defeated and killed. The rebel commander himself was soon killed near **Kalinjar** (11 January 1631).

Sirsa ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

Despite a costly debacle at **Ruiya** (15 April), General Robert Walpole pursued the rebels 40 miles north to Sirsa, on the Ramganga near Aliganj covering Fatehpur. Exercising greater care, Walpole used his artillery better, but delay sending in his cavalry meant heavy fighting before the rebels were driven out with 300 dead. Most escaped before he captured their camp at Aliganj (22 April 1858).

Sirte ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

While escorting an essential fuel-tanker from Alexandria to **Malta**, British Admiral Philip Vian's cruiser squadron and destroyers met a much larger Italian fleet under Admiral Angelo Iachino, also on escort duty, in the Gulf of Sirte. An indecisive exchange saw the British suffer some damage before the Italians broke off at nightfall. Both sides claimed victory (17 December 1941).

Sirte ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

Determined to prevent desperately needed supplies reaching **Malta**, Italian Admiral Angelo Iachino with a battleship, three cruisers and destroyers attacked Admiral Philip Vian's cruiser and destroyer escort in the Gulf of Sirte. While the Italians were driven off at the cost of two destroyers to either side, most of the convoy was subsequently lost to German bombers (22 March 1942).

Sis ❙ 1605 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars
See **Sufiyan**

Sisak ❙ 1593 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
See **Sissek**

Siscia ❙ 34 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate
At war with the fierce tribes of the Balkans, Octavian (later Emperor Augustus Caesar) captured the Iapudae capital at **Metulum**. Later that year he marched east against Siscia (modern Sissek), at the confluence of the Sava and Kupa in modern Croatia. Besieged by land and from the two rivers, Siscia fell after a month and Octavian returned in triumph to Rome.

Siscia ❙ 388 ❙ Later Roman Military Civil Wars
When Magnus Clemens Maximus declared himself Emperor in Britain in 383 and marched into Italy to displace young Valentinian II, Theodosius, Emperor in the East, advanced into the Balkans. He routed the usurper's army under Andragathius on the Sava at Siscia (modern Sissek) near Zagreb, then defeated the usurper's brother at Poetovio and pursued Maximus to **Aquileia**.

Sishui ❙ 621 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty
See **Hulao**

Siska ❙ 1593 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
See **Sissek**

Sissek ❙ 1593 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars
Hasan Pasha, the Ottoman military Governor of Bosnia, raiding into Croatia found himself facing a large Imperial force led by Michael of Wallachia and Sigismund Bathory of Transylvania outside Sissek, on the Kupa and Save Rivers. Hasan was killed in a terrible defeat. Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha was later sent to avenge the loss and in October he laid siege to **Veszprem** (20 June 1593).

Sisters Creek ❙ 1844 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars
See **Walker's Creek**

Sit ❙ 1238 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia
On campaigning in Russia, the Mongols Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and Subetai invaded the Princedom of Vladimir-Suzdal and destroyed **Moscow** and **Vladimir**. They then marched north to the Sit River, where Grand Prince Yuri of Vladimir-Suzdal was defeated and killed by General Burundai. However, spring thaw saved Novgorod and the Mongols marched south towards **Kiev** (4 March 1238).

Sitibaldi ❙ 1817 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War
Raja Appa Sahib of Nagpur took advantage of renewed war between the British and Peshwa Baji Rao II to attack the local British garrison, who withdrew to the nearby fortress of Sitibaldi. Colonel Hopeton Scott's tiny force withstood the Marathas until they were driven off by Bengal cavalry under Captain Charles Fitzgerald. The Raja was routed a month later at **Nagpur** (26 November 1817).

Sitka Ghat ❙ 1859 ❙ Indian Mutiny
See **Rapti**

Sitoli ❙ 1815 ❙ British-Gurkha War
See **Almorah**

Sittang ❙ 1826 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War
While British General Sir Archibald Campbell advanced up the Irriwaddy from **Rangoon**, a smaller force moved 50 miles down the Sittang from Shwegyin against the stockade at Sittang, east of Pegu. An initial attack was repulsed, with commander Colonel Edmund Conry killed, before a costly second assault under Colonel Hercules Pepper took the stockade by storm (7 & 11 January 1826).

Sittang ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)
Japanese commander Shojiro Iida crossed the **Bilin**, then next day sent his key divisions

towards the Sittang, where British General John Smyth prematurely destroyed the bridge, leaving 5,000 men and nearly all his heavy equipment on the Japanese side of the river. The survivors then fell back to through **Pegu**. Smyth's much-debated disaster sealed the fate of Rangoon (22–23 February 1942).

Sivas ❙ 72 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War
See **Cabira**

Sivas ❙ 1070 ❙ Byzantine-Turkish Wars
See **Sebastia**

Siwa ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
Despite the pro-Turkish Senussi Bedouin losing at **Agagia** (February 1916), rebel Chieftain Sayyid Ahmed attacked towns west of the Suez Canal before withdrawing to the remote Siwa Oasis. In a brilliant expedition south from Salum, General Henry Hodgson led armoured cars across the desert to surprise and beat the Senussi. Sayyid fled to Constantinople on a German submarine (4 February 1917).

Siyanggiayan ❙ 1619 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China
Marching into Manchuria against the rising power of Manchu leader Nurhachi, Ming commander Yang Hao's troops were defeated at **Sarhu**. The following day, further east at Siyanggiayan, Nurhachi attacked another divided Ming force under General Ma Lin. Once again, the Chinese were routed and fled and the Manchu advanced southeast towards **Niumaozhai** (15 April 1619).

Skaggerak ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)
See **Jutland**

Skalice ❙ 1424 ❙ Hussite Wars
Amid an armistice in the brutal doctrinal war among Bohemian Hussites, Jan Zizka led an offensive against Royalist Barons led by Lord John Mestecky of Opocno and Puta of Castolovice. Marching north from Hradec Králové, Zizka inflicted a terrible defeat at Skalice (Skalitz), near Jaromer. He then resumed his factional war with decisive victory in June at **Malesov** (6 January 1424).

Skalitz ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War
While Prussian Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm invaded Austrian Bohemia through **Trautenau**, he sent General Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz to drive General Wilhelm Ramming out of **Nachod**. Von Steinmetz attacked Ramming again further west at Skalitz, capturing 4,000 prisoners and heavy guns, then secured a further victory the following day at **Schweinschadel** (28 June 1866).

Skardu ❙ 1948 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War
Opening the war in northern Kashmir, Pakistani regulars and Pathan tribesmen seized Gilgit and Major Ehsan Khan advanced up the Indus Valley to besiege Skardu, defended by Indian Colonel Sher Jang Thapa. After holding out for six months against overwhelming odds, Thapa was starved into surrender. Further south, the invaders failed to take **Leh** (12 February–14 August 1948).

Skeleton Cave ❙ 1872 ❙ Apache Indian Wars
On campaign against hostile Apache in the Tonto Basin of central Arizona, General George Crook sent Captains William Brown and James Burns against a hostile band under Chuntz at Skeleton Cave, on the Salt River west of the modern Roosevelt Dam. Of 100 Apache in the cave, 76 were killed, including many women and children, and Chuntz took refuge on **Turret Butte** (26 December 1872).

Skenesboro ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Fort Anne**

Skoriatino ❙ 1436 ❙ Wars of Russian Succession
After being overthrown by his uncle Yuri Dimitrievich (who died soon afterwards), Grand Prince Vasili II of Moscow returned to oust his cousin Vasili Kosoi, who was defeated at the

River Kotorosl (1435). In a second, decisive defeat at Skoriatino, near Rostov, Kosoi was captured and later blinded. Vasili ruled again until 1445, when he was defeated and captured by the Mongols at **Suzdal**.

Skull Cave ❙ 1872 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

See **Skeleton Cave**

Slaak ❙ 1631 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Frederick Henry of Orange learned that a 35-strong Spanish fleet under Count John of Nassau had set sail from Antwerp and he despatched just 12 ships to intercept the Spaniards. In a remarkable action on the Slaak near Tholen, outnumbered Dutch Admiral Marinus van Valckenisse attacked and took or sank the entire Spanish fleet, capturing a reported 4,000 prisoners (13 September 1631).

Slankamen ❙ 1691 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Despite Turkish defeats at **Vienna**, **Harkany** and **Belgrade**, Grand Vizier Fazil Mustafa Pasha took a major force to reconquer Transylvania, Bulgaria and Serbia and recaptured **Belgrade**. A new Imperial army under Louis of Baden marched down the Danube and, at Slankamen northwest of Belgrade, defeated and killed Mustafa, securing Transylvania for the Habsburgs (19 August 1691).

Slash Church ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Hanover Court House**

Slim Buttes ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Pursuing the Sioux after defeat at **Little Big Horn** (26 June), General George Crook sent Captain Anson Mills against the Teton camp at Slim Buttes, just south of modern Reva in western South Dakota. Chief American Horse was defeated and died of wounds after being captured. The campaign to destroy the Sioux piecemeal continued in November at **Crazy Woman Creek** (9 September 1876).

Slim River ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

After British losses at **Jitra** and **Kampar** in western Malaya, General Sir Lewis Heath tried to hold positions at the Slim River. Attacking with tanks, General Takuro Matsui inflicted a decisive defeat with about 500 killed and 3,200 prisoners. The Japanese also captured Slim River Bridge and huge quantities of supplies. The shattered survivors continued the retreat into Johore (7 January 1942).

Slioch ❙ 1307 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

Robert the Bruce and a force of about 700 men were campaigning in northeast Scotland when they were intercepted at Slioch, just east of Huntly, by the English ally John Comyn Earl of Buchan. With Bruce seriously ill, his brother Edward repulsed two heavy assaults to enable them to reach nearby Strathbogie. Buchan was routed a few months later at **Inverurie** (25 & 31 December 1307).

Sliven ❙ 1829 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Advancing against the Turks after victory at **Varna** (October 1828), Russian General Count Hans von Diebitsch led his troops across the Balkan Mountains and defeated a major Turkish force west of Burgas at Sliven. Diebitsch received the honorific Zabalkansky to recognise his remarkable mountain crossing and the victory which opened the way to the capture of **Adrianople** (12 August 1829).

Slivnitza ❙ 1885 ❙ Serbo-Bulgarian War

King Milan IV of Serbia marched into newly independent Bulgaria in a dispute over eastern Rumelia, capturing many strongpoints and driving the Bulgarians back across the Dragoman Pass. Near Sofia at Slivnitza, Prince Alexander (Battenberg) of Bulgaria and General Stefan Stambolov halted the invaders, then drove them back into Serbia to defeat at **Pirot** (17–19 November 1885).

Slobodyszcze ❙ 1660 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

In a planned co-ordinated attack on Lvov, Russian commander Vasili P. Sheremetev was defeated at **Liubar**, while his Cossack ally Yuri

Chmielnicki delayed. Chmielnicki was then attacked and defeated to the southeast at Slobodyszcze by Polish General Jerzy Lubomirski. The Cossack commander made a separate peace with the Poles, who then advanced on Sheremetev at **Chudnov**.

Slobodzeya ❙ 1811 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars
See **Ruschuk**

Slonihodrek ❙ 1655 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars
See **Lvov**

Sluys ❙ 1340 ❙ Hundred Years War

At the start of the Hundred Years War, Edward III of England took a large fleet, commanded by Robert de Morley, to attack Philip VI's ships near Sluys on the River Zwin. Trapped in confined waters, the French ships, reinforced by Genoese galleys, were destroyed with terrible slaughter. The dead included French Admiral Hugh Quieret, reputedly killed while trying to surrender (24 June 1340).

Sluys ❙ 1587 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

A few weeks after the great English raid on **Cadiz**, Alessandro Farnese Duke of Parma laid siege to the English and Dutch garrison in the port of Sluys. Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester failed in repeated attempts to relieve the port and was recalled after Sluys capitulated. Only Leicester's influence with Elizabeth I saved him from charges of incompetence (29 May–30 July 1587).

Sluys ❙ 1603 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

During the Dutch blockade of Sluys, Spanish galleys under Admiral Frederigo Spinola made a foray from the port and were attacked by Dutch ships under Vice-Admiral Joost de Moor. In calm conditions, the oared Spanish vessels caused heavy damage, though Spinola was killed by a cannonball. Threatened by Dutch reinforcements from Flushing, his ships withdrew to Sluys (26 May 1603).

Sluys ❙ 1604 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Prince Maurice of Orange was attempting to relieve the long Spanish siege of **Ostend**, when he took an army into Flanders against Sluys (modern Sluis). After driving off Don Louis de Velasco (May 1604), he besieged the garrison under Aurelio Spinola, nephew of the Spanish Netherlands commander. Sluys was finally starved into surrender, though too late to save Ostend (19 May–19 August 1604).

Smala ❙ 1843 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria

Campaigning to complete the conquest of western Algeria, France forced Arab warrior Abd-el-Kader into the mountains following defeat at **Mascara** (1835). New commander Marshal Thomas Bugeaud gradually drove the Arabs into the desert. At Smala, a column under Henri d'Aumale Duke of Orleans dispersed Kader's forces. He withdrew into Morocco and later fought at **Isly** (10 May 1843).

Smara ❙ 1976 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

When Morocco and Mauritania partitioned Western Sahara, Moroccan forces seized the northern city of Smara, east of El Ayoun, where they soon came under assault by Polisario guerrillas. Heavy fighting saw high yet hotly disputed losses on both sides, including Moroccan commander Colonel Driss Harti killed. Hundreds of Saharawis were able to flee to Algeria (6 October 1976).

Smederevo ❙ 1439 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars
See **Semendria**

Smerwick Massacre ❙ 1580 ❙ Geraldine Rebellion
See **Fort del Or**

Smithfield ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union General Philip Sheridan again advanced into the Shenandoah Valley towards **Winchester**, part of his force under General

Wesley Merritt was attacked to the northeast at Smithfield, West Virginia. An inconclusive action cost Confederate General Jubal A. Early greater losses before Merritt fell back east towards Charlestown. Early also retired (29 August 1864).

Smolensk ❙ 1502 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War

A new attempt to seize Smolensk after failure to exploit victory at **Mstislavl** (November 1501) saw Duke Ivan III of Moscow send a large force under his son Dimitri. Failed assaults and the bloody action at **Lake Smolino** forced Dimitri to lift his siege, though Alexander of Poland soon sued for peace. While Alexander retained Smolensk, Ivan secured most of eastern Lithuania (August–October 1502).

Smolensk ❙ 1512–1514 ❙ 2nd Muscovite-Lithuanian War

After Russian failure at Smolensk in 1502, Basil III of Moscow renewed war in Lithuania, where his advance on Smolensk was repulsed by Polish-Lithuanian commander Konstantine Ostrozhsky (December 1512). Duke Basil was driven off again in September 1513 after a six-week siege of the city, but on a third attempt, the Muscovites seized Smolensk and held it, despite defeat at **Orsha** (June 1514).

Smolensk ❙ 1609–1611 ❙ Russian Time of Troubles

King Sigismund III of Poland invaded Russia to claim the throne and besieged the powerful city of Smolensk, defended by Mikhail Shein. A Russian-Swedish relief army was defeated at **Klushino** (4 July 1610) and Sigismund advanced to capture **Moscow**. However, the siege of Smolensk continued and the city was largely in ruins when it fell after almost two years (26 September 1609–13 June 1611).

Smolensk ❙ 1632–1634 ❙ Russo-Polish "War of Smolensk"

Determined to regain Smolensk, Tsar Michael sent General Mikhail Shein, who had defended the city 20 years earlier. After 11 months of siege, Shein was defeated by a relief force under Ladislav IV of Poland (September 1633). The Russians were surrounded and finally had to surrrender. Peace was restored and Shein was executed for failure (September 1632–25 February 1634).

Smolensk ❙ 1654 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

Tsar Alexius opened a new war against Poland, leading a huge force into Lithuania, supported by General Yakov K. Cherkassy and 20,000 Cossacks under Ivan Zolotarenko. He besieged Smolensk and after disaster at **Szepiele** (24 August) the Polish-Lithuanian garrison surrendered. A Polish counter-offensive in the south in January was checked at **Okhmatov** (2 July–23 September 1654).

Smolensk ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

As he advanced into Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte marched east from Vitebsk to meet Russians Prince Pyotr Bagration and General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly moving forward to defend Smolensk. A hard-fought battle outside the city saw the Russian army eventually repulsed. By the time Smolensk was taken after a costly assault, Barclay had fired the city and escaped (17 August 1812).

Smolensk ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Days after destroying the Russian pockets at **Bialystok** and **Minsk**, Marshal Fedor von Bock raced east to encircle Marshal Symeon Timoshenko at Smolensk. Over 300,000 men, 3,200 tanks and 3,100 guns were captured, though many Soviet divisions escaped. The over-stretched Germans halted, turning south towards **Kiev**, which fatally delayed their advance on **Moscow** (10 July–5 August 1941).

Smolensk ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

At the northern end of the Soviet offensive on the **Dnieper**, over a million Russians under Generals Andrei Yeremenko and Vasili Sokolovsky advanced along a 250-mile front towards

Smolensk, held by Army Group Centre under Marshal Gunther von Kluge. Three German armies were destroyed and Smolensk fell before the line stabilised west of the city (7 August–25 September 1943).

Smoliantsy ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

French forces under Marshal Claude Victor on the retreat from **Moscow** were attacked west of Smolensk by Russian Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein near Smoliantsy (modern Smolyany). Victor managed to withdraw north after a sharp action, but he was defeated again a week later as he attempted to fall back on the Dvina at **Vitebsk** (1 November 1812).

Smyrna ❙ 1344 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

In response to raids on shipping by the Emir Omar of Aydin, a fleet involving Venice, Cyprus, the Papacy and the Knights Hospitallier of Rhodes attacked Smyrna (modern Izmir, Turkey). Omar was defeated at sea off his port and Smyrna was captured and held by the Knights of St John for 60 years until they were driven out by Tamerlane's Tatar conquest of Anatolia (October 1344).

Smyrna ❙ 1402 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane destroyed the Ottoman army at **Angora** and marched against the Christian stronghold of Smyrna (modern Izmir, Turkey), where the Knights of St John had resisted repeated Ottoman attack. The port city fell by storm after a two-week siege and the nearby Genoese Islands of Chios and Lesbos quickly submitted to the conqueror, who then returned to Samarkand.

Smyrna ❙ 1922 ❙ 2nd Greco-Turkish War

In the days after victory at **Afyon**, Turkish commander Mustafa Kemal pursued the Greeks to Smyrna (modern Izmir), where they had landed in May 1919 as agents for the World War I allies. Smyrna fell by assault, with Greece driven out of Turkey amid terrible massacres and destruction. Kemal became President of the new Turkish Republic, taking the name Ataturk (9–11 September 1922).

Snicker's Ferry ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Jubal A. Early was repulsed outside Washington, D.C. at **Fort Stevens** (12 July) and withdrew to the Shenandoah Valley, pursued by General Horatio G. Wright. At Snicker's Ferry near Berryville, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Rodes routed the Union vanguard of Colonel Joseph Thoburn. Early's force soon lost again further west at **Stephenson's Depot** (17–18 July 1864).

Snipe ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Kidney Ridge**

Snowshoes ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

On a long-range winter patrol west of Lake George, New York, Major Robert Rogers ambushed a small Indian force led by Oliver Morel de la Durantaye, west of Bald Mountain. He was then surprised by French marines and Canadian militia under Jean-Baptiste de de Langy. In battle on snowshoes, "Rogers Rangers" were routed with 125 killed and fled to Fort Edwards (13 March 1758).

Snyder's Bluff ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As a diversion from the Union offensive south of Vicksburg, Mississippi, at **Port Gibson**, General William T. Sherman sent Captain K. Randolph Breese and General Francis P. Blair against Confederate batteries at Snyder's Bluff to the north, defended by General Louis Hébert. They withdrew after an effective demonstration and **Vicksburg** was soon besieged (29 April–1 May 1863).

Sobota ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

Charles X of Sweden and General Arvid Wittenberg advanced into Poland through **Ujscie** to meet the Polish Royal army at Sobota. A two-day running battle saw King John II Casimir

driven off and three days later Charles X marched east to capture Warsaw. He then turned southwest again to join Wittenberg for a decisive action against the Poles two weeks later at **Opoczno** (23–24 August 1655).

Sobraon ❙ 1846 ❙ 1st British-Sikh War

With the Sikh invasion of British East Punjab repulsed at **Mudki** and **Ferozeshah**, the Sikhs were thrown back to decisive defeat on the Sutlej River at **Aliwal**. Two weeks later they were attacked by General Sir Hugh Gough in a strong position at Sobraon. Fighting with their backs to the river, Ranjur Singh's army was heavily defeated, bringing the war to an end (10 February 1846).

Socabaya ❙ 1836 ❙ Bolivian-Peruvian War

After invading Peru to win at **Yanacocha** (August 1835), President Andrés Santa Cruz of Bolivia advanced north towards Lima, where General Felipe Santiago Salaverry marched out to meet him at Socabaya, near Arequipa. Salaverry was routed and then executed and Santa Cruz forced a confederation with Peru, which was eventually overthrown in 1839 at **Yungay** (7 February 1836).

Soconusco ❙ 1498–1500 ❙ Aztec Wars of Conquest

At the greatest extent of Aztec conquest, Ahuitzotl personally led a force 800 miles southeast to Soconusco (near the modern Mexico-Guatemala border), where a bold series of actions secured the main towns of the region. When Ahuitzotl died a few years later, his nephew Motecuhzoma II faced rebellion in distant Soconusco (Xoconochco) before he was overwhelmed by the Spanish Conquest.

Soczawa ❙ 1676 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

At war with Turk and Tatar invaders of the Polish Ukraine, John III Sobieski was rejoined by the Lithuanians, who deserted him at **Zloczow** (August 1675). North of the Dniester at Soczawa (modern Sokhachevka, near Vinnitsa), he again routed Ibrahim Shetan. The Turks fell back on Kamieniec, their last fortress in Poland, before their final repulse later that year at **Zurawno** (May 1676).

Sofia ❙ 981 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

See **Mount Haemus**

Sogdiana ❙ 36 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

See **Kangju**

Sogdian Rock ❙ 327 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great beat the Scythians at the **Jaxartes** (329 BC), then advanced into Sogdiana (modern Uzbekistan), where he attacked the stronghold at Sogdian Rock in the Hissar Range, held by Ariamazes. When a small unit scaled the precipitous fortress, the garrison surrendered. Alexander married Roxane, daughter of Oxyartes of Sogdia, and soon advanced into India after taking **Aornos**.

Sohanpur ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

On a campaign north of the Gaghara, a mixed force under British Colonel Francis Rowcroft was reinforced by a second Gurkha regiment before meeting a much larger rebel army at Sohanpur, at the mouth of the Little Gandak. The rebels were very heavily defeated, effectively securing the Sarun District, and they withdrew northwest through further defeat at **Gorakhpur** (26 December 1857).

Sohr ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

See **Soor**

So-i Ford ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Suo'yi Ford**

Soissons ❙ 486 ❙ Fall of the Western Roman Empire

At the head of his first major campaign, Clovis, King of the Franks, marched south to Soissons on the Aisne River and routed Syagrius, last Roman commander in Gaul. The decisive battle

extended Frankish territory to the Loire and helped establish the Merovingian Dynasty. Syagrius fled to the Visigoths, who subsequently handed him over to Clovis for execution.

Soissons ❙ 719 ❙ Rise of Charles Martel

Charles Martel of Austrasia beat his rival Neustrians at **Ambleve** (716) and **Vincy** (717), but was not able to fully consolidate Frankish expansion until two years later when he defeated Raginfrid, Neustrian Mayor of the Palace, at Soissons. Following this victory, Charles assumed the title of Mayor under King Childeric II. Charles was King in all but name of the revitalized Frankish Empire.

Soissons ❙ 923 ❙ Franco-Norman Wars

Rivalry for the throne of France saw Robert (formerly Rollo) Marquess of Neustria (brother of the late King Odo) oppose the German-sponsored Charles III "the Simple," the illegitimate son of Louis II. Charles was routed in battle at Soissons, near the Aisne, though Robert I was killed in the fighting and his Norman son-in-law, Rudolf Duke of Burgundy, was crowned King (15 June 923).

Soissons ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

While Prussian General Gebhard von Blucher was held up northeast of Paris at the **Ourcq**, further north on the Aisne, Soissons was besieged by 45,000 men under General Friedrich von Bulow and Baron Ferdinand von Winzingerode. The French-Polish garrison of General Baron Jean Moreau was persuaded to surrender prematurely and Blucher crossed the Aisne (3 March 1814).

Soissons ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg marched south from **Sedan** to capture **Toul** (23 September), then took his Prussian army and siege train northwest against Soissons. The city had to surrender following three weeks of investment and a four-day bombardment. The Germans then moved their strategic railway terminus forward from Chateau Thierry (28 September–16 October 1870).

Sokoto ❙ 1903 ❙ British Conquest of Northern Nigeria

When British forces seized the great north Nigerian city of **Kano** (3 February), General George Kemball took command of the Royal West African Frontier Force and marched northwest, via **Rawiya**, on Sokoto. Confronted by a powerful Fulani army, his machine-guns and artillery inflicted terrible casualties. Sultan Attahiru had to abandon his capital and flee north towards **Burmi** (15 March 1903).

Solachon ❙ 586 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

After years of indecisive warfare, Byzantine Emperor Maurice sent his brother-in-law Philippicus into Mesopotamia against Persian commander Kardarigan and his colleague Mebodes. At Solachon, near Dara, the Persians were defeated and Rome campaigned east of the Tigris. The Roman recovery faltered when the eastern army mutinied in 588, but the Romans still won later that year at **Martyropolis**.

Soldier Spring ❙ 1868 ❙ Canadian River Expedition

A month after the massacre at the **Washita**, another army column under Major Andrew Evans attacked a Comanche-Kiowa camp about 30 miles further south at Soldier Spring, near the Wichita Mountains in the west of modern Oklahoma. The camp was destroyed and shortly afterwards a Comanche-Kiowa reservation was established in Indian Territory near Fort Sills (25 December 1868).

Sole Bay ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Dutch Admiral Mihiel du Ruyter opened the war by attacking an Anglo-French fleet off Southwold in Suffolk. With French Admiral Jean d'Estrées forced out of the battle, de Ruyter concentrated on the English under James Duke of York. De Ruyter finally had to retreat, though only after heavy Allied losses, including Edward Montagu Earl of Sandwich drowned (7 June 1672).

Soledad ❙ 1839 ❙ Central American National Wars

Salvadoran General José Trinidad Cabañas invaded Honduras and seized **Tegucicalpa** (6 September), then faced newly appointed President José Francisco Zelaya and General Nicolas Espinoza just outside the capital at nearby Soledad. Zelaya's troops were heavily defeated and he sought aid from Nicaragua to help him overcome Cabañas in January 1840 at **El Potrero** (13 November 1839).

Solferino ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Castiglione**

Solferino ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Following Austria's defeat at **Magenta** (4 June), Emperor Franz Josef took personal command against Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont and his ally Napoleon III. In a bloody battle at Solferino, near Castiglione, Napoleon and Marshal Marie MacMahon routed General Franz von Schlick (who was saved only by General Ludwig von Benedek's rearguard). Austria then ceded Lombardy (24 June 1859).

Solicinium ❙ 368 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

Two years after his army inflicted a costly defeat on the rebellious Alemanni at **Chalons**, Emperor Valentinian personally led a renewed offensive across the Rhine. He won an even greater victory over the Alemanni at Solicinium, an uncertain site identified as possibly either Sulz am Neckar or Schwetzingen in Baden-Württemberg.

Sollum-Halfaya ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Under political pressure to relieve besieged **Tobruk**, British commander Sir Archibald Wavell sent General Sir Henry Beresford-Pierse on a counter-offensive between Sollum and Halfaya. A major armoured action saw the British heavily repulsed with the loss of 100 out of 180 tanks. Wavell was replaced and a new attempt succeeded six months later at **Sidi Rezegh** (15–17 June 1941).

Solomon Forks ❙ 1857 ❙ Cheyenne Indian War

In response to raids along the Smoky Hill Trail in central Kansas, Colonel Edwin Sumner and 300 cavalry met 300 Cheyenne in battle array on the Solomon Forks of the Kansas River. The Indians were dispersed by the reputed only sabre charge of the Indian Wars, though casualties were light on both sides. Next day Sumner destroyed the nearby Cheyenne village of 171 lodges (29 July 1857).

Solomon Islands ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Seven naval actions in the Solomons around embattled **Guadalcanal** are claimed to have turned the tide in the Pacific War. After American losses at **Savo Island**, **Eastern Solomons** and **Cape Esperance**, new Admiral William Halsey took the initiative at **Santa Cruz**, then won twice at **Guadalcanal** and at **Tassafaronga** to secure command of the sea (9 August–30 November 1942).

Solomon Islands ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Five months after bloody victory at **Guadalcanal**, Allied forces advanced west to secure the central Solomons, with the key fighting to secure **New Georgia**, **Vella Lavella**, the **Treasury Islands** and **Bougainville**. Action on land was supported at sea at **Kula Gulf**, **Kolombangara**, **Vella Gulf**, **Vella Lavella**, **Empress Augusta Bay** and **Cape St George** (July 1943–March 1944).

Solonitsa ❙ 1596 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Lubny**

Solothurn ❙ 1318 ❙ Habsburg Wars of Succession

Despite his terrible defeat at **Morgarten** in 1315, Duke Leopold of Austria (brother of Emperor Frederick) returned to attack Swiss Burgundian towns, which united against the

Habsburgs. Leopold and a large army besieged Solothurn, south of Basel on the Aare, but when severe flooding destroyed his camp and siege works, the Duke withdrew after ten weeks to avoid further loss.

Soltsy ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

While Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb advanced towards Leningrad, Panzer General Erich von Manstein's mobile units approaching Shirmsk on Lake Ilmen were surprised by General Vasilii Morozov around Soltsy. The Panzer Corps was driven back about 25 miles by the reputed first Soviet counter-attack, claimed to have created time to improve defences at **Leningrad** (14–17 July 1941).

Solway Moss ❙ 1542 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Royal Wars

James V of Scotland was encouraged by victory at **Hadden Rig** in August and sent 10,000 men under Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns to invade Northumberland, where they were blocked near the Esk at Solway Moss by the smaller force of Sir Thomas Wharton. While casualties were light, many Scots were captured, including Sinclair. A few weeks later, James was dead of despair (25 November 1542).

Solygeia ❙ 425 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Weeks after victory at **Pylos-Sphacteria** in southwest Greece, Athenian commander Nicias attempted a similar landing in Corinth at Solygeia, at the head of the Saronic Gulf, where he was attacked by a Corinthian force before he could establish a strong position. Stubborn fighting won the Athenians a hollow victory, before Nicias withdrew northeast to Crommyon (September 425 BC).

Sombrero, Mexico ❙ 1817 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Spanish adventurer Francisco Javier Mina landed in Mexico, where he failed in an advance on Leon and his forces were besieged at Sombrero, north of Leon, by Royalist Marshal Pascual Liñan. After heavy bombardment, American Colonel Bradburn led an evacuation at night and Liñan murdered the wounded left behind. Mina was soon captured at **Venadito** and executed (30 July–19 August 1817).

Sombrero, Venezuela ❙ 1818 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Having eluded the Revolutionary army of Simón Bolívar following defeat at **Calabozo**, on the Guárico in central Venezuela, Spanish commander Pablo Morillo withdrew upstream and days later took a defensive position to the northeast at El Sombrero. Bolívar's pursuing force was driven off in a sharp action with 100 men lost and Morillo turned northwest towards **Valencia** (17 February 1818).

Somerset Court House ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When British General Charles Earl Cornwallis sent a large foraging party to capture flour from a store on the Millstone River, New Jersey, they were met at nearby Somerset Court House by 400 recruits under Colonel Philemon Dickinson. The untrained Americans fought unexpectedly well to drive off the British, capturing 40 wagons and 100 draft horses (20 January 1777).

Somerton ❙ 733 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

As he fought to expand the power of Mercia, King Aethelbald marched into Wessex and defeated King Aethelheard to secure Somerton, near the River Parrett in Somerset. The victory effectively ended the war with Wessex and made Aethelbald ruler of the kingdom beyond Selwood until his defeat by the West Saxons 20 years later at **Burford**.

Somme ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The main Allied offensive in 1916 was the bloody campaign along the Somme, which cost about 420,000 British, 200,000 French and perhaps 500,000 German casualties before winter closed in. Principal actions were at **Albert**, **Bazentin**, **Delville Wood**, **Pozières**,

Guillemont, **Flers-Courcelette**, **Morval**, **Thiepval**, **Transloy** and **Ancre** (1 July–18 November 1916).

Somme ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

When German commander Erich von Ludendorff launched a massive offensive on the Somme, General Julian Byng fell back, then held Arras against General Oscar von Below. Further south, Generals Georg von der Marwitz and Oscar von Hutier advanced 40 miles against General Hubert Gough before the offensive ended and was switched north to the **Lys** (21 March–5 April 1918).

Somnath ❙ 1026 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

On campaign from Afghanistan, the Muslim Mahmud of Ghazni secured most of the Punjab after successive victories near **Peshawar** (1001, 1006 and 1008) and later marched to the Gujarat coast against the Hindu Holy city of Somnath (modern Dwarka). The defence was smashed—with a reported 50,000 Indians killed—and Mahmud sacked and looted the city's famous temple (January 1026).

Somorrostro (1st) ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

Republican commander Marshal Francisco Serrano was determined to raise the siege of **Bilbao** by the Pretender Don Carlos VII and sent General Domingo Moriones with a reported 20,000 men. At nearby Somorrostro, despite a courageous assault by General Fernando Primo de Rivera, Moriones was driven back by General Nicolás Ollo and lost 1,200 men (24–25 February 1874).

Somorrostro (2nd) ❙ 1874 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

In a renewed attempt to raise the siege of **Bilbao** by Don Carlos VII, Republican commander Marshal Francisco Serrano himself arrived with 27,000 men and 70 cannon. However, the Carlist General Joaquín Elío, with just 17,000 men, once again drove off the attack at nearby Somorrostro. It was another six weeks before Serrano managed to relieve Bilbao (25 March 1874).

Somosierra ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Advancing south through the eastern Guadarrama Mountains towards Madrid, Napoleon Bonaparte was blocked by mixed Spanish units under General José San Juan in defensive positions at the Somosierra Pass. After repulsing a suicidal charge by Polish cavalry, the Spaniards fired just a few volleys then fled, leaving Bonaparte to enter Madrid without further fighting (30 November 1808).

Somosierra ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Nationalist General Emilio Mola was determined to hold the Guadarrama Mountains north of **Madrid** and sent Colonel José Gistau (later Colonel García Escámez) to secure the key eastern pass of Somosierra. Near-suicidal attacks drove the Republicans out and the rebels held Somosierra—and also the western pass at **Alto de Leon**—until the end of the war (20–25 July 1936).

Soncino ❙ 1431 ❙ Venetian-Milanese Wars

Despite signing a treaty in 1428 to end the war with Florence and Venice, Milan soon resumed military raids, provoking an invasion by a Venetian-Florentine army under Francesco Bussone Count Carmagnola. Near the Po at Soncino, Carmagnola was disastrously defeated by Sforza of Milan. He lost again a few days later in a great naval battle on the Po near **Cremona** (6 June 1431).

Songhua ❙ 1114 ❙ Jurchen Invasion of Northern China

When Wanyan Aguda united the Jurchen against the Liao Dynasty in Manchuria, Emperor Tianzuo sent a large force under Xiao Si Xian, who was surprised and routed at the Songhua (Sungari) River. Aguda declared himself Emperor of a new Jin (Chin) Dynasty and finally seized Beijing. Tianzuo was eventually captured

and in 1127 Aguda's son defeated the Northern Song at **Kaifeng**.

Songhua (1st) ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Communist General Lin Biao took the initiative in Manchuria, launching three offensives south across the Songhua (Sungari). All three advances secured initial success and threatened Changchun and Jilin, before eventually being driven back by Nationalist General Pan Yugun. The actions cost Lin very heavy losses, though he was soon reinforced and struck again (6 January–10 March 1947).

Songhua (2nd) ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Despite previous failure, Communist General Lin Biao in Manchuria was reinforced by General Lu Zhengcao and once again attacked across the Songhua (Sungari) with over 250,000 men. He isolated **Changchun**, Jilin and **Siping** (Szepingkau) and inflicted massive losses before new Nationalist commander General Sun Liren was reinforced and stabilised the front (4 May–10 July 1947).

Songhwan ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

With a puppet government installed in Seoul, Japanese General Yoshimasa Oshima marched north against Chinese commander Yeh-chi-chao at Asan, who took a defensive position northeast at Songhwan. Encouraged by naval success at **Phung-tao**, Oshima stormed Songhwan and captured Asan in Japan's first foreign battle for 300 years. Yeh fled north to **Pyongyang** (29 July 1894).

Songjiang ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

As Taiping commander Li Xiucheng marched east towards **Shanghai**, his General Lu Shunde captured Songjiang (Sungkiang) to the southwest (1 July), where he was attacked by foreign troops under American Colonel Frederick T. Ward. After an initial repulse, Ward captured Songjiang, supported by Imperial General Li Hengsong, then marched north against **Qingpu** (16 July 1860).

Song Ngan ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

When North Vietnamese General Nguyen Vang led 10,000 men across the DMZ into Quang Tri, Americans and South Vietnamese under General Lowell English launched a massive attack (Operation Hastings) around the Song Ngan Valley, northwest of Dong Ha. The Allies suffered costly initial losses before the invaders were dispersed with more than 800 killed (15 July–3 August 1966).

Songpan ❙ 641 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

See **Sungqu**

Songshan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

Chinese General Zhong Bin crossed the **Salween** in Yunnan and besieged the mountain fortress at Songshan, northeast of **Longling**. Major Keijiro Kanemitsu's 1,200-strong garrison resisted fiercely, despite the explosion of two massive mines. Only 20 Japanese survived when the "Gibraltar of the Burma Road" eventually fell at the cost of 7,600 Chinese lives (15 June–September 1944).

Son Tay ❙ 1883 ❙ Sino-French War

Following French defeat at **Hanoi**, General Alexandre Bouet campaigned west towards Son Tay and was repulsed by Chinese Black Flag leader Liu Yongfu (15 August & 1 September). Admiral Amédée Courbet then took command in Tonkin and a bloody action saw 400 French casualties and over 1,000 Chinese killed before Son Tay was finally taken by storm (14–16 December 1883).

Son Tay ❙ 1970 ❙ Vietnam War

A dramatic attempt to rescue American POWs saw US Rangers led by Colonel Arthur Simons fly by helicopter from Thailand to Son Tay prison, 25 miles north of Hanoi, under cover of diversionary air-raids. While they killed guards at the camp and troops at a military school where they landed accidentally, the prisoners had been moved and the Americans left empty-handed (21 November 1970).

Sontius ❙ 489 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy

Theodoric the Ostrogoth was encouraged by the Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno to march across the Alps into Italy, where he attacked the German ruler Odoacer in a powerful position on the Sontius (modern Izonzo) River, near the ruins of the city of Aquileia. Odoacer suffered a sharp defeat and fell back through **Verona** to **Ravenna** (28 August 489).

Soochow ❙ 475–473 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

See **Suzhou**

Soochow ❙ 1366–1367 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

See **Suzhou**

Soochow ❙ 1863 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Suzhou**

Soor ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Despite defeat at **Hohenfriedberg** (4 June), Prince Charles of Lorraine pursued Frederick II of Prussia into Silesia and faced an unexpected Prussian attack at Soor, near Prausnitz, north of Breslau. A tactically brilliant action enabled Frederick to overwhelm the Austrians, inflicting over 8,000 casualties. Austria recovered for an advance on Berlin, halted in November at **Hennersdorf** (30 September 1745).

Soor ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

When Prussian Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and General Adolf von Bonin invaded Austrian Bohemia, Baron Ludwig von Gablenz fell back from **Trautenau** and set a strong artillery line near Soor, west of Burkersdorf. While Prussian advance units under General Konstantin von Alvensleben suffered heavy losses, Gablenz had to withdraw. Königinhof fell next day (28 June 1866).

Sooty ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

See **Gheria, Bengal**

Sorauren ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," Allied forces attempting to prevent French Marshal Nicolas Soult relieving the siege of **Pamplona** fell back from **Roncesvalles** and days later took up position at Sorauren. In two separate engagements, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington destroyed Soult's offensive and drove his defeated army back to France (28 & 30 July 1813).

Sorpresa ❙ 1927 ❙ Chaco War

As Bolivia advanced fortified positions into the disputed Chaco Boreal towards Paraguay, a Paraguayan patrol was attacked near the small Bolivian fortress of Sorpresa, close to the Rio Pilcomayo, where Paraguayan Lieutenant Adolfo Rojas Silva was killed. Argentina then intervened to secure a temporary truce, broken in December 1928 by an incident at **Vanguardia** (26 February 1927).

Soto La Marina ❙ 1817 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

After landing on the east coast of Mexico (15 April), Spanish adventurer Francisco Javier Mina took Soto La Marina, in Tamaulipas, then marched inland to raise a peasant revolt, leaving Major José Sardá in command. Bombarded by a Royalist force under General Joaquin Aredondo, the small rebel garrison at Soto La Marina was forced to surrender. Many later died in captivity (11–15 June 1817).

Souchez ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Artois (1st)**

Souk-Ahras ❙ 1958 ❙ Algerian War

As part of the Battle of the **Frontier**, along the sealed border between Tunisia and Algeria, the largest action of the war developed around Souk-Ahras when up to 900 ALN insurgents tried to breach the Morice Line. After six days of fierce fighting, the survivors retreated into Tunisia, leaving over 500 dead and 100 captured. France lost 38 killed and 35 wounded (28 April–3 May 1958).

Sound ❙ 1658 ❙ 1st Northern War

Dutch Admiral Jacob Opdam van Wassaener, intervening to aid Denmark against Charles X of Sweden, tried to prevent Sweden closing the waterway between the Kattegat and Baltic. The bloody Battle of The Sound saw Admiral Cornelius Witte de With killed and his ship sunk. However, Count Karl Gustav Wrangel was beaten, with five ships lost, and Copenhagen was relieved (29 October 1658).

Sourton Down ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

As Parliamentary forces resumed the offensive in the west after defeat in January at **Braddock Down**, James Chudleigh's Puritans lost to Sir Ralph Hopton at **Launceston**, but ambushed the Royalists crossing Sourton Down, near Okehampton, Devon. Chudleigh seized over 1,000 muskets and also captured Hopton's orders to advance into Somerset. This led to battle at **Stratton** (25 April 1643).

South Beveland ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Scheldt Estuary**

South Foreland ❙ 1217 ❙ 1st English Barons' War

Supported by English Barons against King John, Crown Prince Louis of France landed in England and besieged **Dover** Castle, held by Hubert de Burgh. After forcing Louis into a costly blockade, de Burgh defeated a large French supply fleet under Eustace the Monk, off South Foreland near Sandwich. The Prince (later Louis VIII) abandoned the siege and the rebellion waned (24 August 1217).

South Georgia ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

A British carrier task force under Admiral John "Sandy" Woodward opened the campaign by attacking South Georgia, where an Argentine landing party had earlier precipitated the war. Advancing through heavy seas from Ascension, the British badly damaged an Argentine submarine and seized the island without loss. It was a minor military gain yet a significant political victory (24–25 April 1982).

South Mills ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Ambrose E. Burnside campaigned against the North Carolina coast, where he captured **New Bern**, then sent General Jesse L. Reno north to destroy the Dismal Swamp Canal and cut Confederate access to Albermarle Sound. Intercepted by Colonel Ambrose R. Wright, northwest of Camden near South Mills, Reno had to withdraw and abandoned his objective (19 April 1862).

South Mountain ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Crossing the Potomac into Maryland after victory at **Bull Run**, Confederate commander Robert E. Lee soon came under attack at South Mountain by General George B. McClellan's Union army advancing from the east. After beating the Confederates at key passes, including Crampton's Gap, McClellan hesitated, allowing Lee to concentrate further west at **Antietam** (14 September 1862).

Southwark ❙ 1450 ❙ Cade's Rebellion

See **London Bridge**

Southwold Bay ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Sole Bay**

Souville ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Despite failure northeast of **Verdun** at **Fleury** (1 July), General Konstantin Schmidt von Knobelsdorf attacked again from **Vaux** towards Souville. German troops managed to secure some outer fortifications before they were eventually driven off by stubborn French defence under General Charles Mangin. A third attack was launched days later further north through **Fleury** (11–15 July 1916).

Soyang ❙ 1951 ❙ Korean War

See **No Name Line**

Spalmadori ❙ 1695 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

When Venetian Captain-General Antonio Zeno captured **Chios** from the Turks in September 1694, Grand Admiral Amjazadé Hussein Pasha was sent to recover the island, off western Turkey. Two naval battles off the nearby Spalmadori Islands saw both sides suffer heavy losses, but Zeno was badly defeated and abandoned Chios. He was arrested for failure and died in prison (9 & 19 February 1695).

Spanish Armada ❙ 1588 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

In one of Europe's most decisive naval actions, the 124-ship Spanish Armada commanded by Admiral Alonso Perez Duke of Medina Sidonia was defeated in the English Channel by Thomas Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake, with no English ships lost. Storms then completed the destruction of Spain's fleet and King Philip II's planned invasion of England was abandoned (21–30 July 1588).

Spanish Fork Canyon ❙ 1863 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

Determined to protect settlers and the overland mail, about 200 California cavalry under Colonel George S. Evans attacked the Ute at Spanish Fork Canyon, south of Provo in central Utah. Coming just months after the Shoshone were routed at **Bear River**, the Ute were defeated. Their Chiefs soon signed a treaty with Colonel Patrick Connor and Governor James Doty (15 April 1863).

Spanish Fort ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

On expedition east from New Orleans, Union General Edward R. S. Canby led an assault on Mobile Bay where, aided by General Frederick Steele, he besieged strategic Spanish Fort, Alabama, opposite Mobile. Defeated and cut off, garrison commander General Randall L. Gibson and most of his force escaped. Canby then marched north to complete the siege of **Blakely** (27 March–8 April 1865).

Spartolus ❙ 429 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Soon after taking **Potidaea**, Athens tried to extend control further north in Chalcidice and sent 2,000 hoplites and 200 cavalry under Xenophon, Hestiodorus and Phanomachus, to take over the city of Spartolus. However, when nearby Olynthus sent reinforcements, the Athenians were routed outside Spartolus, with their Generals and 430 men killed. The survivors withdrew to Potidaea (May 429 BC).

Speicher ❙ 1403 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

When the people of Appenzell in northeast Switzerland rose against their Habsburg Lord—Abbot Cuno of St Gall—they faced a large force of armoured cavalry and infantry raised from the Imperial cities of Swabia. Aided by men of Schwyz and Glarus, the Appenzellers routed the Germans at Speicher, near St Gall. Two years later, they beat an Austrian Imperial army at **Stoss** (15 May 1403).

Spercheios ❙ 996 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

Amid continuing war between Byzantium and Bulgaria, Tsar Samuel of Bulgaria invaded Greece, then found his way home blocked by the Byzantine General Nicephorus Uranus. The Byzantine army attacked Samuel's camp at the Spercheios River, near Thermopylae, crushing the invaders. A fresh Bulgarian offensive 20 years later was destroyed at **Balathista**.

Speyer ❙ 1703 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Marshal Count Camille de Tallard captured the Rhine city of **Breisach** (6 September), then advanced north into the Palatinate against Speyer, 12 miles from Ludwigshafen. In a disastrous defeat, Austrian commander Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel was surprised and captured. The French then retook **Landau**, 15 miles to the southwest, which had been lost a year earlier (13 November 1703).

Speyer ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

A week after the "Cannonade of **Valmy**" drove the Prussian invaders out of France, advance French units under General Adam Philippe Custine reached the Rhine and quickly captured the Austrian strongpoint at Speyer, south of Ludwigshaven. French forces managed to hold the town until the Prussian offensive in July 1794 (30 September 1792).

Sphakteria ❙ 425 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

See **Pylos-Sphacteria**

Sphakteria ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence

With **Navarino** holding out against Turkish-Egyptian siege, Hussein Bey Djertili, conqueror of **Kasos**, led 3,000 men against nearby Sphakteria, off Pylos Bay. The strategic island was taken at bayonet-point in a brilliant assault, with 350 Greeks killed and 200 captured, and Pylos fell three days later. Hussein Bey died the following year in the failed attack outside Missolonghi at **Klissova** (8 May 1825).

Spicheren ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

French forward units were advancing through **Saarbrucken**, when General Charles Auguste Frossard came under attack to the southwest near Forbach at Spicheren by Generals Karl Steinmetz and August von Goeben. Despite initial superiority in numbers, French hesitancy led to defeat. Frossard fell back towards **Metz** to join other forces beaten the same day at **Wörth** (6 August 1870).

Spin Baldak ❙ 1919 ❙ 3rd British-Afghan War

Amir Amanullah of Afghanistan crossed his eastern border into India near **Bagh** (11 May) and, in response, British General Richard Wapshare invaded southern Afghanistan, attacking the border town of Spin Baldak, southeast of Kandahar. The fortress fell after six hours of shelling, with about 350 Afghan casualties among the garrison of 600. Fighting in the south effectively ended (27 May 1919).

Spion Kop ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Five weeks after disaster at **Colenso**, British General Sir Redvers Buller made another attempt to relieve **Ladysmith**, besieged by Louis Botha. While General Sir Charles Warren achieved initial success attacking a Boer position on a ridge to the southwest at Spion Kop, it turned into disaster and Buller withdrew with over 1,000 casualties. He soon tried again at **Vaal Kranz** (23–24 January 1900).

Spirit Lake ❙ 1857 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

When the white trader Henry Lott killed a Sioux Chief and his family (1854), his kinsman Inkpadutah swore revenge and later attacked the small settlement of Spirit Lake in northwest Iowa. His band killed 38 settlers and carried off four women, of whom only two survived. Pursuing troops from Fort Ridgely failed to catch Inkpadutah and he died in exile in Canada in 1861 (8–12 March 1857).

Spithead ❙ 1545 ❙ French War of Henry VIII

After English forces had captured **Boulogne**, French Mareschal Claude d'Annebault took an invasion fleet against England. However, following an indecisive action against Admiral John Dudley Lord Lisle off Spithead (in which *Mary Rose* foundered with heavy loss of life), the French withdrew. Peace the following year saw France recognise the English conquest of Boulogne (18–19 July 1545).

Spitzbergen ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Determined to destroy the Norwegian weather station on the Arctic Island of Spitzbergen, the German battleships *Tirpitz* and *Scharnhorst* and nine destroyers under Admiral Erich Bey bombarded Barentsburg township, then landed and seized the garrison. It was noted as the only occasion *Tirpitz* fired on any enemy. *Scharnhorst* was sunk three months later off **North Cape** (8 September 1943).

Split Rock ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Valcour Island**

Spokane Plain ❙ 1858 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars
With Indians in eastern Washington resisting removal to reservations, Colonel George Wright won at **Four Lakes**, then days later met the united tribes on nearby Spokane Plain. The Coer d'Alanes, Spokanes and Palouses were decisively defeated, though Kamiakin of the Yakima escaped. His nephew Qualchin was hanged and his brother Owhi was shot escaping, ending the war (5 September 1858).

Spotsylvania Court House ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
Union commander Ulysses S. Grant continued his offensive in Virginia, moving south from the action in the **Wilderness** to attack General Robert E. Lee's defensive position next day at Spotsylvania Court House. After some of the heaviest fighting of the war—with 18,000 Union and 12,000 Confederate casualties—Grant disengaged and continued south to the **North Anna** (8–21 May 1864).

Springfield, Massachusetts ❙ 1787 ❙ Shays' Rebellion
A rebellion in Massachusetts against taxes and debt saw former army officer Daniel Shays lead a force against the Federal armory at Springfield. Without waiting for reinforcements, militia General William Shepard attacked and dispersed Shays' men. Two days later Federal troops under General Benjamin Lincoln defeated a separate force under Luke Day, son of a wealthy Springfield family (25–27 January 1787).

Springfield, Missouri ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
Determined to secure Missouri, Union commander John C. Frémont took a large force from St Louis against the southwest of the state. In a brilliant cavalry action outside Springfield, his vanguard under Major James Zagonyi routed Confederate militia led by Colonel James Frazier and captured the town. However, Frémont was soon dismissed for his previous failure at **Lexington** (25 October 1861).

Springfield, Missouri ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)
A month after a Confederate repulse in northwest Arkansas at **Prairie Grove**, General John S. Marmaduke led an expedition towards Springfield, across the border in Missouri, defended by a scratch Union force under General Egbert B. Brown. While Brown was badly wounded, the Union militia held firm against repeated attacks and Marmaduke withdrew east towards **Hartville** (8 January 1863).

Springfield, New Jersey ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution
British General Wilhelm Knyphausen led an offensive into New Jersey, advancing towards Springfield, where he was halted (7 June) by General Nathanael Greene. After receiving reinforcements, Knyphausen advanced again in force and burned much of Springfield. He was eventually repulsed by Greene and General William Maxwell and withdrew to Staten Island (23 June 1780).

Spring Hill ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Confederate commander John B. Hood was marching through Tennessee towards **Nashville** when he met Union General John M. Schofield at **Columbia**. Supported by General Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry, Hood tried to outflank Schofield further north at Spring Hill. However, the attempt was driven off and the two armies continued north to the bloody action at **Franklin** (29 November 1864).

Springs of Cresson ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade
See **Cresson**

Spurs ❙ 1302 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars
See **Courtrai**

Spurs ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League
See **Guinegate**

Srebrenica ❙ 1993–1995 ❙ Bosnian War

As Serbian forces swept northeast Bosnia, perhaps 50,000 Muslim refugees crowded into Srebrenica, which became the first UN-declared "safe haven." As Bosnian General Radko Mladic advanced to take the besieged city, promised NATO air-strikes were cancelled and Dutch peacekeepers failed to prevent thousands of men and boys being taken away and killed (March 1993–11 July 1995).

Sremska Mitrovica ❙ 441 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Sirmium**

Sremska Mitrovica ❙ 580–582 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

See **Sirmium**

Srinigar ❙ 1947 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

See **Shalateng**

Sripurambiyan ❙ 880 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Varaguna II won Pandya's throne at **Madura** (862), but near Kumbakonam at Sripurambiyan, he was defeated and killed by Prithvipati of West Ganga and Aditya of Chola, fighting for their overlord, Aparajita of Pallava. (Prithvipati was killed in the battle.) Pandya virtually disappeared, but Pallava was also eclipsed when Aditya overthrew his lord Aparajita in 893 and Imperial power passed to Chola.

Srirangam ❙ 1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

See **Seringham**

Srirangapatnam ❙ 1792 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

See **Seringapatam**

Srirangapatnam ❙ 1799 ❙ 4th British-Mysore War

See **Seringapatam**

Ssu-ming ❙ 1285 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Siming**

Ssupingchieh ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Siping**

Ssu shui ❙ 621 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

See **Hulao**

Stadt ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

During the siege of **Mafeking**, Boer commander Jacobus "Koos" Snyman authorised an assault by Cornet Sarel Eloff, who broke into an outlying position to the southwest, known as the Stadt (held mainly by Baralong auxiliaries) and captured Colonel Charles O. Hore. Major Alexander Godley led a sharp counter-attack and Eloff surrendered, with 60 casualties and 100 captured (12 May 1900).

Stadtlohn ❙ 1623 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

Christian of Brunswick attempted to revive the Protestant cause in Lower Saxony, but was attacked by a massive Catholic army under Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly. Withdrawing towards the Netherlands, Christian made a stand at Stadtlohn in Munster, where his army was destroyed. Frederick V, Palatine of the Rhine soon made peace with Emperor Ferdinand II (6 August 1623).

Staffarda ❙ 1690 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

As they advanced into Italian Savoy, the French army of Louis XIV led by General Nicolas Catinat met Victor Amadeus Duke of Savoy at Staffarda, south of Pinerolo near Turin. During a decisive one-sided engagement, Catinat inflicted heavy casualties and captured 10 of 11 Italian guns. Victory enabled the French to secure Savoy and they went on to capture much of Piedmont (18 August 1690).

Stainmore ❙ 954 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

In the confused struggle for Northumbria between Saxon and Viking forces following **Brunanburh**, a Saxon army defeated and killed Norwegian claimant Erik Bloodaxe in a decisive battle at Stainmore, near Edendale, Westmore-

land. The rival Danish claimant Olaf Sihtricsson was driven to Ireland and Eadred of Wessex finally ended Norse rule of northern England.

Stalingrad ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Having reached Stalingrad (modern Volgagrad), General Friedrich von Paulus was halted by General Vasilii Chuikov and trapped by massive encircling counter-attacks. After a failed relief effort at **Kotelnikovo**, Paulus surrendered. One of history's bloodiest battles cost 800,000 Germans and over one million Russians killed, arguably deciding the war in Europe (24 August 1942–2 February 1943).

Stalluponen ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

The first major action in the east took place when German Corps commander Herman von Francois led an unauthorised attack on General Pavel Rennenkampf entering East Prussia. Francois checked the Russian army at Stalluponen (modern Nesterov) and took 3,000 prisoners. He then fell back west to **Gumbinnen** to support the main German counter-offensive (17 August 1914).

Stalowicz ❙ 1771 ❙ Polish Rebellion

After Polish defeat at **Lanskroun** (10 May), Hetman Michael Oginski of Lithuania took command against Russia and established a defensive position with 5,000 men at Stalowicz, in northeast Poland. In a brilliant night action, he was attacked in the rear and routed by General Alexander Suvorov. Oginski fled to Prussia and his Nationalist army virtually ceased to exist (23 September 1771).

Stamford Bridge ❙ 1066 ❙ Norwegian Invasion of England

Facing an invasion of Northumbria by Harald Hadrada of Norway, Harold II of England had to rush north after English defeat at **Fulford** (20 September). East of York at Stamford Bridge on the Derwent, Harold killed the Norwegian King and his own renegade brother Tostig. However, the costly victory fatally damaged Harold's strength against the Norman invasion at **Hastings** (25 September 1066).

Stamford Hill ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Stratton**

Standard ❙ 1138 ❙ Anglo-Scottish Territorial Wars

David I of Scotland took advantage of a period of instability in England to cross the border and capture **Clitheroe** (10 June) before advancing towards Northallerton against an English army led by Archbishop Thurston of York. In the Battle of the Standard—named for relics of English Saints borne into the fray—King David suffered a terrible defeat and withdrew north (22 August 1138).

Stangebjerg ❙ 1028 ❙ Norwegian Wars of Succession

Threatened by Olaf II Haraldsson of Norway and Anund Jakob of Sweden, Knut II, King of Denmark and England, defeated their combined fleets at **Helgeaa**. Two years later, Knut inflicted an even more decisive naval defeat off Stangebjerg, in East Scania. Olaf then fled into exile in Kiev and Knut seized the throne of Norway. Olaf returned in 1030 and was killed at **Stiklestad**.

Stangebro ❙ 1598 ❙ Swedish War of Succession

After John III of Sweden died, war broke out between his Lutheran brother Duke Charles and Catholic son Sigismund III of Poland, who invaded Sweden. In fighting at Stangebro, near Linkoping, Sigismund was decisively defeated and withdrew. The Duke later became King Charles IX, upholding Lutheranism in Sweden, but he was beaten in Livonia at **Kirkholm** in 1605 (25 September 1598).

Stanilesti ❙ 1711 ❙ Russian Invasion of Moldavia

When Turkey declared war on Russia in support of Charles XII of Sweden, Tsar Peter I unwisely invaded Turkish Moldavia with 40,000 men and was surrounded on the Pruth near Stanilesti by 200,000 Turks under Grand Vizier

Baltaji Mehmet. After heavy casualties in three days' fighting, the Tsar was unexpectedly offered terms. He withdrew after agreeing to abandon Azov (9–12 July 1711).

Stanislau ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As the southern element of the **Kerensky Offensive**, General Lavr Kornilov attacked around Stanislau (modern Ivano-Frankovsk) against Austrian General Karl Tersztyánsky and broke through to seize Kalusz and Halisz. With German victory further north around **Tarnopol**, a counter-attack retook Stanislau, Czernowitz and all of Galicia, driving Kornilov back to the Zbrucz (6–24 July 1917).

Stanley ❙ 1982 ❙ Falklands War

After establishing a bridgehead on East Falkland at **San Carlos** (26 May), British forces advanced east across the island towards Stanley. Very heavy fighting west of the capital—including **Mount Longdon** and **Mount Tumbledown**—crushed Argentine resistance. General Mario Menendez in Stanley surrendered to General Jeremy Moore, effectively ending the 72-day war (14 June 1982).

Stanleyville ❙ 1964 ❙ Congolese Civil War

During rebellion in eastern Congo, leftists under Gaston Sumialot seized Stanleyville (modern Kisangani) and over 1,000 white hostages (4 August). Prime Minister Moise Tshombe's mercenary army advanced behind 600 Belgian paratroops flown in on American aircraft and Stanleyville was retaken, with about 150 hostages killed. The rebellion was then crushed (24–27 November 1964).

Staraya Ryazan ❙ 1237 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

See **Ryazan**

Stara Zagora ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Soon after Russians crossed the Danube at **Svistov**, Turkish commander Suleiman Pasha found his way north through the Balkans blocked at the small town of Stara Zagora by Bulgarians led by General Nikolai Gregorivich Stoletov and Russian General Osip Gourko. Heroic defence by the small garrison delayed the Turks and enabled the Russians to fortify the **Shipka Pass** (31 July 1877).

Starlite ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Chu Lai**

Staten Island ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

General George Washington attacked the British in New York, sending General John Sullivan to land on Staten Island, where he burned facilities at Decker's Ferry then marched towards Richmond. However, General John Campbell had recently been reinforced by Commander General Sir Henry Clinton and the Americans were repulsed, losing a large number of prisoners (21–22 August 1777).

Staunton River Bridge ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While raiding southwest of **Petersburg**, Union Generals James Wilson and Augustus V. Kautz were blocked at Staunton River Bridge, outside Randolph, Virginia, by a scratch force under Captain Benjamin Farinholt. Wilson was driven off by the pursuing Confederate cavalry of General William H. F. Lee and withdrew east through **Sappony Church** (25 June 1864).

Stavropol ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

Defeated mid-year at **Torgovaya** and **Ekaterinodar**, and with General Ivan Sorokin executed after a failed coup, disorganised Red forces in the Kuban attempted to hold Stavropol against victorious White commander Anton Denikin. With the city surrounded, the Reds fought a bloody breakout, leaving behind 2,500 dead and 4,000 wounded. Stavropol quickly fell (4–15 November 1918).

Stavuchany ❙ 1739 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Despite an earlier repulse at **Bender** (1738), Russian Marshal Count Burkhard Christoph von

Münnich gathered fresh forces to advance into Moldavia. On the Dniester near Khotin at Stavuchany he routed a much larger Turkish army under Grand Vizier Al-Haji Mohammed and next day captured Khotin. However, Austria soon abandoned her ally and Russia had to make peace (17 August 1739).

Steenkirk ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

William III of England and Holland, commanding the Allied army in Flanders, failed to drive off the French siege of Namur and manoeuvred for some months before attacking French Marshal Duke Francois Henri of Luxembourg, near the coast at Steenkirk. William was repulsed with heavy losses and 12 months later he was defeated again at **Neerwinden** (3 August 1692).

Steen Mountain ❙ 1878 ❙ Bannock Indian War

See **Silver Creek, Oregon**

Steenwijk ❙ 1580–1581 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Turning against William of Orange, Georges van Lalaing—Count Rennenberg and Stadtholder of Groningen—declared for Spain and took a force against Steenwijk, held by Johann van de Korpput and 19-year-old William Louis of Nassau. The siege was broken after four months and Rennenberg withdrew. He died a few months later after defeat at **Kollum** (18 October 1580–23 February 1581).

Steenwijk ❙ 1592 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Instead of relying on siege and starvation, Prince Maurice of Orange turned a powerful bombardment on the fortress of Steenwijk. Using his troops to dig siege positions under the direction of engineers Joost Mattheus and Jacob Kemp, Maurice fired over 29,000 rounds from 50 guns and the Spanish garrison of 1,000 under Antonio Coquel surrendered (28 May–3 June 1592).

Stefaniana ❙ 1344 ❙ Serbian Imperial Wars

While Stephan Dushan was expanding Serbian power into Macedonia, a Turkish naval force of the Emir of Smyrna was beaten at sea by the Venetians and came ashore near Salonika in northern Greece to return home by land. They were pursued by mailed Serbian cavalry led by Gregory Preljub and at nearby Stefaniana the 3,000 Turks turned and routed Preljub's horsemen (May 1344).

Steinau ❙ 1633 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Imperial General Albrecht von Wallenstein was determined to extend his personal power and advanced against the Swedes in Silesia, where he attacked Steinau, on the Oder. He captured the city and about 6,000 prisoners, including veteran Count Matthias Thurn, but he controversially released Thurn without ransom. In February 1634 Wallenstein was murdered by his own officers (13 October 1633).

Steinkirk ❙ 1692 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

See **Steenkirk**

Stephenson's Depot ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate General Jubal A. Early retreated into the Shenandoah Valley from **Fort Stevens**, near Washington, D.C., part of his force under General Stephen D. Ramseur was attacked at Stephenson's Depot, just north of Winchester, Virginia, by Union General William W. Averell. Ramseur was badly beaten and Early withdrew. But he soon struck back at **Kernstown** (20 July 1864).

Steppes ❙ 1391 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

See **Kunduzcha**

Steptoe Butte ❙ 1858 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

See **Pine Creek**

Stiklestad ❙ 1030 ❙ Norwegian Wars of Succession

Driven into exile after losing at **Stangebjerg** in 1028, Olaf II Haraldsson tried to regain the throne of Norway from Knut II of Denmark. While Knut was campaigning in England, Olaf landed near Trondheim, supported by Anund Jakob of Sweden. However, he was defeated and killed at Stiklestad by Norwegian and Danish forces. Olaf was later canonised as Patron Saint of Norway (29 July 1030).

Stillfried ❙ 1278 ❙ Bohemian Wars

See **Marchfeld**

Stillman's Run ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

See **Rock River**

Stillwater ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Saratoga, New York**

Stilo ❙ 982 ❙ Later German Imperial Wars

See **Cotrone**

Stirling ❙ 1297 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

Edward I of England declared himself King of Scotland after victory at **Dunbar** (April 1296), then faced rebellion by William Wallace and sent an army under John de Warenne Earl of Surrey. Crossing Stirling Bridge over the Forth near Cambuskenneth, Surrey's vanguard was routed. Wallace swept across southeastern Scotland before meeting defeat in 1298 at **Falkirk** (11 September 1297).

Stirling ❙ 1304 ❙ William Wallace Revolt

Facing a new offensive by Edward I, launched at **Happrew** in March, Scottish rebel leaders (except Sir William Wallace) submitted and Sir William Oliphant held out in Stirling. But the powerful fortress was forced to surrender after three months of siege under personal direction of the King. The capture and execution of Wallace a year later checked the rebellion (22 April–24 July 1304).

Stirling ❙ 1313–1314 ❙ Rise of Robert the Bruce

As Scotland secured her border areas following victory at **Loudon Hill** in 1307, Edward Bruce besieged the powerful English fortress of Stirling, then unwisely permitted Governor Sir Philip Mowbray a truce, which allowed Edward II to send a massive relief army. However, the English were heavily defeated at nearby **Bannockburn**. Stirling surrendered next day (25 June 1314).

Stirling ❙ 1745–1746 ❙ Jacobite Rebellion (The Forty-Five)

Charles Stuart—Bonnie Prince Charlie—was driven back to Scotland after a failed invasion of England and used French artillery to besiege Stirling, defended by General William Blakeney. An English relief attempt was defeated at **Falkirk**, though the siege was lifted when the Duke William of Cumberland arrived. He beat the Highlanders in April at **Culloden** (December 1745–1 February 1746).

Stirling's Plantation ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Two months after defeating a Union force in western Louisiana near Donaldsonville at **Cox's Plantation**, Confederate General Thomas Green was reinforced and attacked General Napoleon J. T. Dana further south at Stirling's Plantation, near Fordoche on the Atchafayala. Green secured a sharp victory before escaping, but the defeat had little strategic impact on the Union (29 September 1863).

Stochod ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

In the second phase of the **Brusilov Offensive** after failure at **Baranovitchi**, Russian General Aleksei Evert attacked along the Stochod towards Kovel, with General Aleksei Kaledin further south. Austrian General Karl Tersztyánsky and the German Georg von der Marwitz stopped the Russians east of Kovel. The offensive also petered out at **Brzezany** (6 July–3 August 1916).

Stockach ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Responding to an Austrian advance into Germany, French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan crossed the Rhine and, after defeat at **Ostrach**, met Archduke Charles south of Danube at Stockach, near the head of Lake Constance. A bloody and decisive battle cost the Austrians greater casualties, yet they broke up the French offensive and drove Jourdan back to the Rhine (25 March 1799).

Stockach ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

During a major French offensive across the Rhine northwest of Lake Constance, while General Jean Victor Moreau was defeating Austrian General Paul Kray in the Black Forest at **Engen**, his right wing under General Claude-Jacques Lecourbe pursued the Austrian rearguard east to Stockach. The Austrians were defeated the same day at heavy cost in prisoners and stores (3 May 1800).

Stoke ❙ 1487 ❙ Simnel's Rebellion

At the end of the War of the Roses, Yorkist forces supported Lambert Simnel, claiming to be Edward Earl of Warwick, son of the murdered Duke of Clarence. Aided in battle by John de la Pole Earl of Lincoln and Francis Lord Lovell, Simnel was routed at Stoke by Henry VII. Lincoln was killed, Lovell disappeared and the pretender was captured and disgraced, ending the rising (16 June 1487).

Stollhofen ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Marshal Claude Villars moved onto the offensive after French disaster in the Netherlands at **Ramillies** (May 1706) and advanced against the defensive line from Stollhofen to the Rhine north of Strasbourg, defended by new Imperial commander Margrave Charles-Ernest of Bayreuth. Villars seized the fortifications by a brilliant night attack, then overran much of southwest Germany (22 May 1707).

Stone Houses ❙ 1837 ❙ Kichai Indian War

In pursuit of Kichai Indians raiding along the Colorado River in Texas, a detachment of 18 Texas Tangers under Lieutenant A. B. van Benthuysen met about 150 Indians outside Windthorst, east of modern Archer City. In bloody action near a rock formation known as the Stone Houses, ten of the Rangers died before the survivors managed to escape to the Sabine River (10 November 1837).

Stones River ❙ 1862–1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General Braxton Bragg recovered from defeat at **Perryville** and advanced to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, against General William S. Rosecrans, marching southeast from Nashville. Heavy fighting outside Murfreesboro at Stones River cost Rosecrans more men, but Bragg had to withdraw south. In June Bragg lost again at **Hoover's Gap** (31 December 1862–2 January 1863).

Stoney Creek ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Withdrawing west along Lake Ontario after being driven out of **Fort George** on the Niagara, British General John Vincent was belatedly pursued by the inexperienced American Generals William Winder and John Chandler. Leading a surprise counter-attack at Stoney Creek, Colonel John Harvey routed and captured Winder and Chandler. Vincent then advanced back to the Niagara (6 June 1813).

Stoney Creek Depot ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Sappony Church**

Stonington ❙ 1637 ❙ Pequot Indian War

See **Mystic**

Stonington ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Sent to New Brunswick to enforce local allegiance, Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy secured Moose Island (11 July) then sailed south to bombard Stonington, Connecticut, east of Long Island Sound, held by Captain Jeremiah Holmes. After a barrage of shells and Congreve rockets,

Hardy withdrew with minor damage from shore batteries. The British later attacked **Hampden**, Maine (10–12 August 1814).

Stono Ferry ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

The approach of American General Benjamin Lincoln forced General Augustine Prevost to abandon his attack on **Charleston**, South Carolina, and the British commander left a rearguard under Colonel John Maitland at nearby Stono Ferry. Attacking the strongly defended position, Lincoln was repulsed with heavy losses before Maitland withdrew west towards **Savannah** (20 June 1779).

Stony Lake ❙ 1863 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General Henry Hastings Sibley, advancing into North Dakota in pursuit of Santee and Teton Sioux under Inkpaduta, defeated the Indians at **Big Mound** and **Dead Buffalo Lake**, then after two days came under attack at Stony Lake, in modern Burleigh County. The largest of the actions saw the Indians driven off and they were defeated again six weeks later at **Whitestone Hill** (28 July 1863).

Stony Point ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

When Colonel Henry Johnson captured Stony Point on the Hudson near West Point (31 May), American General Anthony Wayne counterattacked and the British garrison surrendered after heavy fighting and about 100 casualties. Threatened by reinforcements under General Sir Henry Clinton, the Americans withdrew two days later. They attacked again next month at **Paulus Hook** (16 July 1779).

Storkyro ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

General Karl Gustav Armfelt took over the defence of Swedish Finland from the incompetent General Georg Lybecker and was repulsed by the Russians at Tammerfors (6 October 1713) before making a courageous stand near Vasa at Storkyro (modern Isokyro). However, Armfelt's inexperienced and outnumbered force was destroyed and by year's end Finland had fallen (13 March 1714).

Stormberg ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Supporting a broad British offensive, General Sir William Gatacre moved against a Boer advance from Queenstown and was ambushed near Stormberg by Commandant Jan Hendrik Olivier. In the first disaster of "Black Week," Gatacre lost about 700 casualties and over 600 men captured. The second failure occurred next day to the northwest at **Magersfontein** (10 December 1899).

Stoss ❙ 1405 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

After defeat at **Speicher** in northeast Switzerland (May 1403), the Habsburg Abbot Cuno of St Gall sought aid from Duke Frederick IV of Austria to suppress rebellion in Appenzell. Near Stoss, south of Lake Constance, rebels under Rudolf of Werdenberg destroyed the advancing Imperial army from the heights above. Frederick withdrew and Appenzell joined the Swiss League (17 June 1405).

Stow ❙ 1646 ❙ British Civil Wars

The final battle of the First Civil War after Royalist defeat at **Naseby** (June 1645) saw a 1,500-strong Welsh force under Sir Jacob Astley attacked at Stow-on-the Wold, west of Oxford, by Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Morgan and Sir William Brereton. Astley was crushed and soon afterwards King Charles I surrendered to imprisonment and eventual execution (21 March 1646).

Stracathro ❙ 1130 ❙ Scottish Dynastic War

King David I of Scotland was absent in England when his Constable Edward, son of Siward Beorn, faced a rebellion by Angus MacHeth of Moray and his brother Malcolm. Angus was defeated and killed at Stracathro, on the North Esk near Brechin, along with a reported 4,000 Moraymen. Four years later Malcolm MacHeth was betrayed and imprisoned.

Strachowa ❙ 1423 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Strachuv**

Strachuv ❙ 1423 ❙ Hussite Wars

As a doctrinal civil war broke out among the Hussites of Bohemia, the Taborite leader Jan Zizka ousted Jetrich of Miletinek, Governor of Hradec Králové, whose brother Divis Borek marched from **Kromeriz** to lead the men of Prague and the Utraquist faction. While the Praguers were routed just southwest of Hradec Králové at Strachuv Dvur, they were soon avenged at **Tynec** (4 August 1423).

Straits of Tiran ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

When Egypt blocked the Straits of Tiran, Israel launched a pre-emptive war in the Sinai at **Abu Ageila**, then Colonel Avraham Yoffe drove south along the Gulf of Aqaba towards Sharm el-Sheik, held by Colonel Raif Mahfouz Zaki. Joined by Colonel Ariel Sharon from **Mitla Pass**, Yoffe took the fortress to secure the strategic strait and a ceasefire began next day (2–5 November 1956).

Stralsund ❙ 1184 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

Despite victory in 1168 at **Arkona**, Waldemar I of Denmark faced continued attacks by Wendish pirates and Duke Boguslaw of Pomerania led a large fleet to regain the island of Rügen, held by Danish vassal Prince Jaromir. Battle in fog off nearby Stralsund saw a brilliant victory for Waldemar's counselor Bishop Absalon, which effectively ended Pomeranian seapower.

Stralsund ❙ 1628 ❙ Thirty Years War (Saxon-Danish War)

Catholic forces pursuing Christian IV of Denmark to the Baltic after his loss at **Lutter am Barenberg** (1626) seized Stade, Rostock and Rügen and General Hans von Arnim besieged Stralsund. Imperial commander Albrecht von Wallenstein soon reinforced the siege, but Stralsund held out. Wallenstein eventually withdrew and beat King Christian a month later near **Wolgast** (13 May–5 August 1628).

Stralsund ❙ 1714–1715 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Five years after his disastrous defeat at **Poltava** Charles XII of Sweden returned from exile in Turkey and tried to defend the port of Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania, against siege by Danish and German forces. Heavily repulsed from an attempt to recapture nearby Rügen Island, Charles escaped by boat. Shortly afterwards the ruined city surrendered (November 1714–22 December 1715).

Stralsund ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

Sent against the Swedish Baltic port of Stralsund, defended by General Jean Henri Essen Governor of Pomerania, French Marshal Édouard Mortier secured the siege, then left to attack Kolberg. Following a powerful German sortie in early April, Mortier returned and reimposed the siege. An armistice was agreed and in September Stralsund was handed to France (30 January–29 April 1807).

Stralsund ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

In a Prussian rising against French rule, Major Ferdinand von Schill's Hussars fought their way north from Berlin through Mecklenberg and seized the Baltic city of Stralsund, where they were attacked by Dutch and Westphalian troops. Von Schill died in a vicious street battle and his men were imprisoned, while his officers were tried and shot on Napoleon Bonaparte's orders (31 May 1809).

Strasbourg ❙ 357 ❙ Alemannic Invasion of Roman Gaul

See **Argentoratum**

Strasbourg ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

As the French withdrew in disorder after defeat at **Wörth**, Prussian General Karl August von Werder was sent south to recapture Strasbourg, seized by Louis XIV in 1681. Commander Jean Jacques Uhrich held out against siege through heavy bombardment before surrendering almost 18,000 men. Peace in 1871 saw

the city finally restored to Germany (13 August–28 September 1870).

Strathbogie ❙ 1058 ❙ Scottish War of Succession
See **Essie**

Strathfleet ❙ 1453 ❙ MacDonald Rebellion
Determined to renew the rebellion checked at **Inverlochy** (1431), John MacDonald Lord of the Isles took 500 men into Sutherland, where he was beaten with terrible losses at Strathfleet, north of Dornoch, by John Earl of Sutherland. MacDonald came to terms with the King and relinquished his Earldom, but in 1480 he was defeated at the Battle of **Bloody Bay** by his own illegitimate son Angus Og.

Stratton ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars
Henry Grey Earl of Stamford was resolved to prevent Royalist General Sir Ralph Hopton entering Somerset and marched into Cornwall to occupy defensive works (later called Stamford Hill) at Stratton, near Bude. While Hopton was heavily repulsed, a failed counter-attack by James Chudleigh led to a Parliamentary surrender, yielding 1,700 prisoners and massive stores (16 May 1643).

Strela ❙ 1184 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion
See **Stralsund**

Striegau ❙ 1745 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession
See **Hohenfriedberg**

Stromboli ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War
When Sicilians rebelled against Spanish rule, France sent troops to garrison **Messina** and a supply convoy under the Marquis Abraham Duquesne was met near the Lipari Islands off Stromboli by a Dutch fleet under Michiel de Ruyter. Although the outcome was indecisive, de Ruyter's ships inflicted greater damage. The French lost four ships and failed to renew battle next day (8 January 1676).

Stronghold ❙ 1873 ❙ Modoc Indian War
See **Lava Beds**

Strymon ❙ 1185 ❙ 2nd Byzantine-Sicilian War
Leading a fresh offensive against the Byzantine Empire, William II "The Good" of Sicily captured Dyrrhachium and Thessalonica, then advanced on Constantinople, where he was ambushed and defeated to the west at the Strymon by Alexius Branas for Emperor Isaac II. Two months later, Branas beat the Norman fleet off Greece at **Demetritsa**, halting the Norman offensive (7 September 1185).

Strypa ❙ 1915–1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
The first major Russian offensive since the routs of 1915 saw Generals Dmitry Shcherbachev and Platon Lechitskii advance on the Bessarabian front near the Strypa. After initial success against Austro-Hungarian commander General Karl Pflanzer-Batlin, the offensive stalled with perhaps 50,000 casualties. The massive **Brusilov Offensive** followed in June (24 December 1915–10 January 1916).

Stuhm ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War
See **Sztum**

Stura ❙ 1822 ❙ Greek War of Independence
In search of glory in eastern Greece, Elias Mavromichales (son of Greek leader Petros) and the Montenegrin Vassos attacked Stura, the magazine and grain-store for Karystos, in southeast Euboea. When Omer Bey arrived with reinforcements, young Mavromichales was defeated and killed. Omer Bey secured his supplies before withdrawing to Karystos (24 January 1822).

Styr ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)
Near the start of the second phase of the **Brusilov Offensive**, Russian General Leonid Lesh attacked along the Styr north of Lutsk, smashing a salient near Kolki and advancing through Manevici towards **Kovel**. Austro-German commander

Alexander Linsingen ordered his army group to withdraw, then sent reinforcements to help a rally on the **Stochod** halt the Russians (4–7 July 1916).

Styrsudden ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Kronstadt Bay**

Suan ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

A third abortive advance into Bengal saw Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and his French General Jean Law try to besiege Patna, defended by Major John Carnac and the troops of Nawab Mir Jafar of Bengal. Just west of Bihar City at Suan, the Imperial army was routed and Law was overpowered and captured. The Emperor was later allowed to retire to Oudh (15 January 1761).

Subachoque ❙ 1861 ❙ Colombian Civil Wars

Twelve months after being checked at **Manizales**, rebel General Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera resumed the war against the government of Mariano Ospina and marched towards Bogotá. Just to the northwest at Subachoque, he met and decisively defeated the government force of General Joaquin Paris. In July, Mosquera won again at **Bogotá** itself and resumed the Presidency (25 April 1861).

Sucat ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

American commander Elwell S. Otis faced fresh insurgent activity in southern Luzon and sent General Henry W. Lawton, supported by Generals Lloyd Wheaton and Samuel Ovenshine. Met at Sucat by Generals Artemio Ricarte and Mariano Noriel, the Americans suffered a humilating defeat and had to withdraw. However, Lawton attacked again three days later at the **Zapote** (10 June 1899).

Sucro ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War

On the offensive against rebel Quintus Sertorius in Spain, Roman commander Gnaeus Pompey won at the **Turia** then soon advanced on Sertorius at the Sucro (modern Jucar). Pompey's left wing under Lucius Afranius met some success in a premature attack before Pompey was wounded and badly defeated. However, with Quintus Metellus Pius approaching, Sertorius withdrew next day.

Suddasain ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

See **Sadusam**

Sudomer ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

Hussite leader Jan Zizka marching south from Prague towards his fortified position at Tabor was attacked by Catholic Royalists at Sudomer (modern Sudomerice). Despite costly Taborite losses—including Lord Benek of Skala killed—the Barons were heavily defeated. Within months Zizka had won again at **Porici** and against King Sigismund himself at **Vitkov Hill** (25 March 1420).

Suenske Sound ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Svenskund**

Suessa ❙ 339 BC ❙ Latin War

Determined to resist the Roman conquest of central Italy, the Legions of Latium took the field with Capuan allies against an army led by the Consuls Manlius Torquatus and Decius Mus. The Latins were repulsed with heavy losses near the foot of Rocca Monfina, at Suessa, although Decius died on the battlefield. The war was virtually over and Latium was absorbed under Roman control.

Suez Canal ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Advancing on the Suez Canal in hope of triggering a Muslim rising in Egypt, Turkish commander Ahmed Djemal Pasha led 25,000 men across the Sinai. Met at the canal around Ismailia by mainly Indian troops under General Alexander Wilson, Djemal was repulsed with over 1,000 men lost and returned to Beersheba. Turkey's next major advance was checked at **Romani** (3 February 1915).

Suez Canal (1st) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

After massive bombardment, Egyptian General Sa'ad el Din Shazli launched a brilliant surprise assault across the Suez Canal towards the Bar-Lev defensive line, inflicting terrible losses in men, tanks and aircraft. Israel suffered further costly losses in a disastrous counter-attack by Generals Ariel Sharon and Avraham Adan and Egypt soon captured the Bar-Lev Line (6–8 October 1973).

Suez Canal (2nd) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

From bridgeheads east of the Suez Canal, Egyptian General Sa'ad el Din Shazli launched a huge offensive east against Israeli forces under General Shmuel Gonen. One of history's largest armoured actions saw about 2,000 tanks in combat. However, the Egyptian effort was dispersed along a 100-mile front and they were fought to a standstill, with up to 260 tanks lost (14 October 1973).

Suez Canal (3rd) ❙ 1973 ❙ Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War

Israeli Generals Ariel Sharon and Avraham Adan blunted Egypt's last advance into the Sinai, then assumed the offensive against Arab bridgeheads east of the Suez Canal. After severe fighting at **Chinese Farm**, Israeli forces surrounded key Egyptian units and stormed across the canal to threaten major cities on the West Bank. Egypt quickly accepted a ceasefire (15–22 October 1973).

Sufetula ❙ 647 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

Marching west from Egypt with a substantial army, General Abdullah ibn Saad besieged Tripoli, then faced a relief force from Carthage under Gregory, Byzantine Governor of North Africa. A prolonged battle at Sufetula (modern Sbeitla) saw Gregory defeated and killed (reputedly by Abdullah, son of the great warrior Zubayr). General Abdullah returned to Alexandria with massive booty.

Suffolk ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General James Longstreet resumed the offensive in southern Virginia, besieging the Union garrison at Suffolk under General John J. Peach. General Samuel G. French occupied nearby Fort Huger but was driven out by a Union counter-attack. After Confederate failure in North Carolina at **Washington** (20 April), Longstreet was recalled to **Fredericksburg** (11 April–4 May 1863).

Sufiyan ❙ 1605 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

After Shah Abbas of Persia had advanced into Turkish Azerbaijan and recovered key cities including **Tabriz**, **Erivan** and Kars, he marched north again to meet a large-scale counter-offensive by teenage Sultan Ahmed I. At Sufiyan, northeast of Lake Urmiya, the Turkish army under Cighalzade Sinan Pasha was destroyed. Eventual peace yielded much land to Persia (9 September 1605).

Sugar Loaf Rock ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

See **Trichinopoly (3rd)**

Suipacha ❙ 1810 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

The first Argentine Patriot victory over Spain saw General Antonio González Balcarce and Juan José Castelli recover from loss at **Cotagaita** (27 October) to rout a Spanish force at Suipacha, near Tupiza in the southwest of modern Bolivia. Royalist Generals Vicente Nieto and José de Cordoba and Intendente Paulo Sanz were captured and shot, but the Patriots soon lost at **Huaqui** (7 November 1810).

Suiyang ❙ 757 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

The rebel An Lushan captured **Luoyang** and **Chang'an**, then sent a large force under Yin Ziji into Henan, where Zhang Xun determined to hold Suiyang (near modern Shangqiu). After an epic 122-day siege, with relief just three days away, the starving survivors surrendered and Zhang Xun was executed. Meanwhile, the

Tang counter-offensive had begun at **Xiangji** (February–24 November 757).

Sulechow ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Kay**

Suleimaniya ❙ 1987 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Despite failure in the south around **Basra**, Iran renewed its effort in Iraqi Kurdistan with a broad offensive around Suleimaniya. Along with its Kurdish allies, Iran threatened Mawat in the north, took the strategic heights near Suleimaniya itself and the city of Arabit to the south. Iraq responded with chemical attacks on Kurdish villages and the atrocity at **Halabja** in March 1988 (April–June 1987).

Sullivan's Island ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Sullivan**

Sultanpur ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Badshahganj**

Sulusaray ❙ 692 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

See **Sebastopolis**

Sumbilla ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," British General Sir Lowry Cole pursued the defeated French after **Sorauren** and on the Bidassoa at Sumbilla two days later, he caught up with French units under General Bertrand Clausel. A sharp action forced Clausel's men to withdraw and continue their retreat towards France (1 August 1813).

Summa ❙ 1940 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

See **Mannerheim Line**

Summit Point ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

When Union General Philip Sheridan moved south from the Potomac into the Shenandoah near Charlestown, he was attacked to the southwest at Summit Point, West Virginia, by converging Confederate Generals Jubal A. Early and Richard H. Anderson. Although fighting was inconclusive, Sheridan suffered more casualties and withdrew north to Harper's Ferry (21 August 1864).

Summit Springs ❙ 1869 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

The southern Cheyenne attempted to march from northern Texas to join their tribal brethren in Wyoming and were intercepted in northeast Colorado at Summit Springs by cavalry under Major Eugene Carr. A surprise attack on the Indian camp saw more than 50 killed (including Chief Tall Bull) and another 177 captured, effectively destroying the southern Cheyenne (11 July 1869).

Sumter ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

See **Fort Sumter**

Sunchon ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

As the Japanese withdrew to a few key fortresses in southern Korea, the great commander Konishi Yukinaga was blockaded at Sunchon by a Korean-Chinese fleet under Chen Lin and troops led by Liu Ting. After failing to bribe his besiegers, a Japanese victory at **Sachon** allowed Konishi to break the blockade. However, he was soon defeated at sea off **Noryang** (19 October–6 December 1598).

Sunda Strait ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

The day after disaster in the **Java Sea**, the Allied cruisers *Perth* and *Houston* attacked Japanese transports in the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra. However, they were sunk by Admiral Takeo Kurita. Late that night, the damaged cruiser *Exeter* and two destroyers were also sunk by Kurita. Only four US destroyers escaped from Java, which fell a week later (28 February–1 March 1942).

Sundays ❙ 1802 ❙ 3rd Cape Frontier War

A renewed offensive along the Sundays River in eastern Cape Province after failure in February at **Roodewal** saw commandant Tjaart van der Walt join Hendrik Janse van Rensberg. In two months they killed 200 Xhosa and recovered 13,000 cattle, but when van der Walt was killed at Baviaanskloof the war soon ended. The Xhosa later agreed not to cross the Zuurveld (June–August 1802).

Sungari ❙ 1114 ❙ Jurchen Invasion of Northern China

See **Songhua**

Sungari ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Songhua**

Sung-chou ❙ 641 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

See **Sungqu**

Sungkiang ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Songjiang**

Sungqu ❙ 641 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

The great Tibetan leader Srong-brtsan-sgam-po united his country into a strong confederation, then took a huge army against Imperial China and besieged Sungqu (modern Songpan) in northwestern Sichuan. Tang Emperor Taizong sent a massive force which defeated and drove off the invaders. However, he then made peace, sealed by giving his niece in marriage to the Tibetan King.

Sungshan ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

See **Songshan**

Sunomata ❙ 1181 ❙ Gempei War

New commander Taira Munemori recovered from a rout at **Fujigawa** (November 1180) to march east from Kyoto against Minamoto Yukiie, who was advancing to support his victorious nephew Yoritomo. Attacking across the Sunomata, near modern Nagoya, Yukiie suffered terrible defeat, losing perhaps 400 dead. Two years later, he joined the Minamoto victory at **Shinowara** (25 April 1181).

Suntel Hill ❙ 782 ❙ Wars of Charlemagne

Saxon rebels under Chief Widikund rose against Frankish authority and defeated an army sent by Charlemagne, King of the Franks, at Suntel Hill, near modern Hanover in Lower Saxony. The defeat provoked a terrible slaughter of Saxon prisoners by the Franks, which ensured continuing support for the rebellion.

Suoi Tre ❙ 1967 ❙ Vietnam War

After earlier falling back before an Allied sweep in the **Iron Triangle**, northwest of Saigon, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese stood firm against a new US and South Vietnamese offensive further north. Heaviest fighting was at Suoi Tre, where the Communists counter-attacked in force. Operation Junction City ended when the Communists withdrew into Cambodia (22 February–14 May 1967).

Suomussalmi ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

On the offensive in central Finland, two Russian divisions converged on Suomussalmi and General Andrei Zelentsov took the village. He then came under sustained attack by Finnish Generals Wiljo Tuompo and Hjalmar Siilasvuo. The Russian 163rd Division was completely destroyed, with Zelentsov killed and the Finns turned against a second Russian force on the **Raate Road** (7–28 December 1939).

Suo'yi Ford ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Marching north through Guangxi, the Taiping army was ambushed just north of **Quanzhou** at the strategic Suo'yi Ford by a small Imperial force under Zhiang Zhongyuan. Heavy fighting saw a large number of rebels burned in boats or drowned, but Zhiang had too few troops for decisive victory and the battered Taiping entered Hunan. A few months later, they attacked **Changsha** (10 June 1852).

Supa ❙ 1596 ❙ Mughal-Ahmadnagar Wars

When Mughal forces withdrew from the siege of **Ahmadnagar**, the Bahadur Nizam Shah

unwisely sent his army under Soheil Khan in pursuit into Berar. Mughal allies Raja Ali Khan of Kandeish and the Hindu Raja Ram Chundur were defeated on the Godaveri at Supa. However, the next day Soheil's Deccan army was beaten by the outnumbered Mughal Khan Khanan (27–28 December 1596).

Sur ❙ 1820 ❙ Anglo-Arab Wars

After Britain captured **Ras al-Khaimah** in the Persian Gulf (December 1819), Captain Thomas Perronet Thompson joined Sultan Saiyid Said of Muscat in a rash expedition against the Banu Bu Ali in Oman. The Allies were heavily repulsed near Sur, though the defeat was avenged early the next year at **Balad Bani Bu Ali**. Thompson was tried and reprimanded for his rash attack (9 November 1820).

Surabaya ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

See **Java Sea**

Surabaya ❙ 1945 ❙ Indonesian War of Independence

British-Indian forces supporting Dutch reoccupation of Indonesia after Japanese surrender landed in Jakarta and advanced on Surabaya. When General Aubertin Mallaby was killed while negotiating with Nationalists, a counterattack under General Robert Mansergh took Surabaya in the bloodiest battle of the war. The last British troops left Indonesia a year later (10–19 November 1945).

Surat ❙ 1664 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Maratha warlord Shivaji followed an audacious raid on **Poona** (April 1663) by advancing against the key Mughal port of Surat, north of Bombay. When Governor Inayat-ulla Khan tried to assassinate him, Shivaji subjected the city to two days of destruction before withdrawing to meet an approaching Mughal army at **Purandar**. He returned in 1670 to sack the city again (8–9 January 1664).

Surat ❙ 1670 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

On a second raid against the wealthy Mughal port of Surat, north of Bombay, the great Maratha Shivaji learned it had only a weak garrison after the death of its Governor and attacked with a force of 15,000 horsemen. With three days of pillage, Shivaji completed the destruction he had started six years earlier, then withdrew to meet an approaching Mughal army at **Dindori** (3–6 October 1670).

Surigao Strait ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While one Japanese naval force was being checked in the central Philippines' **Sibuyan Sea**, further south Admirals Shoji Nishimura and Kiyohide Shima joined to break through the Surigao Strait into **Leyte Gulf**. In the last classic battleship line-action, American Admiral Jesse Oldendorf sank two Japanese battleships, a cruiser and three destroyers and halted Japan's advance (24–25 October 1944).

Surinam ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

To punish the occupation of Holland by Revolutionary France, a British force under Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour (Commander in Chief in Jamaica) and General Sir Thomas Trigge was sent to capture the Dutch colony of Surinam on the northeastern coast of South America. The colony fell with little resistance and was returned to the Dutch in 1802 (August 1800).

Surinam ❙ 1804 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

In recognition of the renewed French occupation of Holland, Britain once again sent a force to occupy the Dutch South American colony of Surinam, which had been returned in 1802. Commodore Samuel Hood (1722–1814) and General Sir Charles Green landed at the Surinam River and just three days of fighting saw the colony fall. It was held until the end of the war (25–28 April 1804).

Surveyors' Fight ❙ 1838 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

See **Battle Creek, Texas**

Susangerd ❙ 1980 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

As Iraqi forces entered Khuzestan, they took undefended Susangerd (28 September) but left no garrison and it was retaken by Iran. After being repulsed at Dezful and **Ahwaz** in October, Iraq returned to launch a massive assault on the city yet failed, despite huge superiority in men and armour. Iran held the strategic salient at Susangerd and later launched its own offensive (13–21 November 1980).

Susangerd ❙ 1981 ❙ Iraq-Iran War

Having halted Iraqi invaders at **Ahwaz** and **Susangerd** in late 1980, Iran launched a poorly co-ordinated armoured counter-offensive south from Susangerd to relieve besieged **Abadan**. Advancing deep into Iraq's positions, the Iranians were attacked on three sides and withdrew after losing over 100 tanks. Iraq also suffered heavy losses though it was able to recover or replace its tanks (6–8 January 1981).

Sutherland Station ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union General Nelson A. Miles marched north towards the Appomattox River, west of Petersburg, Virginia, where he attacked and defeated Confederate forces under Generals Henry Heth and Cadmus Wilcox on the Southside Railroad at Sutherland Station. The Union victory cut the last rail supply route to besieged **Petersburg**, which was evacuated later that night (2 April 1865).

Suthul ❙ 109 BC ❙ Jugurthine War

When King Jugurtha of Numidia attacked Roman interests in North Africa, General Aulus Albinus took a large army against his fortress at Suthul, near Calama (modern Guelma) in northeastern Algeria. Aulus suffered a humiliating defeat and his army of 40,000 was reputedly forced to "pass under the yoke" before being allowed to withdraw. Rome was avenged a year later at the **Muthul**.

Sutia ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Shamsabad**

Suvla Bay ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Gallipoli)

Determined to break the Gallipoli deadlock, British General Sir Frederick Stopford was sent north with 20,000 troops to Suvla Bay. However, his force failed to advance quickly enough and reinforced Turkish units met and contained the fresh landing. Stopford was dismissed and, after subsequent failure at **Scimitar Hill**, Suvla was evacuated 18–20 December (6–10 August 1915).

Suwayda ❙ 1925 ❙ Druze Rebellion

Druze Sultan al-Atrash rose against France's Mandate in Syria and routed a column at **Kafr**, then besieged the southeastern town of Suwayda. A relief column was destroyed at **Mazraa**, but new French commander General Maurice Gamelin broke through the siege. Desperately short of supplies, the French destroyed much of the town and withdrew to **Damascus** (21 July–24 September 1925).

Suwayda ❙ 1926 ❙ Druze Rebellion

On the offensive against Druze rebellion in southern Syria, French General Charles Andréa marched from Azra with Legionnaires and Tunisians to retake the key town of Suwayda, abandoned to rebels the previous September. Suwayda fell by assault with costly losses on both sides. Following a failed rising in **Damascus**, Druze Sultan al-Atrash soon fled to Jordan (25 April 1926).

Suzdal ❙ 1445 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

When Mongol Khan Ulug-Mahmed raided into Russia, Prince Vasili II of Moscow marched out and attacked the Khan at Suzdal, where Vasili was defeated and captured. After being ransomed and released, he was overthrown and blinded by his cousin Shemiaka (to avenge the blinding of his brother Kosoi by Vasili after **Skoriatino**). Shemiaka was eventually poisoned and Vasili restored.

Suzhou ❙ 475–473 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

In the struggle between Wu and Yeu for the fertile Yangzi Delta, King Goujian of Yeu defeated neighbouring Wu at the **Lizhe** (478 BC), then gathered a large army and invaded Wu to invest the capital at Suzhou (Soochow). After a three-year siege, the city fell and King Fuchai hanged himself. Wu was then incorporated into Yeu, which was in turn overwhelmed by Chu 140 years later.

Suzhou ❙ 1366–1367 ❙ Rise of the Ming Dynasty

Having defeated the Han at **Poyang Lake**, Ming commander Zhu Yuanzhang took a large army into Wu, where he besieged and took Huzhou and Hangzhou. Ming General Xu Da then besieged the city of Suzhou, held by Wu leader Zhang Shicheng. When Suzhou finally fell, Zhu had conquered all his main rivals and established the Ming Dynasty, which ruled until 1644 (27 December 1366–1 October 1367).

Suzhou ❙ 1863 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

On campaign west from **Shanghai**, Imperial commander Li Hongzhang besieged Suzhou and seized surrounding towns. Facing defeat, Taiping General Li Xuicheng withdrew, but Tan Shaoguang refused to surrender and was killed by a Taiping peace faction. Li Hongzhang seized the city, killing the traitors and their followers, then advanced on **Changzhou** (22 August–6 December 1863).

Sveaborg ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Shortly after the Russian invasion of Swedish Finland, Russian Count Jan van Suchtelen besieged the fortress of Sveaborg, outside Helsinki harbour. But the Swedish army under General Wilhelm Klingspor had already retreated north. After minimal fighting, commandant Admiral Karl Kronstedt shamefully surrendered the most powerful bastion in all Finland (3 May 1808).

Sveaborg ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

In a sidelight to war against Russia in the Crimea, Anglo-French forces in the Baltic under Admirals Sir Richard Dundas and Charles Penaud unsuccessfully blockaded Kronstadt, then bombarded the fortress of Sveaborg, off Helsinki harbour. After causing some damage and 56 casualties, the Allies withdrew. The focus of their attention then returned to the Black Sea (9–11 August 1855).

Svendborg ❙ 1535 ❙ Danish Counts' War

See **Bornholm**

Svenskund ❙ 1789 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

On the same day that the Swedish army under Gustav III was defeated at **Fredriksham**, on the Gulf of Finland east of Helsinki, Swedish Admiral Karl Ehrensward met Russian forces under Prince Charles Nassau-Siegen nearby on the Svenskund (Russian Rochensalm). The Swedish flotilla withdrew after heavy losses and Ehrensward lost again a week later off **Hogfors** (24 August 1789).

Svenskund ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

After inflicting heavy losses on the Swedish fleet escaping from **Vyborg Bay**, Russian Prince Charles Nassau-Siegen rashly attacked the Swedish ships on the nearby Svenskund, commanded by King Gustav III and Colonel Carl Cronstedt. A one-sided disaster cost the Russians more than 50 ships and massive casualties. However, Sweden quickly made peace without any gain (9–10 July 1790).

Sverdlovsk ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

See **Ekaterinburg**

Svetigrad ❙ 1448 ❙ Albanian-Turkish Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad II invaded Albania to besiege Svetigrad (Kodjadjik), then advanced against **Krujë**. Albanian commander George Kastriote Skanderbeg broke off his siege of Venetian **Danj**, but before he could relieve

Svetigrad, the Turks cut off its water and forced the city to surrender. The Turks were then defeated at **Dibra** before victory in October at **Kossovo** (June–August 1448).

Svistov ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Shortly after war was declared, Russian Grand Duke Nicholas advanced into northern Bulgaria and launched a surprise attack across the Danube at Svistov, opposite Zimnicea. The Turkish fortress fell to General Mikhail Skobelev and the Russians turned upstream towards **Nicopolis** before marching south against the key stronghold at **Plevna** (26–27 June 1877).

Svolde ❙ 1000 ❙ Scandinavian National Wars

Olaf I Tryggvason seized Norway's throne in 995 and was sailing to claim land in Pomerania when he was attacked southeast of Rügen near Svolde by Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark, Norwegian Prince Eric Jarl and Olaf Skutkonung of Sweden. A semi-legendary naval battle saw Tryggvason defeated and apparently drowned. Norway was then divided between Sweden and Denmark (9 September 1000).

Swalde ❙ 1000 ❙ Scandinavian National Wars

See **Svolde**

Swally Roads ❙ 1612 ❙ Anglo-Portuguese Colonial Wars

At the mouth of the Tapti River, off Swally north of Bombay, the British galleon *Red Dragon* (Captain Thomas Best) and the pinnace *Osiande*, drove off four Portuguese galleons, marking the real beginning of Britain in India. A Portuguese attack on another British squadron in the Swally Roads was repulsed three years later (20 January 1615) by Captain Nicholas Dowton (29 November 1612).

Swansea ❙ 1675 ❙ King Philip's War

In bloody resistance against white settlement, Chief Metacomet of the Wampanoag—known by the colonists as King Philip—attacked the small town of Swansea, in southeast Massachusetts, south of Plymouth. The town was abandoned after about ten settlers were killed and it was burned by the Indians, triggering a bitter war in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (24 June 1675).

Swiecin ❙ 1462 ❙ Thirteen Years War

See **Puck**

Swift Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Campaigning north of Confederate Petersburg, Virginia, General Benjamin Butler destroyed rail track at **Port Walthall Junction**, then fought an inconclusive action against General Pierre G. T. Beauregard just to the west at Swift Creek. Instead of crossing the Appomattox to outflank the Confederates, Butler withdrew. Days later he advanced again towards **Drewry's Bluff** (9 May 1864).

Sword Beach ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **D-Day**

Sybota ❙ 433 BC ❙ Corinthian-Corcyrean War

Two years after victory off **Leucimne**, Corcyra (modern Corfu) faced a new offensive by Corinth and a large action was fought at sea south of Corcyra off Sybota. The Corinthian fleet inflicted heavy losses but withdrew when a small Athenian squadron arrived to support Corcyra, allowing both sides to claim victory. Another Athenian check at **Potidaea** triggered the Second Peloponnesian War.

Sycamore Creek ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

See **Rock River**

Syllaeum ❙ 677 ❙ Early Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Despite defeat on land at **Amorium** (669), Caliph Mu'awiya established a presence in the Sea of Marmara at Cyzicus and began a blockade of Constantinople (672). However, Arab ships taking troops to reinforce the siege were heavily defeated at Syllaeum, including the first

reported use of "Greek Fire." Defeat at sea forced withdrawal of the siege and eased the Arab threat to Eastern Europe.

Syme ❙ 411 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

With Sparta's navy campaigning along the coast of Asia Minor at **Chios** and **Miletus**, Spartan commander Astyochos was sent to defend Knidos and attacked Athenian Admiral Charminos off Syme, northwest of Rhodes. In Sparta's first naval victory of the renewed war, Charminos was defeated, with six ships lost. Athens won later that year at **Cynossema** (January 411 BC).

Syni Vody ❙ 1362 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

At the height of Lithuanian power, Grand Duke Algirdas (Olgierd) marched east against the Golden Horde of the Mongols on the Syniukha in the Ukraine. In the so-called Battle of Blue Water at Syni Vody (possibly near Torgovitsa east of Uman), Mongol expansion was finally checked and Algirdas then seized Kiev. In 1380 Mongols on the Don were destroyed at **Kulikovo**.

Syracuse ❙ 415 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Leading a massive expedition—reputedly comprising 260 ships and 27,000 men—Athenian General Nicias sailed for Sicily to attack the city-state of Syracuse. Nicias advanced against the fortified position at Olympieum, just west of the city, and defeated the Syracusan army in the field. However, he decided not to risk a siege of the city itself and withdrew up the coast to Catana.

Syracuse ❙ 414–413 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Athenian commander Nicias beat Syracusan forces outside the city and later led a fresh advance from Catana to besiege Syracuse, prompting Sparta to send reinforcements under Gylippus. A new Athenian force sent under Demosthenes tried to encircle Syracuse by occupying the Heights of Epipolae, but they were defeated in a confused night battle (May 414–September 413 BC).

Syracuse ❙ 396 BC ❙ 1st Dionysian War

Ten years after campaigning against the Greeks in Sicily to capture **Acragas**, Carthaginian General Himilco returned to recapture the island city of **Motya** from Dionysius the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse, then marched against Syracuse itself. With his troops weakened by plague, Himilco could not resist a counter-attack by Dionysius. He was utterly defeated and later committed suicide.

Syracuse ❙ 311–307 BC ❙ Agathoclean War

Beaten by Carthaginians at the **Himera River** (June 311 BC), Agathocles of Syracuse withdrew under siege to his capital in eastern Sicily. Leading a counter-invasion against **Carthage**, Agathocles left his brother Antander in command. Carthaginian commander Hamilcar was later killed outside Syracuse. However, with defeat in Africa and rebellion in Sicily, Agathocles returned and made peace.

Syracuse ❙ 213–212 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Syracuse declared for Carthage and Rome sent Marcus Claudius Marcellus to Sicily, where he seized **Leontini** but failed to take Syracuse by storm. A two-year siege captured outer defences and, when fever struck the Syracusan army, killing its commander Hippocrates, Marcellus gained the rest of city through treachery. His troops led a destructive rampage, including killing the great mathematician Archimedes.

Syracuse ❙ 827–828 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

At the start of the Muslim conquest of Byzantine Sicily, Asad ibn al-Furat landed from North Africa with 10,000 men to capture Mazara, then marched east against Syracuse. During a yearlong siege, a great pestilence killed thousands of Arabs, including Asad. Threatened by reinforcements arriving from Constantinople, the survivors burned their ships and withdrew overland west to Mazara.

Syracuse ❙ 877–878 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Fifty years after an initial repulse at Syracuse, the Arab invaders of Sicily had seized most of the island, including **Palermo** and **Messina**. Djafar ibn Muhammad al-Tamini then led a large force to seize the great eastern city. Following a long siege, with no aid from the Emperor, Syracuse was starved into surrender. The fall of **Taormina** in 902 secured Muslim control of Sicily (August 877–21 May 878).

Syracuse ❙ 1085 ❙ Norman Conquest of Southern Italy

Norman victory in the north at **Palermo** in 1072 secured most of Sicily, though the Muslim champion Benavert (Ibn Abbad) continued war in the east of the island, attacking Catania and Calabria. Determined to crush resistance, Count Roger I of Sicily besieged Syracuse and Benavert was killed in battle for the port. The fall of Noti in 1091 completed the 30-year conquest of the island (25 May 1085).

Syracuse ❙ 1676 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Augusta, Sicily**

Syracuse Harbour ❙ 413 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War

Having failed to blockade Syracuse by land, Athenians under Nicias and Demosthenes tried to break out of Great Harbour, where their fleet was stationed. But a decisive action against the combined Corinthian and Syracusan fleets saw the Athenian ships overwhelmed. Nicias and Demosthenes tried to retire overland but they were routed at the Assinarus and both were executed (September 413 BC).

Syr Darya ❙ 329 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

See **Jaxartes**

Syr Darya ❙ 1389 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

While the Turko-Mongol Tamerlane campaigned in Persia, his rebellious former protégé Toktamish, Mongol Khan of the Golden Horde, crossed the Oxus to threaten Samarkand in Uzbeskistan. Pursued north to the Syr Darya River, Toktamish's rearguard suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of Tamerlane. The great conqueror beat him again three years later at **Kunduzcha** and finally at the **Terek** in 1395.

Syria ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Middle East)

With a pro-British government restored in **Iraq**, General Henry Wilson and Free French commander Paul Legentilhomme took a large force into Vichy Syria and **Lebanon**. There was sharp action before Damascus fell (21 June), but fighting continued at **Palmyra** before Vichy General Henri Dentz surrendered. Most of his troops returned home rather than join the Allies (8 June–14 July 1941).

Syriam ❙ 1613 ❙ Burmese Dynastic Wars

King Anaukpetlun resolved to restore control in Lower Burma and besieged the key port of Syriam, held since the fall of **Pegu** in 1599 by Portuguese adventurer Felipe de Brito, who had alienated his former Mon allies by looting and enforced conversions. With de Brito defeated, then executed by impalement, the Portuguese garrison was expelled and Anaukpetlun consolidated his kingdom.

Szalankemen ❙ 1691 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Slankamen**

Szczara ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Russian forces routed northeast of **Warsaw** on the **Nieman** retreated south and east under Generals Dimitri Shuvaev and Avgust Kork. They were attacked days later on the Szczara by Polish General Franciszek Krajowski and Byelorussian Cossack commander Stanislau Balakhovich. The Red Army suffered further terrible losses and within days Russia sued for peace (27–28 September 1920).

Szczekociny ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

In renewed Polish insurrection, the Russian garrison of Warsaw was bloodily expelled and Frederick William III of Prussia took his army into Poland. Commander Tadeusz Kosciuszko met the Prussians at Rawka village, near Szczekociny north of Cracow, where he was utterly crushed and retired to defend **Warsaw**. Although Cracow fell, Warsaw held out until the Prussians withdrew (6 June 1794).

Szentgotthard ❙ 1664 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **St Gotthard**

Szentkiraly ❙ 1451 ❙ Hungarian Civil War

During a struggle for power in Hungary, Regent Janos Hunyadi took a force to besiege the northern fortress of Szentkiraly, near Lucenec in southern Slovakia, headquarters of General Jan Jiskraz of Brandysa. Jiskraz arrived and heavily defeated Hunyadi, though the Regent eventually neutralised his opponent. A truce was arranged the following year (10 August–7 September 1451).

Szepiele ❙ 1654 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

While Tsar Alexius besieged **Smolensk**, Prince Aleksei Trubetskoi's Southern Army captured Roslavl (June) and Msistlavl (July), then attacked Lithuanian Prince Janusz Radziwill at Szepiele, northwest of Minsk in Belarus. The Lithuanians and their Polish allies were heavily defeated and Smolensk soon fell before Trubetskoi was recalled to help meet a Swedish invasion (24 August 1654).

Szepingkau ❙ 1946 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Siping**

Szigetvar ❙ 1566 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

When Turks under the elderly Sultan Suleiman I and Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmet invaded Hungary, their advance in the southwest was blocked by the stubborn fortress at Szigetvar, held by Count Miklos Zrinyi. Szigetvar fell when Zrinyi and his entire garrison died in an heroic last charge. However, the Sultan had died two days earlier and his army withdrew (5 August–8 September 1566).

Sztum ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

After failing to prevent Imperial General George von Arnim reinforcing Polish commander Stanislas Koniecpolski, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden withdrew his outnumbered army through Marienwerder and was routed by Polish cavalry at nearby Sztum. The King narrowly escaped before withdrawing nine miles north to Marienburg. He soon made peace with Poland (27 June 1629).

Szylow ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Europe

See **Cracow**

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Tabora ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

In support of the British offensive in German East Africa towards **Morogoro**, Belgian commander Charles Tombeur advanced from the Congo and attacked German General Kurt Wahle in a well-entrenched position at the strategic railway city of Tabora. After large-scale fighting, Wahle and Governor Heinrich Schnee withdrew south through **Iringa** (19 September 1916).

Tabriz ❙ 1585 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

At the head of a massive army, Grand Vizier Osman Pasha invaded Azerbaijan against Persian Prince Hamza Mirza. Despite previous Turkish defeat near **Khoi** (1584) Osman captured Tabriz, which remained 20 years in Turkish hands. However, Osman died soon afterwards, and Cighalzada Sinan Pasha led a costly retreat to Erzurum. Hamza was assassinated the following year (23 September 1585).

Tabriz ❙ 1603 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Shah Abbas of Persia regained Herat and the Khorasan from the Uzbeks, then determined to march into the south Caucasus to recover territory lost to the Turks. After a long siege he recaptured Tabriz, then over the following year retook Erivan, Shirwan and Kars. Two years later a Turkish counter-offensive towards Tabriz was defeated at **Sufiyan** (21 October 1603).

Tabriz ❙ 1724–1725 ❙ Turko-Persian War

When Turkish forces had captured **Erivan**, Kopruluzadeh Abdallah Pasha marched into Azerbaijan against the heavily defended city of Tabriz. A Persian army was beaten at Tabriz, but after the defeat of a massive Turkish supply convoy the invaders withdrew. The following year they returned with an even larger force and Tabriz finally fell. Both sides were said to have lost at least 20,000 men.

Tacámbaro (1st) ❙ 1865 ❙ Mexican-French War

Colonel Charles-Marie de Potier attempted to block Mexican General Nicolás de Regules advancing towards Morelia and sent Belgian Major Constant Tydgadt to hold Tacámbaro, east of Uruapan. The massively outnumbered Belgians were routed, with Tydgadt fatally wounded, and 200 survivors surrendered. De Potier later pursued and defeated de Regules (11 & 23 April 1865).

Tacámbaro (2nd) ❙ 1865 ❙ Mexican-French War

Determined to avenge defeat months earlier, Imperial commander Baron Alfred von de Smissen, supported by Zouaves under Colonel Justin Clinchant and Mexicans led by Colonel Ramón Méndez, lured Republican General José María Arteaga into action near Tacámbaro. Arteaga was decisively defeated with heavy losses and he soon lost again at **Santa Ana Amatlan** (11 July 1865).

Tacaña ❙ 1871 ❙ Central American National Wars

Fifteen months after a false start at **Palencia**, Liberal Revolution began in Guatemala against

President Vicente Cerna and a handful of rebels crossing from Mexico were attacked in the mountains at Tacaña by Captain Antonio Búcaro. Comparing themselves to the Spartans at **Thermopylae**, they beat the government force. Cerna was soon overthrown at **San Lucas Sacatepéquez** (2 April 1871).

Tacauri ❙ 1811 ❙ Paraguayan War of Independence

Near the start of her war against Spain, Argentina sent General Manuel Belgrano to incorporate Paraguay. Defeated by militia Colonel Manuel Atanasio Cavañas at **Cerro Porteño** (15 January), Belgrano met him again in the far south of the country at Tacauri. Cavañas secured another decisive victory, followed by armistice and eventual Paraguayan independence from Argentina (9 March 1811).

Tachau ❙ 1427 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Tachov**

Tachov ❙ 1427 ❙ Hussite Wars

Despite Imperial defeat at **Aussig** (1426), a huge Catholic force under English Cardinal Henry Beaufort marched into Hussite Bohemia against Taborite leader Prokob the Bald, fresh from victory at **Zwettl**. The German Crusade reached Tachov (German Tachau), west of Pilsen, but fled in disorder before Prokob and the Praguers. There was no fresh crusade until **Domazlice** (4–11 August 1427).

Tacines ❙ 1814 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Four months after capturing Popayán with victory at **Calibio**, Colombian General Antonio Nariño and Colonel José María Cabal marched south against the Spanish invaders at Pasto. Blocked at Tacines by Marshal Melchor Aymerich, Nariño defeated the Royalists. But when he attempted to seize Pasto, his army was driven off in confusion and the survivors struggled back to Popayán (9 May 1814).

Tacna ❙ 1880 ❙ War of the Pacific

After landing on the Peruvian coast, 10,000 Chileans under General Manuel Baquedano won at **Los Angeles** (22 March) then met the Peruvian-Bolivian allies led by General Narciso Campero at Alto de la Alianza, outside Tacna. Following costly fighting, with 2,000 Chilean and 3,000 Peruvian casualties, the Peruvians withdrew to make a stand against the invaders at **Arica** (26 May 1880).

Tacuarembó ❙ 1820 ❙ Brazilian Occupation of Uruguay

General José Gervasio Artigas tried to establish his authority in the north of modern Uruguay, where he came under attack by Portuguese forces from Brazil. His army under General Andrés Latorre was destroyed by Jose de Castlelo Branco Conde da Figueira in battle at the Tacuarembó Chico, leading to Brazilian occupation of the country. Artigas died in exile in Paraguay (22 January 1820).

Tacubaya ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

The Liberal army under Santos Degollado, marching towards Mexico City, was attacked at nearby Tacubaya by Reactionary Generals Leonardo Márquez and Tomás Mejía. Degollado suffered a terrible defeat, with massive losses in men and arms and was pursued through Chapultepec. Márquez slaughtered the wounded and prisoners, becoming known as the Tiger of Tacubaya (11 April 1859).

Tadcaster ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

With Leeds captured, Parliamentary forces under Ferdinando Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas advanced to Tadcaster, near York, where they were attacked by William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle. While the Royalists were driven off, Fairfax withdrew to Selby due to lack of ammunition. Earl Newcastle's Cavaliers occupied Tadcaster the next day (6 December 1642).

Taddert ❙ 1907 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

Moroccan Chief Madoni el Glaoui had **Casablanca** under siege when General Antoine Drude led 2,000 foot and 300 cavalry against his camp eight miles away at Taddert. A slow textbook attack forced the Moroccans to withdraw but Drude failed to secure decisive victory. Although he was soon replaced, the French failed again in January 1908 at **Settat** and **Wadi M'Koun** (12 September 1907).

Taegu ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

See **Naktong Bulge**

Taejon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

Storming south from **Seoul**, North Korean forces smashed through American defences at the **Kum**, then advanced to outflank the city of Taejon, held by General William Dean. Newly arrived anti-tank rockets helped slow the Communist advance, but the outnumbered Americans finally had to abandon Taejon. Dean was captured in the withdrawal towards the **Pusan Perimeter** (19–20 July 1950).

Tafalla ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Tiebas**

Tafileh ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

In a rare set-piece battle during the Arab Revolt, Prince Feisal's brother Zeid seized Tafileh, a market town south of the Dead Sea, and prepared it against Turkish counter-attack. The ensuing action saw a 900-strong Turkish force routed, with a reported 400 killed and 200 captured. Major T. E. Lawrence was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel for planning the victory (16 & 23 January 1918).

Taghit ❙ 1903 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

On a fresh offensive in western Algeria near the Moroccan border, tribes united under Mulai Amar marched south from Béchar against Taghit, held by Captain Adolphe Susbielle. Checked by cannon and rifle fire with about 200 killed, the Moroccans eventually withdrew as reinforcements arrived. A week later they destroyed a supply column at **El Moungar** (17–26 August 1903).

Taginae ❙ 552 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

Emperor Justinian launched a decisive offensive to recover Italy from the Ostrogoths, sending General Narses with a large army to defeat Totila. In a mountain valley in the Apennines at Taginae, near modern Gubbio, north of Perugia, the outnumbered Goths were routed, with Totila among the dead. A final battle in 553 on **Mount Lactarius**, south of Naples, ended the power of the Ostrogoths.

Tagliacozzo ❙ 1268 ❙ Angevin Conquest of the Two Sicilies

Two years after Manfred of the Two Sicilies was killed at **Benevento**, his 16-year-old nephew, Emperor Conradin, invaded southern Italy to reclaim the Kingdom from Charles I of Anjou. Near the Salto River at Tagliacozzo, Conradin and his commander, Duke Frederick of Austria, were routed. Charles had them both executed, ending the Hohenstaufen Dynasty (23 August 1268).

Tagliamento ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

In a delaying action intended to halt Napoleon Bonaparte's advance into northeast Italy after his capture of **Mantua**, Archduke Charles of Austria spread his troops behind the Tagliamento River, from Latisana in the south to Gemona in the north. However, the French advance smashed through his centre near Codroipo and the Austrians withdrew east through Palmanova (16 March 1797).

Tagliamento ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

With Napoleon Bonaparte campaigning in Austria, Marshal André Masséna fought Archduke Charles in northern Italy at **Caldiero**, then attacked the Austrians at Tagliamento, where Masséna's Germans were forced back in a hard-

fought action. However, when French reinforcements threatened to cut him off, Charles retired at night and later withdrew across the Alps (12 November 1805).

Taguanes ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

Advancing from San Carlos towards Caracas, Revolutionary leader Simón Bolívar set out to intercept 1,200 of General Juan Domingo Monteverde's troops withdrawing towards Puerto Cabello under Colonel Julián Izquierdo. Bolívar defeated and killed Izquierdo in a night cavalry attack at Taguanes, southwest of Valencia, then marched in triumph into Valencia and Caracas (31 July 1813).

Tagus ❙ 220 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Carthaginian General Hannibal Barca campaigning in central Spain was cut off at the Tagus by an estimated 100,000 local tribesmen from the Tagus north to the Durius (modern Duero). Crossing the Tagus at night by a secret ford, Hannibal attacked the barbarians and inflicted a terrible defeat with massive slaughter. Soon afterwards he triggered war against Rome by attacking the city of **Saguntum**.

Tahir ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Attempting to prevent Russian General Arzas Artemevich Tergukasov reinforcing the siege of **Kars**, Ahmed Mukhtar, Turkish commander in the Caucasus, ordered Mehmet Pasha to defend the village of Tahir in the Eleskirt Valley. Mehmet was heavily repulsed and killed and, after a costly failed counter-attack by Ahmed Mukhtar, the Turks withdew towards **Erzurum** (16 & 21 June 1877).

Tahkahokuty ❙ 1864 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

See **Killdeer Mountain**

Tahuda ❙ 683 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

See **Biskra**

Taierzhuang ❙ 1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

As Japanese forces converged on **Xuzhou**, Chinese commander Chiang Kai-shek sent Li Zongren northeast towards Taierzhuang, in southern Shandong on the railway from Jinan. A much-heralded victory saw two Japanese divisions besieged and virtually destroyed before heavy Japanese reinforcements arrived. Xuzhou was later abandoned (31 March–7 April 1938).

Taif ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

After the relatively easy capture of **Yanbu** for the Arab Revolt, Prince Abdullah took 5,000 men against Taif, southeast of Mecca, where a 3,000-strong garrison held out in the fort. Shelling by Egyptian and captured Turkish guns caused heavy damage, but Abdullah did not attack. With no hope of aid the Turks surrendered, yielding large quantities of guns and stores (16 July–22 September 1916).

Taif ❙ 1924 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

When Sharif Hussein in Jeddah presumptuously proclaimed himself Caliph, Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Nejd sent 3,000 Ikhwan warriors under Khalid ibn Lu'ay and Sultan ibn Bijad against Taif, defended by Hussein's son Ali. The much larger Hashemite army eventually abandoned Taif and Aziz captured Mecca to the north (13 October). The following year he took **Medina** (1–5 September 1924).

Taillebourg ❙ 1242 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

In support of local barons against Louis IX of France, led by Hugh de Lusignan Comte de la Marche, Henry III of England landed his army on the Bay of Biscay to regain Angevin land lost by his father, King John. Henry was defeated at Taillebourg, near the Charente River, southeast of Rochefort. A further defeat at **Saintes** next day forced him back to English-held Gascony (21 July 1242).

Taipingshan ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

A continued Japanese offensive in southern Manchuria saw Generals Motoharu Yamaji and Maresuke Nogi advance from **Kaiping** against Chinese commander Song Qing at Taipingshan,

southwest of beleaguered **Haicheng**. The Chinese were driven out of their entrenchments with costly losses to heavy artillery fire and withdrew northwest towards **Yingkou** (21–31 February 1895).

Taiyuan ❙ 577 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

Concluding the long struggle for northern China, Emperor Wu of Northern Zhou (Western Wei) seized **Pingyang**, and advanced up the Fen River to Taiyuan against Emperor Gao Wei of Northern Qi (Eastern Wei). Outside Taiyuan, Wu defeated the army of Qi then took the city by storm. Gao Wei fled and was later killed. Wu then unified northern China under what soon became the Sui Dynasty.

Taiyuan ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Driving southwest from **Beijing**, Japan's Guandong Army shrugged off a costly flank attack at **Pingsingguan** (25 September) and advanced on Taiyuan. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces attempted a forward defence, but after prolonged fighting to the north and east, the walled city fell by storm with heavy loss of life. The Chinese then withdrew west (September–8 November 1937).

Taiyuan ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Two months after the fall of **Beijing**, Communist Generals Nie Rongzhen and Xu Xiangqian in northern China renewed the attack on Taiyuan in Shanxi, under siege since July 1948. Local warlord Yan Xishan flew to Nanjing, supposedly to seek help, but did not return. His starving garrison under General Hosaku Imamura was overwhelmed in a bloody final assault (March–24 April 1949).

Takamatsu ❙ 1582 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Campaigning against the Mori in the west, Oda Nobunaga sent Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who took **Kozuki** and besieged Takamatsu (outside modern Okayama), held for the Mori by Shimizu Muneharu. Hideyoshi diverted the Ashimori River to flood the fortress and Muneharu committed seppuku. Hideyoshi then marched to **Yamazaki** against the retainer who had killed Nobunaga (June 1582).

Takashima ❙ 1281 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Hakata Bay**

Takashiro ❙ 1587 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

Japanese ruler Toyotomi Hideyoshi intervened in northern Kyushu to repulse Satsuma forces, sending his half-brother Hashiba Hidenaga through **Toshimitsu** to besiege Takashiro in Hyuga, held by Yamada Shinsuke Arinoba. The fortress fell when a Satsuma relief force under Shimazu Iehisa was heavily repulsed. Hidenaga then marched south to join his brother attacking **Kagoshima** (24 May 1587).

Takkolam ❙ 949 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Parantaka of Chola annexed Tondaimandalam, where the Banas and Viadumbas appealed to Krishna III of Rashtrakuta. With his brother-in-law, Butuga II of Western Ganga, Krishna won a decisive battle at Takkolam, near Arakkonam. The Cholas were routed, with Crown Prince Rajaditya killed. Chola lost Tondaimandalam and also Madura, but remained a major power in southern India.

Takoon ❙ 1823 ❙ Cape Frontier Wars

The warrior-Queen Ma-Ntatisi and her son Sikonyela led a force of perhaps 40,000 Mantatees towards the Orange River to threaten Griquatown, west of Kimberley. Met at Takoon, near Lattakoo, by about 100 men under Griqua leaders Andries Waterboer and Adam Kok, the Mantatees were defeated with heavy losses, saving the northern border of the young Cape Colony (June 1823).

Taku Forts ❙ 1858 ❙ 2nd Opium War

See **Dagu Forts**

Taku Forts ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Opium War

See **Dagu Forts**

Taku Forts ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Opium War
See **Dagu Forts**

Taku Forts ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion
See **Dagu Forts**

Talakad ❙ 1116 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars
The Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana determined to recover Gangavadi (modern Mysore State), which had been seized by the Chola. At Talakad, east of Mysore, his General Gangaraja won a brutal battle and Vishnuvardhana started the great temple of Belur to celebrate victory over the Chola Dynasty. But despite prolonged warfare he was never able to overthrow the hegemony of the Chalukya.

Talana Hill ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
When Boers invaded Natal and shelled General Sir William Penn Symons at Dundee, he attacked Lucas Meyer on nearby Talana Hill and drove the Boers off in a bloody action. The British suffered about 500 casualties, including Symons killed. With Dundee still under fire from Mpati Hill, General James Yule withdrew southwest through **Rietfontein** to **Ladysmith** (20 October 1899).

Talas ❙ 751 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars
As Tang Imperial forces advanced west into Transoxania, they were confronted in modern Kyrgyzstan by a Turkish-Arab Muslim force under Ziyad ibn-Salih. At the Talas River, northeast of Tashkent, in the only major battle between Chinese and Arab armies, Tang General Gao Xianzhi was defeated, halting Chinese expansion and securing Central Asia for Islam's sphere of influence.

Talavera de la Reina ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)
British General Sir Arthur Wellesley advanced along the Tagus from Portugal to support Spanish troops under General Gregorio Cuesta and reached Talavera de la Reina, southwest of Madrid, where the Allies beat a large French army led by King Joseph Napoleon and Marshal Claude Victor. Threatened in the north by Marshal Nicolas Soult, Wellesley eventually fell back to Portugal (28 July 1809).

Talavera de la Reina ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War
With **Badajoz** secured in August, the Nationalist army advanced on **Madrid**, and government forces tried to defend Talavera de la Reina, the last major city southwest of the capital. Heavy fighting saw rebel Colonel Carlos Asenio surround and seize the city. Further Nationalist forces then repulsed a Republican counter-attack before the advance continued through **Chapinería** (2–3 September 1936).

Talcahuano ❙ 1818 ❙ Chilean War of Independence
Attempting to reinforce Spanish-ruled Chile after defeat at the **Maipú** (5 April), Cadiz sent the frigate *María Isabel* and 11 transports with 2,000 troops and supplies, which were attacked at Talcahuano, just north of Concepción, by Chilean squadron commander Manuel Blanco Encalada. A decisive action saw all but one of the transports taken and the captured frigate entered Chilean service (26 October 1818).

Talegaon ❙ 1779 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War
See **Wargaom**

Taleh ❙ 1920 ❙ Wars of the Mad Mullah
Determined to finally crush Muhammad Abdullah Hassan of Somaliland, a major British force captured northern Dervish forts including **Baran** and **Galiabur**, then pursued the Mullah south and bombed him at Taleh (Taleex). The stronghold was captured by Captain Alan Gibbs of the Camel Corps. The Mullah escaped but soon died of influenza and the war ended (9 February 1920).

Tali-Ihantala ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)
See **Ihantala**

Talikota ❙ 1565 ❙ Wars of the Deccan Sultanates

Despite rivalry between the Deccan Sultanates, Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur, Husain Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, Ali Barid Shah of Bidar and Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda temporarily united against Rama Raya of Vijayanagar. After a massive battle on the Krishna near Talikota, Rama Raya was executed and his capital was destroyed, effectively ending the 200-year Hindu Empire (23 January 1565).

Ta-ling-ho ❙ 1631 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

See **Dalinghe**

Talladega ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

At war with the Creek following a massacre at **Fort Mims**, American General Andrew Jackson struck back at **Littafatchee** and **Tallaseehatchee**, then took over 2,000 men against Indians at Talladega, east of Birmingham, Alabama. More than 500 Creek were killed for minimal American losses, followed by another massacre at **Hillabee**, then a much bigger action at **Horseshoe Bend** (9 November 1813).

Tallaseehatchee ❙ 1813 ❙ Creek Indian War

Two months after disaster at **Fort Mims**, General Andrew Jackson destroyed **Littafatchee**, then sent 1,000 Tennessee militia under General John Coffee against the Creek at Tallaseehatchee, in modern Calhoun County, Alabama. A dawn attack saw the troops kill 186 men and capture 84 women and children for just five Americans killed. The General claimed no man escaped alive (3 November 1813).

Tallinn ❙ 1219 ❙ Danish Wars of Expansion

See **Reval**

Tallinn ❙ 1343 ❙ Wars of the Teutonic Knights

See **Reval**

Tallinn ❙ 1570–1571 ❙ Livonian War

See **Reval**

Tallinn ❙ 1790 ❙ 2nd Russo-Swedish War

See **Reval**

Tallinn ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

When German forces withdrew from Estonia after World War I, the Red Army invaded (22 November 1918), seizing much of the country and threatening Tallinn. A bold counter-attack near the capital saw General Johan Laidoner defeat the Russians and within two months he had driven them out of Estonia. In June he turned to defeat a German threat from Latvia at **Cesis** (7 January 1919).

Talmay ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Gray**

Talneer ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

Moving to take possession of Talneer, ceded by Maratha Chieftain Mulhar Rao Holkar of Indore, British forces came under fire from the largely Arab mercenary garrison, which declined to surrender. British General Thomas Hislop stormed the fortress, on the Tapti southwest of Indore, then hanged the Maratha Governor and put the garrison of 300 to the sword (27 February 1818).

Tamai ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Generals Sir Gerald Graham and Sir Redvers Buller routed a Mahdist force at **El Teb** to relieve **Tokar**, then marched inland from the Red Sea port of Suakin against Dervish commander Osman Digna at Tamai. The Mahdists "broke a British square" in bloody fighting but were eventually driven off with great slaughter. However, Graham's force was withdrawn to Cairo (13 March 1884).

Tamames ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Lorenzo Duke del Parque marching north towards Salamanca reached Tamames, northeast of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he

soundly defeated General Jean-Gabriel Marchand, commanding for Marshal Michel Ney. While the poorly managed French fled, abandoning Salamanca, Parque withdrew from the city two weeks later in the face of a counter-offensive (18 October 1809).

Tamaron ❙ 1037 ❙ Spanish Territorial Wars

In the Spanish territorial war following the death of Sancho the Great of Navarre, his son Ferdinand I of Castile marched against his brother-in-law, the 19-year-old King Bermudo III of Leon. Bermudo was defeated and killed at Tamaron, on the Carrion River east of Leon, and the crown of Leon was absorbed into the Kingdom of Castile (4 September 1037).

Tamatave ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

See **Foule Point**

Tamatave ❙ 1845 ❙ French Conquest of Madagascar

When new Queen Ranavalona I of Madagascar began to threaten Christians and foreigners, two French warships and one British bombarded Tamatave. While a joint landing party then seized an outer battery, the main fortress proved too strong and they had to withdraw with over 80 casualties. Madagascar was isolated from Europe until new King Radama II readmitted foreigners (15 June 1845).

Tamatave ❙ 1883 ❙ French Conquest of Madagascar

On a renewed offensive against Madagascar, French Admiral Pierre-Joseph Pierre occupied Majunga (May) then sailed to the east coast, where he bombarded and captured Tamatave. Pierre died soon afterwards. Following two years of further intermittent fighting, France signed a Treaty of Protectorate to secure Diego Suarez and territory in northern Madagascar (June 1883).

Tammerfors ❙ 1714 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Storkyro**

Tammerfors ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

See **Tampere**

Tampa ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

A bold action against Tampa, on the west coast of Florida, saw a Union gunboat under Captain Andrew J. Drake demand the surrender of the town. Drake opened fire when Captain John W. Pearson of the local Osceola Rangers refused to yield, but after two days of unsuccessful intermittent shelling, the Union force had little choice except to withdraw (3 June–1 July 1862).

Tampere ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

White commander Carl Gustav Mannerheim led a massive offensive in southwest Finland, launching a converging attack on Tampere, defended by Hugo Salmela. Heavy bombardment saw the city taken by storm at the cost of 600 Whites killed. However, the decisive action also saw the Reds lose 2,000 killed and 11,000 captured, with further losses at **Helsinki** and **Vyborg** (3–5 April 1918).

Tampico ❙ 1829 ❙ Spanish Invasion of Mexico

Five years after creation of the Mexican Republic, 3,000 Spanish troops from Havana under General Isidro Barradas seized Tampico. Sailing north from Veracruz with 2,500 men, General Antonio de Santa Anna routed the invaders on the nearby Panuco and the Spanish expedition to recover Mexico surrendered. Santa Anna was proclaimed hero of Tampico (29 July–11 September 1829).

Tampico ❙ 1839 ❙ Mexican Federalist War

When Federalists rose against Mexican President Anastasio Bustamente, General José Urrea fled north from defeat at **Acajete** (3 May) to join General Ignacio Escalada under siege at Tampico by Centralist General Mariano Arista. Heavily outnumbered, Escalada was forced to capitulate. The loss of the Gulf coast port was a

major blow to the Federalist cause (26 May–4 June 1839).

Tamsui ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War
See **Tanshui**

Tanagra ❙ 457 BC ❙ 1st Peloponnesian War
Facing the threat of a military alliance between Sparta and Thebes, Athenian commander Myronides marched into Boeotia and met a combined force at Tanagra, east of Thebes. After heavy losses on both sides, Athens was defeated when Thessalian cavalry deserted. Despite the victory, Sparta was not able to prevent Athens seizing control of Thebes just two months later at **Oenophyta**.

Tanagra ❙ 426 BC ❙ Great Peloponnesian War
After a failed expedition against Melos with 60 ships, Athenian commander Nicias landed in Boeotia with 2,000 Hoplites and advanced on Tanagra to support the field army under Hipponicus and Eurymedon marching north from Athens. The main Boeotian army escaped the trap, but at Tanagra the Athenians defeated the Tanagrans (along with some Thebans) then returned to Athens.

Tananarive ❙ 1895 ❙ French Conquest of Madagascar
General Jacques Duchesne, advancing into Madagascar through **Tsarasoatra** and **Andriba**, suffered terrible losses from malaria, and led a selected party forward against the capital Tananarive. Queen Ranavalona III surrendered after a brief bombardment, and was later exiled. Securing the whole country had cost France more than 6,000 lives, all but a handful lost to disease (30 September 1895).

Tanga ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)
A disastrous expedition to German East Africa began when 8,000 Anglo-Indian troops under Colonel Arthur Aitken landed near Tanga (in modern Tanzania). Colonel Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck and about 1,000 men routed the British in a confused action, during which swarms of bees attacked both sides. Aitken withdrew with over 800 casualties and was dismissed (4 November 1914).

Tanghangpo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea
Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin assaulted the main Japanese fleet in the islands off southern Korea, inflicted costly losses at **Sachon** and **Tangpo**, before attacking 26 Japanese ships off Tanghangpo Bay, west of Pusan. Lured into pursuit, the Japanese commander was defeated and killed, and Yi's triple victory was complete, costing a total of 72 Japanese ships destroyed (13 July 1592).

Tangier ❙ 1437 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa
Twenty-two years after Portugal captured **Ceuta**, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, King Duarte I sent his brothers Henry and Ferdinand against nearby Tangier. The siege was disastrously defeated by Governor Salat ben Salat, who accepted Portuguese surrender in return for Ceuta. Ferdinand was held for ransom and died in captivity when Ceuta was not handed over (September–October 1437).

Tangier ❙ 1471 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in North Africa
See **Arsilah**

Tangpo ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea
As the main Japanese fleet arrived west of **Pusan**, Korean Admiral Yi Sun-shin inflicted a costly defeat off **Sachon**. Three days later he attacked 21 Japanese ships at Tangpo, off the Hansan Strait. During a decisive action in narrow waters, Admiral Kurushima Michiyuki was defeated and killed. Yi then sailed north to complete his triple victory at **Tanghangpo** (11 July 1592).

Tangumdae ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea
See **Chongju**

Tanizahua ❙ 1821 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

Determined to avenge defeat at **Huachi** in late 1820, Patriot Colonel José Garcia marched southwest on Royalist Guaranda, west of Riobambo. A few miles away at Tanizahua, he was ambushed and routed by Royalists under Francisco Xavier Benavides, losing over 500 killed or captured. Garcia was executed, but within a year the Patriots were avenged at **Yaguachi** and **Huachi** (3 January 1821).

Tanjore ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

French Governor General Comte Thomas Lally captured British **Fort St. David**, on India's southeast coast, then marched inland to besiege Tanjore (modern Thanjavur). However, he lacked sufficient ammunition for his guns. When Admiral Ann-Antoine d'Aché was repulsed in battle off **Negapatam** (3 August), Lally abandoned the siege and returned to the coast (18 July–10 August 1758).

Tannenberg ❙ 1410 ❙ Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights

On a massive offensive against the Teutonic Order, Ladislav II of Poland and Grand Duke Witold of Lithuania met the German knights in a decisive and bloody action between Tannenberg and Grunwald in East Prussia. Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen was killed, along with half his army, but the Order's capital at Marienburg held out against siege until the allies withdrew (15 July 1410).

Tannenberg ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Marching into eastern Pussia through **Orlau-Frankenau**, Russian General Aleksander Samsonov advanced on Paul von Hindenburg near Tannenberg (Grunwald, Poland). Samsonov committed suicide after losing 125,000 men and 400 guns to a double envelopment. Hindenburg then turned north to destroy another Russian army at the **Masurian Lakes** (26–31 August 1914).

Tanshui ❙ 1884 ❙ Sino-French War

While French forces blockaded **Chilung** in northern Taiwan to support the war against China in Vietnam, Admiral Sébastien Lespès sailed against the port of Tanshui (Tamsui), 20 miles west, where the river mouth was well protected by a barrage of sunken ships. Lespès landed 600 men but had to withdraw after heavy fighting. The French then established a naval blockade (2 October 1884).

Tanta ❙ 1768 ❙ Mamluk Wars

Mamluk leader Ali Bey returned from exile in Upper Egypt to secure Cairo from his rivals Khalil Bey and Husayn Bey Kashkash (October 1767), then sent General Abu'l-Dhahab northwest to besiege the rebels at Tanta. Khalil and Kashkash were eventually defeated and killed—reportedly while trying to surrender—and Ali Bey continued to assert independence from the Ottomans (May 1768).

Tan-Tan ❙ 1979 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

With Algerian aid, Polisario guerillas from Western Sahara opened a new offensive into southern Morocco, where they overwhelmed the garrison to fight their way into the strategic coastal town of Tan-Tan. The rebels destroyed military installations and the power station before withdrawing. Moroccan field commander Colonel Abdelaziz Bennani was dismissed (28 January 1979).

Taormina ❙ 902 ❙ Byzantine-Muslim Wars

In order to complete the Muslim seizure of Sicily, largely secured with the fall of **Syracuse** in 878, Sultan Ibrahim II abdicated in favour of his son Abdallah to take personal control of operations on the island. The city of Taormina, on the east coast at the foot of Mount Etna, was the main last Byzantine stronghold, and its fall effectively concluded the 80-year conquest of Sicily (1 August 902).

Taos ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

See **Pueblo de Taos**

Tapae ❙ 86 ❙ Domitian's Dacian War

Decebalus of Dacia invaded Roman Moesia (roughly Bulgaria), where he killed Governor Oppius Sabinius. Emperor Domitian then sent a large force under his Prefect of the Praetorian Guards, Cornelius Fuscus, who used a bridge of boats to cross the Danube into Dacia itself. In a disastrous defeat near the Dacian capital at Tapae, Fuscus was killed along with up to two entire Legions.

Tapae ❙ 88 ❙ Domitian's Dacian War

Two years after a Roman disaster in Dacia at Tapae, Emperor Domitian sent a fresh army against Decebalus of Dacia, who was threatening Roman Moesia. Veteran Roman commander Tettius Julianus led his Legions across the Danube and routed Decebalus at Tapae, on the plain of Caransebes in modern Romania. However, Rome was threatened by other enemies and agreed to make peace.

Tapae ❙ 101 ❙ 1st Dacian War

Fifteen years after his previous defeat, Decebalus of Dacia renewed war against Rome, and Emperor Trajan crossed the Danube to secure Tibiscum. He then met the Dacian army near Tapae, in modern Romania. After very heavy fighting both sides withdrew to winter quarters. However, peace talks failed and the following year Trajan attacked again for victory near the capital **Sarmizegethusa**.

Tappan Zee ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In a demonstration of British naval power, a small flotilla under Captain Hyde Parker in the frigate *Phoenix* broke through American defences on the Hudson and sailed upriver to the Tappan Zee, north of Irvington. Colonel Benjamin Tupper failed in an assault on the flotilla (3 August) and, after another unsuccessful attack, Parker ran the gauntlet back down the Hudson (12 July–18 August 1781).

Tapti ❙ 1428 ❙ Malwa-Bahmani Wars

See **Kherla**

Tara ❙ 980 ❙ Later Viking Raids on Britain

Following expulsion from Northumbria after **Stainmore** (954), Olaf Sihtricsson returned to Ireland and led the Danes of Dublin in a long campaign against the native Kings. A decisive battle at Tara, near the Boyne, saw Olaf's heir Reginald defeated and killed by Malachy II. Olaf went into exile, ending the Norse Kingdom of Dublin (apart from a Danish rising in 1014 at **Clontarf**).

Tara ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

At the start of the rebellion in Ireland, about 4,000 rebels gathered at the historic meeting place on Tara Hill, in County Meath, were attacked by 400 Fencibles led by Captain Blanche, supported by a six pounder. The rebels were driven out of their position with about 350 dead, against reported Loyalist losses of just 13 killed and 28 wounded (26 May 1798).

Tarain ❙ 1191 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India

See **Taraori**

Tarain ❙ 1216 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

See **Taraori**

Tarakan ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Following heavy bombardment, Australians under General George Wootten landed on Tarakan Island, off northeast **Borneo**, with its vital airfield and oilfields. The garrison of about 2,000 Japanese fought a bitter defence before being finally driven out with flamethrowers and napalm. The battle cost 240 Australians, and about ten Americans killed and up to 1,600 Japanese dead (1 May–14 June 1945).

Taranto ❙ 1501–1502 ❙ Italian War of Louis XII

After France and Spain had agreed to divide up Naples, Louis XII of France re-invaded northern Italy and Spanish General Gonsalvo de Cordoba besieged Taranto, held by Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand II of Naples. Taranto was captured when Cordoba took ships overland to

attack the city from a lake in the rear and Spain and France resumed their war (August 1501–March 1502).

Taranto ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (War at Sea)

A brilliant coup which presaged **Pearl Harbour** saw Swordfish torpedo bi-planes from the British aircraft carrier *Illustrious* (Admiral Arthur Lyster) attack the Italian fleet at anchor in Taranto. At the cost of just two aircraft shot down, the British sank three battleships and a heavy cruiser. Within six months, all losses except one battleship had been refloated and repaired (11 November 1940).

Taraori ❙ 1191 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India

Muhammad of Ghor led a major expedition from the Punjab to the Upper Ganges, where his Muslim-Afghan force met a Hindu army under Raja Prithvaraja of Delhi. At Taraori, near Thanesar on the Saraswati River, north of Ahmadabad, Muhammad was wounded and heavily defeated. He returned a year later and was avenged by victory in another battle near the same location.

Taraori ❙ 1192 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India

On a second expedition from the Punjab to the Upper Ganges, the Muslim-Afghan forces of Muhammad of Ghor returned to Taraori, near Thanesar on the Saraswati River north of Ahmadabad. Reversing the previous year's defeat, the Muslim archers defeated Hindu commander Raja Prithvaraja of Delhi, who was captured and executed. Muhammad then took Delhi and the rest of northern India.

Taraori ❙ 1216 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Driven out of Ghazni by Ala-ud-Din Muhammad of Ghor, the Afghan Tajuddin Yildoz marched into India and seized Lahore from Qabacha Nasiruddin, Governor of Sind, then faced an army under Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi. At Taraori, north of Ahmadabad, Yildoz was heavily defeated and taken prisoner by Iltutmish. He was then sent to Badaun and put to death (25 January 1216).

Tarapacá ❙ 1879 ❙ War of the Pacific

A week after Chilean forces captured Iquique near **San Francisco**, 2,000 men under Colonel Luis Arteaga advancing inland against Tarapacá were intercepted at night by a much larger Peruvian army led by General Juan Buendía. Arteaga had unwisely divided his force and suffered a disastrous defeat, losing almost 700 casualties before being forced to withdraw to Tamarugal (27 November 1879).

Tarascan Frontier ❙ 1478 ❙ Aztec Wars of Conquest

As the Aztec Empire expanded, Emperor Axayacatl then took a reported 24,000 men west against the rival Tarascans, based around Lake Pátzucuaro in Michoacán. In a series of battles along the Tarascan frontier, Axayacatl found himself badly outnumbered and lost perhaps 20,000 men before returning to Tenochtitlan. It was one of the worst defeats of an Aztec army before the Spanish Conquest.

Tarawa ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Admiral Henry Hill and General Julian Smith attacked Tarawa, in the **Gilbert Islands**, where the largest island Betio was fiercely defended by 4,800 Japanese under Admiral Shibasaki Keiji. The Americans took the atoll, killing the entire garrison, though losses of 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded made it one of the bloodiest actions for its size in American history (20–24 November 1943).

Tarbes ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Withdrawing weeks after defeat north of the Pyrenees at **Orthez**, French Marshal Nicolas Soult faced Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington advancing from **Aire**, reinforced by Sir William Beresford from Bordeaux and fresh Spanish troops under General Manuel Freire. Soult fought a desperate rearguard action at Tarbes, on the Upper Adour, then escaped towards **Toulouse** (20 March 1814).

Targu Jiu ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

Despite defeat in southern Transylvania at **Hermannstadt** (29 September), Romanians held the key Carpathian passes and General Erich von Falkenhayn sent his Germans west against the Vulcan Pass. While an initial attack was repulsed, a second reinforced assault broke through to Targu Jiu and the Germans advanced through Craiova towards **Bucharest** (23–27 October & 11–15 November 1916).

Tarifa ❙ 1340 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Rio Salado**

Tarifa ❙ 1811–1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

In an unwise mid-winter campaign, French Marshal Nicolas Soult sent General Jean Francois Leval against the fortress of Tarifa, west of Gibraltar, defended by British Colonel John Skerrett and Spanish General Francisco Copons. Bogged down by mud, and facing disease and inadequate ammunition, Leval withdrew after losing over 500 men (20 December 1811–4 January 1812).

Tarnopol ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

With Russia's **Kerensky Offensive** halted southeast of Lemberg (Lvov) around **Brzezany**, Austro-German forces under effective command of General Max Hofmann launched a massive counter-offensive towards General Ivan Erdeli around Tarnopol. The strategic railway city fell in two days, fatally exposing Russia's left flank, and the entire Eastern Front collapsed (19–21 July 1917).

Tarnopol ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

After driving the Germans out of **Kamenets Podolsk**, southeast of Lvov, the First Ukrainians of Marshal Georgi Zhukov advanced north to besiege German forces in the key city of Tarnopol. Many men were lost in an attempted breakout and commander General Egon von Neidorff was killed in very heavy fighting before the city fell. **Lvov** was taken three months later (23 March–15 April 1944).

Tarnow ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Gorlice-Tarnow**

Tarontin ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

In advance of the French retreat from Moscow, Napoleon Bonaparte sent Marshal Joachim Murat probing towards the southwest, where he met Prince Mikhail Kutuzov at Tarontin, just west of Vinkovo. Murat's cavalry was ambushed by Russian artillery, and suffered heavy casualties, but Murat remained in the area until French defeats at **Vinkovo** and **Maloyaroslavetz** (6 October 1812).

Tarq ❙ 1002 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Mahmud of Ghazni marched into the Seistan region on the Eastern Iran border, where he attacked Khalaf ibn Ahmad, who was facing a rebellion of nobles after murdering his son. Besieged at the fortress of Tarq, Khalaf suffered a terrible defeat and surrendered. Mahmud left General Habib Qinji in command but had to return a year later to **Uk** to complete his conquest (November 1002).

Tarq ❙ 1051 ❙ Seljuk Wars of Expansion

Determined to counter Seljuk expansion into eastern Iran, Ghaznavid General Toghril (Qiwan al Daula) besieged Tarq. A Seljuk relief force under Bighu and Abu l'Fadl was repulsed and commander Hilal Daraqi died defending Tarq. However, Toghril could not capture the fortress and withdrew. In 1052 he briefly usurped the throne of Ghazni, but was assassinated (10 November–23 December 1051).

Tarqui ❙ 1829 ❙ Peruvian-Colombian War

When President José de Lamar of Peru invaded Ecuador to annexe Guayaquil, the country was defended by outnumbered Colombian Marshal Antonio José de Sucre. Following a

costly Peruvian defeat south of Cuenca at Tarqui, near Giron, de Lamar withdrew. After signing peace he was overthrown by Agustín Gamarra. Sucre was assassinated the following year (28 February 1829).

Tarracina ❙ 314 BC ❙ 2nd Samnite War

On an offensive south of Rome, Samnite forces attacked the powerful coastal fortress of Tarracina (modern Terracina), midway between Rome and Naples near Caudium. Very heavy fighting saw the Samnites repulsed in a courageous defence by Caius Sulpicius Longus, supported by Peotelius, and the strategic citadel was saved.

Tarraco ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Despite Carthaginian invasion of Italy for victory at the **Ticinus** and **Trebbia**, General Publius Scipio led two Legions on a counter-offensive into Spain. Marching south to Tarraco (modern Tarragona) Scipio defeated Carthaginian commander Hanno and his local auxiliaries. Hanno and local Chief Andobales were captured and Rome secured northeast Spain as far as the **Ebro River**.

Tarraco ❙ 422 ❙ Roman-Vandal Wars

Campaigning in eastern Spain, the Vandal King Gunderic defeated the Suevi, then met Roman commander Flavius Castinus near Tarraco (modern Tarragona). Following desertion by their Visigoth allies, the Roman army suffered a devastating defeat and the Vandals became masters of Spain. After Gunderic's death a few years later his brother Gaiseric built a kingdom in North Africa.

Tarragona ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

General Louis Suchet left Marshal Jacques Macdonald besieging **Figueras** and invested the strategic Catalan seaport of Tarragona, defended by Spanish General Juan Contreras. The fall of the city effectively secured French control of the entire Catalan seacoast. Suchet was created a Marshal in recognition as he moved on to the siege of **Valencia** (4 May–28 June 1811).

Tarragona ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Ordered into action to divert Marshal Louis Suchet in Valencia, General Sir John Murray led an incompetent amphibious landing in Catalonia to besiege French-held Tarragona. Despite strong support from Spanish General Francisco Copon, when Murray was threatened by Suchet he withdrew to Alicante, abandoning his guns and stores. He was later court-martialled (3–12 June 1813).

Tarrant's Tavern ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British commander Charles Earl Cornwallis advanced into North Carolina from victory at **Cowan's Ford**, then the same day sent Tory cavalry Colonel Banastre Tarleton ten miles ahead against rebels at **Tarrant's Tavern**. Repaying his recent terrible defeat at **Cowpens**, Tarleton dispersed the rebel militia and the British continued north towards **Guildford Courthouse** (1 February 1781).

Tarshiha ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Days after Arabs attacked **Manara**, Jewish commander Moshe Carmel led a converging offensive against the Lebanese enclave inside Galilee. Heavy fighting saw success in the east at Safad, but a Jewish column, with Druze support, was repulsed with costly losses in the west at Tarshiha. After heavy bombing the town fell by assault, followed by a ceasefire in the north (28–30 October 1948).

Tarsus ❙ 965 ❙ Later Byzantine-Muslim Wars

Determined to drive the Muslims from Asia Minor, Emperor Nicephorus II Phocas captured **Adana** (964) then marched east to besiege the key fortress of Tarsus in Cilicia, held for Sayf ad-Dawla, Emir of Aleppo. The city fell and became Christian once again after Muslim residents abandoned the defence and fled into Syria, where Nicephorus soon captured **Antioch** and **Aleppo** (16 August 965).

Tarsus ❙ 1097 ❙ 1st Crusade

Detaching themselves from the main Crusader advance towards **Antioch, Syria**, Tancred (cousin of Bohemund of Taranto) and Baldwin (brother of Godfrey of Bouillon) took a small force and drove south to the coast of Cilicia. They captured the city of Tarsus after hard fighting, then quarrelled over its possession and Baldwin departed to establish his own Principality at **Edessa** (September 1097).

Tarvis ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte smashed the Austrians in northern Italy, then despatched General André Masséna to cut off their withdrawal through the Carnic Alps at Tarvis. Although Masséna reached the pass first he was repulsed by an Austrian advance force under General Adam Bajalich. However, Masséna routed the Austrians in the decisive battle next day at **Malborghetto** (22 March 1797).

Ta-shih-ch'iao ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Dashiqiao**

Tashkent ❙ 1365 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

On campaign against the Mongol Emirs Tamerlane and Husayn, Khan Ilyas Khoja of Mughalistan marched west to the Syr Darya River and the armies met near Tashkent in Uzbekistan. After a violent storm turned the battlefield into mud, Tamerlane and his brother-in-law Husayn fled, leaving a reported 10,000 dead. Ilyas Khoja then advanced to a failed siege of Samarkand.

Tashkent ❙ 1865 ❙ Russian Conquest of Central Asia

At the start of a new offensive into Central Asia, 2,000 Russians under Colonel Mikhail Chernyaev marched on the key city of Tashkent in the Khanate of Bokhara. The city fell after a sharp action and later became capital of the new territory of Russian Turkestan. Within ten years the Russians had captured **Bokhara** itself and seized the Khanates of **Khiva** and **Khokand** (17 May 1865).

Tashkessan ❙ 1878 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Covering the Turkish withdrawal down the Maritsa Valley from **Plovdiv** to Adrianople, just 2,000 men under Valentine Baker (a disgraced British officer in Turkish service) made a stand at Tashkessan, near Kharmanli. The gallant rearguard held off Russian General Ossip Gourko for ten hours, allowing Shakir Pasha to withdraw, but Baker lost half of his men (1 January 1878).

Tash Kupri ❙ 1885 ❙ Russo-Afghan War

See **Penjdeh**

Tassafaronga ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Admiral Raizo Tanaka used destroyers as transports in a final attempt to reinforce **Guadalcanal** where he was met after midnight by a cruiser squadron under Admiral Carleton Wright. Tanaka's torpedoes sank one American cruiser and badly damaged three others for the loss of one Japanese destroyer. However, his landing was repulsed (30 November–1 December 1942).

Tatarahama ❙ 1336 ❙ Ashikaga Rebellion

Driven out of Honshu after defeat at **Kyoto** in February, rebel Samurai leader Ashikaga Takauji gathered support for his opposition to Emperor Go-Daigo, then attacked the Imperialist Kikuchi clan under Kikuchi Taketoshi at Tatarahama, near Hakata. The Ashikaga allies secured a decisive victory and Takauji returned to Honshu in July for his greatest battle at the **Minatogawa** (14 April 1336).

Tatayiba ❙ 1867 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Campaigning from besieged **Humaitá** in southwest Paraguay, General Bernadino Caballero's Paraguayans were ambushed about three miles away at Tatayiba by a large Brazilian force under Marshal Luíz Alves de Lima Marquis de Caxias. Caballero was badly beaten and driven

back, losing about 500 men on a desperate fighting withdrawal to the protection of the fortress (21 October 1867).

Tatishchevo ❙ 1774 ❙ Pugachev Rebellion

Cossack rebel Emelyan Pugachev had besieged the Ural city of **Orenburg** for six months when General Pyotr Mikhailovich Golitsyn arrived with a relief army of 6,500 men and 25 guns to attack the larger rebel force defending nearby Tatishchevo. When the undisciplined rebels were destroyed, with 2,500 killed and 4,000 more captured, Pugachev fled and the siege collapsed (22 March 1774).

Ta-Tung Mountains ❙ 1852 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Dadong Mountains**

Tauberbischofsheim ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Following Prussian victory at **Aschaffenburg**, General Erwin von Manteuffel led the advance southeast towards the Tauber, where General Karl von Wrangel attacked Tauberbischofsheim, held by Würtembergers under General Oskar Hardegg. Driven off by artillery fire, Hardegg withdrew northeast through **Gerchsheim** to **Würzburg**. Meanwhile, other Prussians advanced through **Werbach** (24 July 1866).

Tauffes ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General Jean-Joseph Dessoles advancing towards Switzerland met Austrian General Johann Loudon, who was trying to prevent him joining Claude-Jacques Lecourbe's Rhine army. In the Italian Alps near the Swiss border at Tauffes, Dessoles routed the Austrians, inflicting almost 6,000 casualties and 4,000 prisoners. He entered Glurns next day before joining Lecourbe (25 March 1799).

Taunton ❙ 1645 ❙ British Civil Wars

Fresh from defending **Lyme**, Parliamentary Colonel Robert Blake captured Taunton in Somerset (8 July 1644) and later faced a siege by George Lord Goring. A small reinforcement under Colonel Ralph Weldon broke in (May) and Blake held out until the Royalists withdrew to meet an approaching force under Sir Thomas Fairfax and were defeated at **Langport** (11 March–4 July 1645).

Tauris ❙ 47 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Despite Pompey's great defeat at **Pharsalus** (48 BC), Pompeian Admiral Marcus Octavius besieged the Adriatic city of Epidauris (modern Cavtat near Dubrovnik) held by Quintus Cornificus. With a much smaller fleet, Caesarian Admiral Publius Vatinius boldly attacked Octavius near Tauris (modern Scedro). Octavius was defeated and driven out of the Adriatic and Epidauris was relieved.

Tauromenium ❙ 133 BC ❙ 1st Servile War

After local failure to suppress a large-scale slave rebellion in Sicily—led by Eunus the Syrian and a Cilician named Cleon—Rome despatched veteran Publius Rupilius, who besieged the coastal city of Tauromenium (modern Taormina). After desperate resistance, the starving city fell by treachery. Prisoners were tortured to death and Rupilius turned to attack the main rebel stronghold at **Enna**.

Tauromenium ❙ 36 BC ❙ Wars of the Second Triumvirate

Two days after an indecisive clash with Agrippa at sea off **Mylae**, Sextus Pompeius (Pompey the Younger) slipped through the Straits of Messina and ambushed the remainder of Octavian's fleet off the Sicilian east coast city of Tauromenium (modern Taormina). While Sextus destroyed more than 50 rival ships, his victory was reversed two weeks later at **Naulochus** (15 August 36 BC).

Taus ❙ 1431 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Domazlice**

Taveta ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

See **Salaita**

Tawurgah ❙ 761 ❙ Berber Rebellion

Continuing the rebellion against Arab rule, the Berber Abu al-Khattab extended control over Tripolitania, Tunisia and eastern Algeria, then defeated Arab armies at Surt (759) and Maghamadas (760). But at Tawurgah, east of Tripoli, Arab General Ibn al Ash'ath decisively defeated and killed al-Khattab and about 12,000 of his followers. Arab rule was then gradually restored (June 761).

Tayasal ❙ 1697 ❙ Spanish-Itzá War

See **Nojpeten**

Tayeizan ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Ueno**

Tay Ket ❙ 1285 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Siming**

Taylor's Bridge ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **North Anna**

Ta-yüan ❙ 102 BC ❙ Wars of the Former Han

See **Dayuan**

Tblisi ❙ 1795 ❙ Persian-Georgian War

See **Tiflis**

Tcherkovna ❙ 1829 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Kulevcha**

Tchermen ❙ 1371 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

See **Maritza**

Tchernaya ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

See **Chernaya**

Tchernigov ❙ 1078 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

See **Nezhatina Niva**

Tchernigov ❙ 1094 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

See **Chernigov**

Tchesme ❙ 1770 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

See **Chesme**

Tczew ❙ 1627 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden supported his siege of **Danzig** in Polish Prussia by capturing nearby **Kasemark**, then attacking Polish commander Stanislas Koniecpolski south of Danzig at Tczew (German Dirschau). In a two-day battle the Swedish cavalry were at first brilliantly successful, before Gustavus was wounded and withdrew. Two years later he was defeated at **Sztum** (7–8 August 1627).

Te Ahuahu, Bay of Islands ❙ 1845 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

After the costly action at **Puketutu**, in New Zealand's far north, Hone Heke withdrew to nearby Te Ahuahu, which was seized during his absence by the pro-government Chief Te Taonui, who was then joined by Tamati Waka Nene. Heke attempted to recover the position but he was heavily repulsed and wounded in a fierce action, then withdrew to join Kaiwiti at **Ohaewai** (12 June 1845).

Te Ahuahu, Taranaki ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Sent south from New Plymouth to destroy crops of the religio-military Hauhau leader Te Ua Hamene, Captain Thomas W. J. Lloyd, with soldiers and military settlers, was attacked by Te Ua at Te Ahuahu, near Oakura. The British suffered seven killed and 12 wounded before reaching Oakura. The unfortunate Lloyd's severed head was dried and became a Hauhau religious icon (6 April 1864).

Te-an ❙ 1206–1207 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

See **De'an**

Teanum ❙ 90 BC ❙ Roman Social War

The Marsi and Samnites of central Italy fighting Rome over citizenship defeated and killed Rutilius Lupus on the **Tolenus**, then confronted his co-Consul Lucius Julius Caesar further south in the Volturno Valley near Teanum. Caesar, who was attempting to relieve the siege of Aesernia, was badly beaten by Marius Egnatius but was soon reinforced and won further down the valley near **Acerrae**.

Te Arei ❙ 1861 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

On campaign against Wiremu Kingi's Ngatiawa on the Waitara, northeast of New Plymouth after **Mahoetai**, General Thomas Pratt captured the fortified sites at Matarikoriko (28 December) and Huirangi (23 January) before attacking the powerful camp at Te Arei. After British sapping and costly fighting the Maoris surrendered to end the war, but Kingi escaped (2 February–18 March 1861).

Tearless Battle ❙ 368 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

See **Midea**

Tebaga Gap ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Mareth Line**

Tebicauri ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

With the fall of **Humaitá**, in southwest Paraguay, Brazilian commander Jose Joaquim de Andrade Neves marched northeast against Paraguayans on the Rio Tebicauri under Colonel Gorgônio Rojas, earlier defeated at **Nhembucu**. Rojas was defeated and captured in heavy fighting, with 170 Paraguayans killed. Andrade Neves continued advancing north and was killed at **Ita Ybate** (28 August 1868).

Tébourba ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

British General Kenneth Anderson advancing into Tunisia from **Algiers** reached as far as Tébourba, 20 miles west of Tunis, where his forces stalled under sustained counter-attack by newly arrived German tanks. Very heavy fighting forced the British to withdraw southwest along the Medjerda Valley, where a new advance in December failed at **Longstop Hill** (27 November–4 December 1942).

Tecoac ❙ 1876 ❙ Diaz Revolt in Mexico

Ending a confused war, Porfirio Diaz recovered from defeat at **Icamole**, and met Federal General Ignacio Alatorre at Tecoac, north of Huamantla. While Diaz was initially repulsed, General Manuel Gonzalez arrived to help secure a decisive victory, taking over 3,000 prisoners. President Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada fled into exile and Diaz dominated Mexico until 1911 (16 November 1876).

Tegea ❙ 473 BC ❙ Arcadian War

After supporting Sparta against Persia at **Plataea** (479 BC), the cities of Arcadia (in the central Peloponnese) began to resist their former ally and the main city-state Tegea joined with Argos. In battle at Tegea, Sparta achieved a narrow victory but could not repress the Arcadian cities, most of which united to meet the Spartans again in 417 BC at **Dipaea** (uncertain date c 473 BC).

Tegucicalpa ❙ 1839 ❙ Central American National Wars

After repulsing Honduran-Nicaraguan invaders at **Espiritu Santo** in April, Salvadoran General José Trinidad Cabañas invaded Honduras and took Comayagua (28 August) then marched on Tegucicalpa, where he defeated forces of President José Maria Bustillo to seize the capital. In November at nearby **Soledad** he routed a counter-attack by new President José Francisco Zelaya (6 September 1839).

Tegucicalpa ❙ 1894 ❙ Central American National Wars

When President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua intervened in Honduras to support Liberal rebel Policarpo Bonilla, Honduran President Domingo Vásquez was defeated at **Choluteca** and fell back under siege to his capital Tegucicalpa. Some sharp fighting forced Vásquez to

capitulate and he went into exile. Bonilla became President and in return he helped support Zelaya (22 February 1894).

Tegucicalpa ❙ 1924 ❙ Honduran Civil War

Following an indecisive election, Tiburcio Carías raised rebellion against President Rafael López Gutiérrez, supported by Vicente Tosta and Gregoria Ferrera who advanced on Tegucicalpa. President López Gutiérrez was killed early in the siege, which caused terrible losses. The United States then intervened and Carías ally Miguel Paz Baraona later became President (9 March–28 April 1924).

Tegyra ❙ 375 BC ❙ Wars of the Greek City-States

When the Theban army assumed the offensive against Spartans occupying Boeotia, they were repulsed at Orchamenus, then met a much larger Spartan force further northeast at Tegyra, north of Lake Copais. In a bold action, the Theban "Sacred Band" under Pelopidas inflicted heavy casualties to secure a significant victory. Theban prestige was greatly increased, crowned in 371 BC by victory at **Leuctra**.

Te Kohia ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Waitara**

Tel Afar ❙ 1920 ❙ Iraqi Revolt

Just weeks after Britain secured a mandate in Iraq, Arab insurgents advanced towards Mosul, north of Baghdad, and attacked the nearby small British post at Tel Afar. The first act of the revolt saw the garrison destroyed, along with an incoming armoured car column. A force under Colonel George Sarel retook the post four days later, helping slow fighting in the north (5 June 1920).

Telamon ❙ 225 BC ❙ Gallic Wars in Italy

Responding to Roman expansion, Insubrian Gauls from north Italy campaigned to the south with victories at **Faesulae** and **Clusium**. Later in the year at Telamon (modern Talamone), they were trapped between Lucius Aemelius Papus advancing from Arminium and Gaius Atilius Regulus marching south from Pisa. A decisive action saw the Gallic army virtually destroyed, but Regulus was killed.

Tel Azaziat ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

See **Golan Heights**

Tel-Danith ❙ 1115 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

In the last Great Seljuk invasion of northern Syria, Sultan Mohammed sent Bursuq ibn Bursuq of Hamadan towards Aleppo with a large army. After capturing Hama, Bursuq advanced down the Orontes and was surprised at Tel-Danith, southwest of Aleppo, by Crusaders under Roger, Prince of Antioch. The Seljuk army was destroyed and the invasion dispersed (14 September 1115).

Tel el Aqqaqir ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

See **Kidney Ridge**

Tel el Ful ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Just two weeks after **Jerusalem** fell to Sir Edmund Allenby, Turkish forces under General Erich von Falkenhayn regrouped and counter-attacked north of the city around Beitunia Ridge and on the Nablus Road at Tel el Ful. Heavy fighting saw the night assault driven off with about 1,500 casualties on either side and the Turks fell back on **Jericho** for the winter (26–27 December 1917).

Tel-el-Kebir ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

Generals Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Gerald Graham advanced west into Egypt against rebel war Minister Arabi Pasha, pushing on through **Kassassin** to Tel-el-Kebir, northeast of Cairo. The Egyptian army was driven out at bayonet-point by a surprise dawn attack, losing all its guns. The rebellion was crushed and the victor was created Baron Wolseley of Cairo (12 September 1882).

Tel-el-Mahuta ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

See **Tel-el-Maskhuta**

Tel-el-Maskhuta ❙ 1882 ❙ Arabi's Egyptian Rebellion

When War Minister Arabi Pasha attempted to assert Egyptian sovereignty, a British force under General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at the canal and Egyptian forces tried to block them at Tel-el-Maskhuta (modern Abu Suweir), west of Ismailia. Advance units led by General Sir Gerald Graham swept the Egyptians aside and Wolseley continued through **Kassassin** to **Tel-el-Kebir** (24 August 1882).

Tel el Sheria ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

See **Sheria**

Tel-el-Zataar ❙ 1976 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

As civil war began in Lebanon, Syria feared growing Palestinian influence and sent over 20,000 men and 500 tanks to support Christian militias. While the Palestinian refugee camp at Jisr al-Basha fell within a week, severe fighting developed for the larger camp at Tel-el-Zataar. After a five-week siege it fell by storm with perhaps 3,000 guerrillas killed and the conflict died down (22 June–12 August 1976).

Tel Faher ❙ 1967 ❙ Arab-Israeli Six Day War

See **Golan Heights**

Telissu ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Delisi**

Tellaru ❙ 830 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

As the Kingdoms of southern India struggled for supremacy, Nandivarman II of Pallava stood firm against the tide of aggression by Pandya. In a decisive battle at Tellaru, near modern Wandiwash in northern Arcot, Nandivarman secured a bloody victory over Srimara of Pandya. The great dynastic rivalry continued until Srimara was killed by Pallava forces in 860 at **Arisil** (disputed date c 830).

Tembien (1st) ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

With Ethiopians halted at **Dembeguina**, Marshal Pietro Badoglio launched an offensive west into the Tembien. The heaviest fighting was against Ras Seyoum near Warieu Pass, where General Filippo Diamanti suffered costly losses before the garrison was relieved. Ras Seyoum eventually had to withdraw and Badoglio attacked south towards **Amba Aradam** (20–24 January 1936).

Tembien (2nd) ❙ 1936 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

Following victory south of Makale at **Amba Aradam**, Marshal Pietro Badoglio sent his 2nd Corps west into the Tembien against Ras Kassa and Ras Seyoum. Following hard fighting around the strategic Warieu Pass, about 200,000 Ethiopians escaped south towards **Maychew**, leaving perhaps 8,000 dead and wounded. Badoglio then turned against Ras Imru at **Shire** (27–29 February 1936).

Temesvár ❙ 1514 ❙ Transylvanian Peasant War

When Bishop Tomas Bakócz of Esztergom preached a peasant crusade against the Turks, it became a popular uprising under Gyorgy Dózsa, who attacked the nobility in Hungary and Transylvania. While besieging Temesvár (modern Timisaora in western Romania) the peasant army was destroyed by John Zapolya, Governor of Transylvania. Dózsa was later brutally tortured to death (15 July 1514).

Temesvár ❙ 1552 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

On a fresh offensive in the central Balkans, Turkish forces under Kara Ahmed laid siege to the key Hungarian city of Temesvár (modern Timisaora in Romania), heroically defended by Stephan Losonczy. The city fell after a month-long siege and Kara Ahmed joined with the Pasha of Buda to capture Szolnok before their

campaign stalled in September at the fortress of **Eger** (27 July 1552).

Temesvár ❙ 1716 ❙ Austro-Turkish War

After inflicting a terrible defeat on Turkey on the Danube at **Peterwardein**, Austrian Field Marshal Prince Eugène of Savoy took advantage of the resulting disorder to besiege Temesvár (Timisoara), the last remaining Ottoman fortress in Hungary. It was captured after six weeks and the following year, Eugène marched into the Balkans against **Belgrade** (1 September–14 October 1716).

Temesvár ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

With Austria driven out of Hungary by Revolutionary forces, Russia intervened. After victory at **Segesvár**, Generals Ivan Paskievich and Julius von Haynau marched to relieve the three-month Hungarian siege of Temesvár (Timisoara, Romania). Hungarian General Henry Dembinksi was routed, losing 6,000 prisoners, and two days later General Artur Gorgey surrendered the army (9 August 1849).

Temple Bar ❙ 1554 ❙ Wyatt's Rebellion

When Sir Thomas Wyatt led a rebellion triggered by Queen Mary's plan to marry the Catholic Philip II of Spain, his forces were defeated at **Wrotham Heath** in Kent before Wyatt led perhaps 3,000 men from Rochester into London. After skirmishing and a failed assault on Ludgate, the rebels were cornered and defeated at Temple Bar. Wyatt and about 100 rebels were executed (8 February 1554).

Tempsford ❙ 918 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Edward the Elder of Wessex defeated the Danes of Northumbria at **Tettenhall** (910) and **Wednesfield** (911), then joined his widowed sister Aethelflaed of Mercia against the Danes of the East Midlands and East Anglia. At Tempsford, near Bedford, Edward defeated and killed Guthrum II, securing East Anglia for Wessex. When Aethelflaed died, Edward added Mercia to his kingdom.

Tenaru ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

When Americans landed on **Guadalcanal** and secured the vital airfield, about 800 elite troops led by Colonel Kiyono Ichiki prematurely attacked in the east at the Tenaru (Ilu) River against Marines under Colonel Edwin Pollock. Only 130 Japanese survived the suicidal assault and Ichiki later committed seppuku. The next major Japanese attack was in September at **Bloody Ridge** (21–22 August 1942).

Tenchbrai ❙ 1106 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

See **Tinchebrai**

Tendra ❙ 1790 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

After an indecisive action east of Crimea at **Yenikale**, Russian Admiral Fedor Fedrorovich Ushakov and Turkish Vice-Admiral Said Bey met west of the Crimea off Tendra. The Turks were driven off and next day Ushakov attempted to seize two damaged vessels, including the Turkish flagship. However, the flagship blew up after surrendering, killing her crew (27–28 August 1790).

Tenedos ❙ 85 BC ❙ 1st Mithridatic War

With Pontic forces defeated in Greece at **Orchomenus** and in Asia Minor at **Miletopolis**, Roman commander Lucius Licinius Lucullus raised support in Cyprus and Rhodes and off Tenedos, guarding the Dardanelles, he decisively beat the Pontic fleet under Admiral Neoptolemus. Victory at sea opened the way for Lucius Sulla to invade Asia Minor and Mithridates VI of Pontus sued for peace.

Tenerife, Canary Islands ❙ 1657 ❙ Anglo-Spanish Wars

See **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**

Tenerife, Canary Islands ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Santa Cruz de Tenerife**

Tenerife, Colombia ❙ 1820 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

With Colombian independence assured by victory at **Boyacá**, Patriot infantry led by Colonel José María Córdoba and seven ships under Hermógenes Maza attacked Spanish forces still holding Tenerife, on the Magdalena just north of Plato. Nine out of 11 Spanish ships were captured or destroyed in a brilliant action and the Royalists withdrew northwest to **Cartagena** (27 June 1820).

Tengchong ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (China)

As Chinese crossed the **Salween** in Yunnan, the northern force under General Hou Kuizhang advanced on the walled city of Tengchong, on the road to **Myitkyina**. After heavy American air attack and prolonged siege, Tengchong finally fell to massive assault and hand to hand fighting. The Chinese then moved south to support the attack on **Longling** (26 July–14 September 1944).

Te Ngutu-o-te-manu ❙ 1868 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Campaigning against the religio-military Hauhau in southern Taranaki, Colonel Thomas McDonnell was repulsed at Te Ngutu by the warrior Titokowaru. A second attack saw McDonnell repulsed with 50 casualties, including the famous Forest Ranger Gustavus von Tempsky killed. Titokowaru later defeated another force sent against him at **Moturoa** (21 August & 7 September 1868).

Tenochtitlan ❙ 1520 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

After reaching the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan (modern Mexico City) in November 1519, Conquistador Hernán Cortés held Emperor Motecuhzoma a virtual hostage and pillaged his wealth. But resistance by the Emperor's cousin Cuauhtemoc—the Noche Triste—began after Motecuhzoma was killed. Cortés was expelled with over 600 dead but turned on his pursuers at **Otumba** (30 June 1520).

Tenochtitlan ❙ 1521 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Mexico

Heavily reinforced after being bloodily expelled from the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, Spanish Conquistador Hernán Cortés besieged and stormed the city, on an island in a lake. Cortés then destroyed much of Tenochtitlan and rebuilt it as Mexico City. The last Aztec Emperor Cuauhtemoc was captured later that year and was killed in 1522 en route to Honduras (26 May–13 August 1521).

Te Porere ❙ 1869 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

As the hunt continued for the Hauhau rebel Te Kooti after his raid on **Mohaka** in April, he was attacked in a fortified position at Te Porere, in New Zealand's central North Island near Tongariro, by Captain William McDonnell and Maoris under Major Kepa Te Rangihiwinui. Sharp fighting cost the British four dead, but 37 Hauhau were killed and Te Kooti withdrew towards **Rotorua** (3 October 1869).

Te Ranga ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

In a renewed threat to Tauranga after his moral victory at **Gate Pa**, Rawiri Puhirake started to dig in at Te Ranga, just four miles away. Determined to avenge the previous loss, Colonel Henry Greer took a large force and, in heavy fighting with three Victoria Crosses won, Rawiri and over 70 Maoris were killed. The local chiefs soon surrendered, ending fighting in the Bay of Plenty (21 June 1864).

Terceira ❙ 1582 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese War

Two years after Spain seized the Portuguese throne at **Alcántara**, French ships under Filippo Strozzi sailed to the Azores to support a Portuguese rebellion in favour of Don Antonio de Crato against Phillip II of Spain. Off the island of Terceira, Spanish Admiral Alvaro de Bazán Marquess of Santa Cruz defeated the French and occupied the islands. Santa Cruz won again next year off **Sao Miguel**.

Terceira ❙ 1583 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese War

See **Sao Miguel**

Terek ❙ 1263 ❙ Mongol Dynastic Wars

Battle in Azerbaijan near **Kuba** between Il-Khan Hulegu of Iran and Berke Khan of the Golden Horde—grandsons of Genghis Khan—saw Berke beaten, then rashly pursued further north to the Terek by Hulegu's son Abaqa. Although Abaqa was heavily defeated on the frozen river, Berke continued withdrawing. Hulegu secured his Khanate by crushing King Davit V of Georgia (13 January 1263).

Terek ❙ 1395 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

The Turko-Mongol Tamerlane beat Toktamish, Khan of the Golden Horde, at the **Syr Darya** (1389) and **Kunduzcha** (1391), then attacked his former protégé in the northern Caucausus at the Terek, west of the Caspian. Toktamish suffered a decisive defeat and fled to the Ukraine while Tamerlane sacked his capital at Sarai and placed a puppet ruler over the once mighty Golden Horde (April 1395).

Tergoes ❙ 1572 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Goes**

Terjan ❙ 1472 ❙ Ottoman-Turkoman War

When Uzun Hassan of the White Sheep Turkomans advanced from Azerbaijan into Anatolia and destroyed Tokat, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II took a large army east towards Erzurum, where his right wing under Hassan Murad Pasha impulsively attacked at Terjan (Tercan). The Imperial favourite was ambushed and killed and Mehmed withdrew. He soon destroyed Uzun Hassan at **Erzincan**.

Termoli ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

British General Sir Bernard Montgomery raced north along Italy's Adriatic coast to seize **Foggia**, then advanced on strong defences at Termoli, just north of the Biferno. A commando assault (Brigadier John Durnford-Slater) took the port from the sea, but the British had to repulse a brutal German counter-attack. Montgomery next attacked towards the **Sangro** (3–7 October 1943).

Terschelling ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

See **Vlie**

Tertry ❙ 687 ❙ Frankish Civil Wars

In a civil war, which effectively began the establishment of France, Pepin II of Austrasia invaded Neustria and defeated Thierry III and his Mayor, Berthar, at Tertry on the River Somme near Péronne. Thierry was taken prisoner and Berthar was killed by his own supporters. The battle ended the power of the Merovingian royal house and marked the beginning of what became the Carolingian Dynasty.

Teruel ❙ 1937–1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Despite a failed Republican offensive west of Madrid towards **Brunete**, Generals Leopoldo Menéndez and Hernández Sarabía marched east and seized Teruel from Colonel Rey d'Harcourt. Nationalist Generals José Varela and Antonio Aranda besieged then took the city, while the Republicans withdrew with crippling losses in men and equipment (15 December 1937–20 February 1938).

Teschen ❙ 1919 ❙ Polish-Czech War

Disputing the post-war border between Poland and Czechoslovakia, Czech Colonel Josef Snejdarek marched into coal-rich Teschen in eastern Silesia and drove out a weak Polish force. An armistice signed by Polish General Franciczek Latinik ended the seven-day war and Czechoslovakia secured Teschen. It was seized again by Poland in 1938 but returned in 1945 (23–30 January 1919).

Tescua ❙ 1841 ❙ Colombian War of Supreme Commanders

On campaign against rebels in the north, General Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera for the government, supported by Colonel Joaquín Barriga, won at **Aratoca** in January then attacked General Francisco Carmona at Tescua, in Norte de Santander. A major success against the rebels saw Carmona decisively defeated, with final government victory in September in the north at **Ocaña** (1 April 1841).

Testry ❙ 687 ❙ Frankish Civil Wars
See **Tertry**

Tet Offensive ❙ 1968 ❙ Vietnam War
After diversionary attacks such as **Khe Sanh, Con Thien, Dak To** and **Loc Ninh**, Communist forces launched the Tet Offensive against over 100 towns and cities, including bloody fighting in **Hue**, **Saigon** and **Dong Ha**. The surprise offensive was finally defeated with decisive losses, though its shocking impact helped weaken America's will to continue the war (30 January–29 February 1968).

Tétouan ❙ 1860 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan War
See **Tetuán**

Tettenhall ❙ 910 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain
As a result of the Danes of Northumbria attacking King Aethelred of Saxon Mercia, his brother-in-law Edward of Wessex (son of Alfred the Great) marched into modern Staffordshire and routed the Danes near modern Wolverhampton at Tettenhall. The victory extended Wessex to the Humber and is regarded as beginning the Saxon reconquest of Danish England (6 August 910).

Tetuán ❙ 1860 ❙ Spanish-Moroccan War
When Moroccan forces raided Spanish possessions in North Africa, Marshal Leopoldo O'Donnell invaded against the newly throned Sultan Sidi Muhammed. Advancing south from **Castillejos**, the Spanish won a decisive victory near Tetuán, east of Tangier, then seized the city. O'Donnell was created Duke of Tetuán and won again in March at the **Guad-el-Ras** (4 February 1860).

Teugen ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)
See **Hausen**

Teutoburgwald ❙ 9 AD ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars
Consul Publius Quintilius Varus was fighting the Germanic tribes east of the Rhine and took three legions into the Teutoburg Forest, traditionally outside Detmold, but probably near Osnabruck. Ambushed and routed by Arminius of the Cherusci, Varus committed suicide to avoid capture, and the surviving troops and camp-followers were all slaughtered. It was Rome's greatest defeat in Europe.

Tewkesbury ❙ 1471 ❙ Wars of the Roses
Arriving too late to prevent Lancastrian defeat at **Barnet**, Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward landed at Weymouth to rally their cause. However, north of Gloucester at Tewkesbury, their army under Edmund Beaufort Duke of Somerset was decisively defeated by Edward IV. Somerset and the young Prince were killed and Henry VI's death in captivity secured Edward's throne (4 May 1471).

Texel ❙ 1653 ❙ 1st Dutch War
See **Scheveningen**

Texel ❙ 1673 ❙ 3rd Dutch War
Renewing the invasion repulsed at **Schooneveld** in June, the Anglo-French fleet of Prince Rupert and Admiral Jean d'Estrées met the smaller Dutch fleet off Texel. As in battle at **Sole Bay** (June 1672), Admiral Mihiel de Ruyter isolated the French and attacked the English ships, inflicting heavy casualties. While no ships were lost, de Ruyter had effectively defeated the invasion (21 August 1673).

Texel ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
In the course of brilliant mid-winter invasion of Holland, French General Charles Pichegru surprised part of the Dutch fleet frozen at anchor near the island of Texel. In an extraordinary assault across the frozen Zuyder Zee with cavalry and horse-artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Louis-Joseph La Hure captured the 14 ships and Holland became a French satellite (22–23 January 1795).

Texel ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)
See **Camperdown**

Textri ❙ 687 ❙ Frankish Civil Wars
See **Tertry**

Tezin ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

Sent east from Kabul to force the passes and secure communication with Peshawar, General Sir Robert Sale stormed the Khurd Kabul (12 October), then heavily defeated an Afghan force on the Heights of Tezin. After forcing the Pass at Jagdalak and taking the fortress of Mamu Khel from Mir Afzal Khan, he reached **Jalalabad** and held it for six months (22 October 1841).

Tezin ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st British-Afghan War

General Sir George Pollock's Army of Retribution marched into Afghanistan to avenge the murder of British soldiers and civilians from **Kabul** in January. They captured **Jagdalak** (8 September) then advanced through the Khyber against Akbar Khan and about 16,000 Afghans at Tezin, near Khurd Kabul. The Afghans were routed and Pollock entered Kabul two days later (13 September 1842).

Thabraca ❙ 398 ❙ Gildo's Rebellion

See **Theveste**

Thakhek ❙ 1946 ❙ French Indo-China War

As French forces retook northern Laos from Nationalist Chinese who had accepted Japan's surrender, the Lao Issara (Free Lao) movement under Prince Souphanouvong determined to resist at Thakhek. Attacking behind air-strikes, the French stormed the town with perhaps 1,000 civilians and soldiers killed. Souphanouvong was badly injured and went into exile in Thailand (17–21 March 1946).

Thal ❙ 1919 ❙ 3rd British-Afghan War

In his attack on British India, Amir Amanullah of Afghanistan sent General Nadir Khan and a large mixed force into the Kurram Valley against Thal, held by about 800 militia. The Afghans shelled Thal with 20 Krupp guns, but were dispersed by a relief force under General Reginald Dyer, whose actions at **Amritsar** had provoked outrage. A truce quickly followed (28 May–1 June 1919).

Thala ❙ 107 BC ❙ Jugurthine War

Caecilius Metellus defeated King Jugurtha of Numida at the **Muthul** (108 BC) then led a bold expedition across the desert against the stronghold and treasury at Thala, in modern Tunisia. Attempting to ambush the Romans, Jugurtha and his General Bomilcar were badly beaten. Jugurtha fled to his father-in-law, Bocchus of Mauretania, and they were defeated the following year near **Cirta**.

Thalner ❙ 1818 ❙ 3rd British-Maratha War

See **Talneer**

Thames ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

American General William Harrison invaded Upper Canada after British withdrawal from **Detroit**, pursuing General Henry Proctor up the Thames through Chatham to Moraviantown. Dispirited and lacking ammunition, Proctor's British-Indian force was routed with heavy casualties, including the great Tecumseh killed. Harrison did not pursue further and returned to Detroit (5 October 1813).

Thana ❙ 1738 ❙ Portuguese-Maratha War

During the epic Maratha siege of the Portuguese island fortress of **Bassein**, near Bombay, the Portuguese garrison made a last heroic attempt to recapture the strategic fortification at nearby Thana, which had fallen a year earlier (26 March 1737). Although Portuguese commander Pedro de Mello was killed in the failed assault, Bassein held out for a further 12 months (27 February 1738).

Thana ❙ 1774 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

Attacking the former Portuguese island colony of Salsette, north of Bombay, a large British force under General Robert Gordon besieged the fortress town of Thana, held by Maratha Anand Rao Ram Bivalkar. With a Maratha relief force approaching from Poona, Colonel William Cockburn led a decisive assault to capture the fort and with it the island (12–28 December 1774).

Thaneswar ❙ 1011 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

On campaign against the Hindus of Northern India, the Afghan ruler Mahmud of Ghazni marched against the temple city of Thaneswar

and found his way blocked at the nearby Sutlej by Raja Ram of Dera. Despite suffering the greater losses, Mahmud drove off Raja Ram, then seized and sacked Thaneswar. He withdrew before the Raja of Delhi could send troops to protect his city.

Thanet ❙ 851 ❙ Viking Raids on Britain

Following decisive defeat at **Aclea**, Danish invaders withdrew to the island of Thanet in the Thames Estuary, where they faced a powerful attack from the men of Kent and Sussex led by Ealchere of Wessex (victor of **Sandwich**) and Ealdorman Huda. Both Saxon leaders were killed in a decisive defeat and the Danish position on Thanet marked the start of enduring Viking settlement in the south.

Thang Long ❙ 1258 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

Kubilai Khan secured southwest China then ordered General Uriangkatai into Vietnam, where he seized and razed the capital Thang Long (later Hanoi). However, Vietnamese King Tran Thai Tong led a counter-offensive, and in battle at nearby Dong Bo Dau, the Mongols were badly defeated and withdrew. A renewed Mongol invasion thirty years later was destroyed at **Bach Dang** (17 January 1258).

Thang Long ❙ 1789 ❙ Vietnamese Civil War

When Nguyen Hue led a rebellion against Vietnam's declining Le Dynasty, the weak King Chien Tong called for Chinese aid and 200,000 Qing (Ching) troops invaded and occupied Thang Long (later Hanoi). Proclaiming himself Emperor Quang Trung, Nguyen marched north with a massive force and attacked at Lunar New Year. The Qing army was routed and fled and Quang made peace with China.

Thang Long ❙ 1802 ❙ Vietnamese Civil War

After the Tay Son defeated a Chinese army to secure Vietnam, civil war soon ensued and Prince Nguyen Anh, with French military aid, began to reconquer the country. Ending three years of war, he finally attacked Thang Long (later Hanoi) and overthrew the remnant Tay Son forces. He made himself Emperor Gia Long, reviving the Nguyen Dynasty, and moved the capital to Hué (July 1802).

Thapsus ❙ 46 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar was reinforced after defeating the Pompeians in Tunisia at **Ruspina** in January and marched on Metellus Scipio at Thapsus, near modern Teboulba. Attacking before Scipio could be supported by King Juba of Numidia, Caesar won a decisive victory. Juba and Scipio were later killed, while Gnaeus Pompey and Titus Labienus fled to Spain and defeat at **Munda** (6 February 46 BC).

Thasos ❙ 465–463 BC ❙ Wars of the Delian League

Alarmed at growing Athenian power, the rich Aegean island of Thasos, just off the coast of Thrace, rose in revolt and seceded from the Delian League. Returning from victory at **Eurymedon**, Cimon of Athens defeated the Thasian navy, then blockaded the island by land and sea. Thasos yielded after two years, and was forced to demolish its walls and surrender its once-powerful fleet.

Thebes ❙ 335 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

With Alexander the Great falsely reported killed in the Balkans, the central Greek city of Thebes rose against its Macedonian masters. Returning by forced march, Alexander overcame fierce resistance to storm the city then let his auxiliaries loose on an orgy of slaughter. As punishment and an example to others, Alexander ordered Thebes demolished and the citizens enslaved (September 335 BC).

Thedonisi Island ❙ 1788 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War

Despite defeat off the **Liman**, on the Dnieper, Turkish Admiral Hassan el Ghasi attacked Russian commander Charles Nassau-Siegen, now reinforced by Admiral Mark Voynovich.

After initial Turkish success, a counter-attack by Commodore Fyodor Ushakov's vanguard routed the Kapudan Pasha, who withdrew his fleet. Besieged **Ochakov** fell to land assault five months later (3 July 1788).

Thermopylae ❙ 480 BC ❙ Greco-Persian Wars

Determined to avenge the rout at **Marathon** in 490 BC, King Xerxes of Persia sent a fresh land invasion of Greece. An heroic action saw Spartan King Leonides and about 5,000 men attempt to hold the defile at Thermopylae but they were outflanked. The King and his 300-strong rearguard were all killed. Xerxes then occupied Athens, but soon withdrew after naval defeat off **Salamis** (August 480 BC).

Thermopylae ❙ 191 BC ❙ Roman-Syrian War

When Rome drove Macedonia out of Greece at **Cynoscephalae** (197 BC) Antiochus III of Syria invaded Greece to support Aetolia and captured Thessaly. Intervening again, Rome sent an army under Marcus Porcius Cato and Marcus Acilius Glabrio, which routed Antiochus at Thermopylae. He abandoned his adventure in Greece and left for Asia Minor, where he was beaten next year at **Magnesia**.

Thermopylae ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Campaigning in the north, Athanasios Diakos and the Bishop of Salona-Essaias captured Levadia (25 April). But in heavy fighting near Thermopylae at the Bridge of Alamana they failed to halt a Turkish force under Omer Vrioni. Diakos and the Bishop were defeated and executed and Vrioni captured and burned Levadia. He then advanced on Athens to relieve the **Acropolis** (5 May 1821).

Therouanne ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League

See **Guinegate**

Thessalonica ❙ 586 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

Following sweeping Avar raids along the Danube Valley to the Black Sea, Slav tribes moved across Thrace towards Constantinople and south into the Greek peninsula, where they threatened Thessalonica, second city of the Balkans. Their attempted surprise was reputedly revealed by the city's patron saint, Demetrius, who drove the assailants from the ramparts (September 586).

Thessalonica ❙ 615 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

With Byzantium occupied by war with Persia, Avars and Slavs recaptured Roman land south of the Danubian border and a large Slav force advanced on Thessalonica, attempting to capture the city by attack from the sea. Saint Demetrius was again credited with securing the salvation of his citizens, when the Slav assault ended in chaotic failure with their leader Chatzon taken prisoner.

Thessalonica ❙ 618 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

In yet another attack on Thessalonica, Slav forces were this time supported by the mighty Avars who supplied their awesome siege machines. The city held out for 33 days, with Archbishop John touring the ramparts to raise morale. Divine intervention by Saint Demetrius reputedly persuaded the Avars to withdraw. Their failure at **Constantinople** in 626 led to the rapid decline of Avar power.

Thessalonica ❙ 1043 ❙ Later Byzantine Military Rebellions

See **Ostrovo**

Thessalonica ❙ 1224 ❙ Latin-Epirote War

In support of Byzantine Nicaea against the Latin Emperors in Constantinople, Theodore Ducas of Epirus invaded the vassal Kingdom of Thessaly, in north and central Greece, held by Demetrius of Montferrat. Thessalonica was captured following a long siege, ending 20 years of Latin rule. The ambitious Theodore was

proclaimed Emperor but was soon overthrown at **Klokotnitsa**.

Thessalonica ❙ 1264 ❙ 3rd Latin-Byzantine Imperial War

Following the Byzantine restoration in **Constantinople**, Emperor Michael VIII determined to beat Michael II of Epirus, who had been part of the alliance against him at **Pelagonia** (1259). After an army under Alexius Strategopoulos was repulsed, a fresh force led by the Emperor's brother John Paleologus secured decisive victory at Thessalonica and Michael II recognised Byzantine suzerainty.

Thessalonica ❙ 1430 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Salonika**

Thessalonica ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Jannitsa**

Thessalonica ❙ 1915–1918 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Salonika**

Thessaly ❙ 353 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War

When Thessalians invited Philip of Macedon to help them against Pherae, he first defeated Phayllus of Phocis then faced Phayllus' brother, Onomarchus. At an unknown site in Thessaly, Onomarchus lured the Macedonians into a valley and routed them with artillery on surrounding hills. Philip was fortunate to escape, though he returned the next year to defeat the Phocians at **Pagasae**.

Thetford ❙ 870 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

See **Hoxne**

Theveste ❙ 398 ❙ Gildo's Rebellion

When Roman General Gildo, son of King Nubel of Mauretania, rose against Western Emperor Honorius, his brother Mascezel fled to Italy, where Stilicho gave him 5,000 veterans. Landing in Numidia, Mascezel marched inland, and near Theveste (modern Tebessa, Algeria) routed his brother when most of his army deserted. Gildo fled to Thabraca on the coast, where he was captured and committed suicide.

Thielt ❙ 1128 ❙ War of Flemish Succession

Amid war for succession in Flanders, William Clito, appointed by his father Duke Robert of Normandy, attacked his rival Theodoric of Alsace (Dietrich von Elsass) at Thielt, northeast of modern Roeselare. A decisive action saw Theodoric's forces badly defeated and William became Count of Flanders. A month later William was killed during a siege further west at **Alost** (21 June 1128).

Thiepval ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Recovering from losses around **Flers-Courcelette** during the Battle of the **Somme**, General Sir Henry Rawlinson attacked east from Pozières towards **Morval** and north towards Thiepval, which was quickly captured. The British then advanced onto Thiepval Ridge. While much of the strategic ridge was captured, it remained the scene of fighting for some time (26–28 September 1916).

Thionville ❙ 1639 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Advancing into the Spanish Netherlands, French forces under Isaac Manassès Marquis de Feuquière besieged Thionville (German Diedenhofen) on the Moselle northwest of Metz, where they were heavily defeated by General Ottavio Piccolomini. The captured Feuquière died of wounds in captivity after failed ransom negotiations while Piccolomini was created Duke of Amalfi (28 June 1639).

Thionville ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Just weeks after destroying Spain's famous infantry at **Rocroi**, 22-year-old Louis II Duke d'Enghien took his French army southeast against Thionville (German Diedenhofen) on the Moselle northwest of Metz. The city fell after heroic resistance and d'Enghien quickly went on

to capture **Sierck** before advancing as far as Luxemburg itself (14 June–10 August 1643).

Thionville ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Campaigning to the north after the fall of **Metz**, General Edwin von Manteuffel sent the German 7th Division under General Heinrich Adolf von Zastrow against the stubborn fortress of Thionville, which had already been bombarded and partly invested. The fortress capitulated in flames after four days of heavy fighting, yielding a reported 2,000 prisoners (20–24 November 1870).

Thirty ❙ 1351 ❙ Hundred Years War

Amid skirmishes between English and French in Brittany, Jean de Beaumanoir Governor of Josselin challenged Captain John Bramborough at Ploermel to meet with thirty knights each at Mi-Voie, midway between the castles, and fight to the death. The "Battle of the Thirty" saw Bramborough among nine Englishmen killed and his wounded survivors conceded the combat (27 March 1351).

Thompson's Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Leading a disastrous Union offensive from Nashville, Tennessee, Colonel John Coburn marched south through Franklin and was attacked at nearby Thompson's Station by Confederate forces under General Earl Van Dorn. Underestimating the Confederate strength, Coburn was utterly routed and had to surrender, along with most of his officers and about 1,200 men (5 March 1863).

Thonotosassa ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Following American defeat at the **Withlacoochee**, Colonels William Chisholm and William Foster were sent to decommission Fort Alabama, on the Hillsborough, just outside Tampa. Attacked by Seminole at nearby Thonotosassa Creek, they suffered five dead and 25 wounded before driving the Indians off with a bayonet charge. The site was later rebuilt and renamed Fort Foster (27 April 1836).

Thorn ❙ 1703 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Charles XII of Sweden defeated a large Saxon army at **Pultusk** (21 April) and marched north against the powerful fortress of Thorn (modern Torun) on the Vistula, held by adherents of Augustus II, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. Thorn fell after a long siege—which reputedly cost Charles fewer than 50 men—effectively completing his control of Poland (May–22 September 1703).

Thornton's Ambush ❙ 1846 ❙ American-Mexican War

As General Zachary Taylor advanced towards the Rio Grande to open the war, General Anastasio Torrejón serving under General Mariano Arista crossed the river and ambushed an American patrol northwest of modern Brownsville. After losing 20 men, Captain Seth Thornton was captured along with 70 survivors. However, Arista was soon repulsed at nearby **Fort Texas** (25 April 1846).

Thoroughfare Gap ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee crossed the Bull Run Mountains towards the Union army north of Manassas, where part of his force under General James Longstreet stormed Thoroughfare Gap, west of Haymarket, Virginia. In a minor but vital skirmish, Union General James B. Ricketts failed to hold the strategic pass, opening Lee's access to vital battlefield at **Bull Run** (28 August 1862).

Thouars ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

In the wake of early rebel success for the counter-revolution in western France, Republican forces determined to defend Thouars on the River Thouet in the east. Bitter fighting forced Colonel Pierre Quentineau to surrender the town to Royalist leader Henri de la Rochejaquelein, yielding the Vendéeans an enormous booty of cannon, muskets, and 5,000 prisoners (5 May 1793).

Three Emperors ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)
See **Austerlitz**

Three Hundred ❙ 547 BC ❙ Spartan-Argive Wars
See **Champions**

Three Kings ❙ 1578 ❙ Portuguese-Moroccan War
See **Alcazarquivir**

Three Peaks ❙ 1880 ❙ Apache Indian Wars
See **Tres Castillos**

Three Rivers ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution
See **Trois Rivières**

Throg's Neck ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General William Howe attempted to by-pass General George Washington's defence of New York City at **Harlem Heights**, on Manhattan Island, by landing a force at Throg's Neck, north of Long Island Sound. Howe was delayed by a courageous defence from American riflemen under Colonel Edward Hands, but he was soon reinforced and advanced on **Pell's Point** (12 October 1776).

Thuan-An ❙ 1883 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China
See **Hue**

Thukela ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War
See **Tugela**

Thukela Heights ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
See **Tugela Heights**

Thymbria ❙ 546 BC ❙ Persian-Lydian War

Facing a massive invasion by Cyrus II the Great of Persia after defeat at **Pteria**, King Croesus of Lydia drew up his army on the Plain of Thymbria, outside his capital at **Sardis**, in the west of modern Turkey. Despite the resistance of experienced troops sent by his ally, Amasis of Egypt, Croesus was utterly defeated and his army fled to siege behind the walls of the Lydian capital.

Thyrea ❙ 547 BC ❙ Spartan-Argive Wars
See **Champions**

Tiagar ❙ 1790 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

Tipu Sultan of Mysore renewed war against Britain in southern India and marched north from Trichinopoly to attack the fortress of Tiagar, 30 miles south of Trinomalee, defended by a stub-born garrison under Captain William Flint. Tipu gave up after heavy losses in failed assaults and crossed the river to sack the defenceless town of Trinomalee (December 1790).

Tianjin (1st) ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

When foreign ships seized the **Dagu Forts** at the mouth of the Bei He, anti-foreign Boxers besieged the well-defended international settlement upstream at Tianjin (Tientsin). After a weeklong attack, 2,000 British, American and Russian troops arrived from Dagu to break the Chinese lines. The Boxers withdrew three days later after a lucky Allied shell destroyed their arsenal (17–27 June 1900).

Tianjin (2nd) ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

Reinforced in the foreign settlement at Tianjin (Tientsin), a 5,000-strong multi-national force attacked anti-foreign Boxers in the native city. Following heavy bombardment, Tianjin was taken by storm with 800 Allied casualties, mainly Japanese, and perhaps 5,000 Boxers. Imperial Viceroy Yu Lu killed himself in disgrace and a fresh relief force soon set out for besieged **Beijing** (13–14 July 1900).

Tianjin ❙ 1925 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin secured northern China at **Shanhaiguan** (October 1924), then drove former ally Feng Yuxiang out of Beijing before facing a rebellion by General Guo Songling, aided by Feng. Southeast of Beijing at Tianjin (Tientsin) Feng's army under Zhang Zhizhang beat Manchurian General Li Jinglin,

but Guo was quickly routed at **Xinmintun** (9–23 December 1925).

Tianjin ❙ 1926 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

Facing revolt by his General Guo Songling and rival warlord Feng Yuxiang, the Manchurian Zhang Zuolin killed Guo at **Xinmintun** (December 1925), then sent Li Jinglin and Chang Zongchang to recover Tianjin (Tientsin) southeast of Beijing. Heavy fighting forced Feng's ally Lu Zhonglin to abandon the city, and within weeks Zhang had recovered **Beijing** (February–21 March 1926).

Tianjin ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Beijing**

Tianjin ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Just weeks after the **Liaoshen** offensive in Manchuria, Communist General Lin Biao joined General Nie Rongzhen in northern China for the huge Beijing-Tianjin offensive. A furious assault saw the besieged city of Tianjin taken by storm, with 130,000 Nationalist troops routed and General Chen Changjie captured. The ring then closed around **Beijing** (14–15 January 1949).

Tianzhuangtai ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Yingkou**

Tiberias ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

See **Hattin**

Tiberias ❙ 1948 ❙ Israeli War of Independence

Before the expiry of the UN mandate in Palestine, Zionist forces launched a "pre-war" to optimise their position at independence. The first major town to fall to the Jews was Tiberias in eastern Galilee, which was attacked and seized by a Haganah brigade. The Arab population fled to Transjordan and Jewish commander Ygal Allon turned north against **Safad** (18 April 1948).

Tibi ❙ 1848 ❙ 2nd British-Sikh War

See **Sadusam**

Ticinum ❙ 271 ❙ Roman-Alemannic Wars

See **Pavia**

Ticinum ❙ 569–572 ❙ Lombard Invasion of Italy

See **Pavia**

Ticinus ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Carthaginian Hannibal Barca crossed the Alps from Gaul to surprise a Roman army under Scipio the Elder at the junction of the Ticinus and Po Rivers. Attempting to pull back across the Ticinus after a cavalry skirmish, the outnumbered Romans suffered heavy casualties, and Scipio was seriously wounded. Hannibal won another decisive victory in December at the **Trebbia** (November 218 BC).

Ticonderoga ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Fort Ticonderoga**

Ticonderoga ❙ 1775 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Ticonderoga**

Tiebas ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Using British-supplied siege guns, Spanish guerrilla General Francisco Espoz y Mina besieged Tafalla, just 30 miles from Pamplona in the western Pyrenees. A large French relief force marching south towards Tafalla under General Louis Abbé, Governor of Navarre, was defeated at Tiebas (10 February). Tafalla itself surrendered next day (9–11 February 1813).

Tientsin ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

See **Tianjin**

Tientsin ❙ 1925 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

See **Tianjin**

Tientsin ❙ 1926 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

See **Tianjin**

Tientsin ❙ 1937 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Beijing**

Tientsin ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Tianjin**

Tierra Blanca ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Francisco (Pancho) Villa was repulsed at **Chihuahua** but days later circled north to capture **Ciudad Juárez** before marching south again. Thirty miles north of Chihuahua, on the sandy plains of the Tierra Blanca, he decisively defeated a large Federal army. Chihuahua was then evacuated and Generals Pascual Orozco and José Inez Salazar withdrew northeast to **Ojinaga** (23–25 November 1913).

Tieshan ❙ 630 ❙ Tang Imperial Wars

See **Iron Mountain, China**

Tiflis ❙ 1795 ❙ Persian-Georgian War

Determined to expand his northern lands, Aga Mohammad Khan of Persia seized **Shusha** (9 August) then led 40,000 men against Christian Tiflis (modern Tblisi). Heraclius (Erekle) of Georgia unwisely met the invaders outside Tiflis and his heavily outnumbered army was destroyed. Aga Mohammad then sacked and enslaved Tiflis but was assassinated two years later (10 September 1795).

Tigra ❙ 1858 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Jaunpur**

Tigranocerta ❙ 69 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

Roman Lucius Licinius Lucullus secured Pontus at **Cabira** (72 BC) then invaded Armenia in pursuit of Mithridates VI of Pontus who had fled to his son-in-law Tigranes. Lucullus besieged Tigranocerta on the Tigris, then met a relief army under Tigranes. Though massively outnumbered, Lucullus achieved a brilliant victory and won again the following year at **Artaxata** (6 October 69 BC).

Tigris River ❙ 363 ❙ Later Roman-Persian Wars

See **Ctesiphon**

Tikal ❙ 562 ❙ "Star" Wars

During the classic period of warfare between the cities of the Mayan lowlands, with battles planned by the position of the stars, the great capital Tikal (in modern Guatemala) was attacked by Caracol to the southeast, aided by Calakmul to the north. King Wak Chan K'awiil of Tikal was defeated and killed and the kingdom was eclipsed for over a century until **Calakmul** in 695.

Tikrit ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

As coalition forces converged on Baghdad, American troops further north closed in and, from 5 April, virtually besieged Tikrit, birthplace and power base of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. After the fall of **Baghdad**, Saddam's last stronghold was taken by storm to effectively conclude the initial phase of the war. On 1 May US President George W. Bush declared an end to "major combat" (13–14 April 2003).

Tila Pass ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

See **Tirad Pass**

Tillis Farm ❙ 1856 ❙ 3rd Seminole Indian War

When Seminole forces attacked the farm of Willoughby Tillis, on the Peace River south of Barlow (14 June) Florida militia were sent in response from nearby Fort Meade. Although five soldiers were killed in fierce fighting, the Indians also suffered costly casualties, including Chief Oscen Tustenuggee killed. This was effectively the last substantial action of the war (16 June 1856).

Tillyangus ❙ 1571 ❙ Huntly Rebellion

Renewing Catholic rebellion following abdication by Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Adam Gordon, brother of George Earl of Huntly, used a family quarrel to march against the Forbes clan at Tillyangus in Aberdeenshire. The outnumbered Forbes were defeated, with about 120 killed (including "Black Arthur," son of the 7th Lord). The feud soon continued at **Craibstane** (10 October 1571).

Timbuktu ❙ 1468 ❙ Wars of the Songhai Empire

When Sonni Ali took control of the state of Songhai, on the middle reaches of the Niger River, he led an aggressive campaign of expansion, driving the Tuareg from the strategic city of Timbuktu, which they had occupied since 1433. Sonni drove north and built a great West African Empire, but soon after his death (1492) his son was deposed at **Anfao**.

Timimoun ❙ 1901 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

While General Armand Servière marched south from Timimoun, the west Algerian town was attacked by 1,500 Moroccan Berbers. Major René Reibell and 160 Legionnaires fought a bold defence then routed the Berbers at a nearby oasis, using dynamite in place of cannon. The Moroccans withdrew with over 150 killed and were intercepted by Servière at **Charouine** (18 February 1901).

Timisoara ❙ 1514 ❙ Transylvanian Peasant War

See **Temesvár**

Timisoara ❙ 1552 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Temesvár**

Timisoara ❙ 1716 ❙ Austro-Turkish War

See **Temesvár**

Timisoara ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Temesvár**

Tinaja de las Palmas ❙ 1880 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

As Apache Chief Victorio re-entered Texas he was met at Tinaja de las Palmas, a water-hole in the Quitman Canyon south of modern Sierra Blanca, by Buffalo Soldiers under Colonel Benjamin Grierson. With just 24 men against perhaps 150 Indians, Grierson's black troopers held off the Apache until relief arrived. Victorio was repulsed again days later at **Rattlesnake Springs** (30 July 1880).

Tinaquillo ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Taguanes**

Tinchebrai ❙ 1106 ❙ Norman Dynastic Wars

Henry I succeeded his father William the Conqueror to the throne of England, but soon faced rebellion at home by his brother, Duke Robert of Normandy. Crossing the channel, Henry defeated Robert near Tinchebrai, a castle north of Domfront held by the dissident Count Robert of Mortain. Henry then held his brother prisoner for life and reunited Normandy and England (28 September 1106).

Tindouf ❙ 1963 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

While claiming the Western Sahara, Morocco invaded the nearby mineral-rich Tindouf region in newly independent Algeria. Moroccan troops nearly took Tindouf town itself before being repulsed in sharp fighting. Algerian air-strikes on northern Morocco further helped end the brief border war which cost perhaps 300 killed on both aides. Fighting resumed 12 years later at **Amgala** (October 1963).

Tinghai ❙ 1840 ❙ 1st Opium War

See **Dinghai**

Tingsiqiao ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Campaigning towards **Wuchang**, Nationalist commander Chiang Kai-shek took **Pingjiang**, then drove north and seized **Tingsiqiao** (Tingszekiao). Northern General Wu Beifu sent a massive counter-offensive under Maqi and the city changed hands several times in brutal fighting before he withdrew. Wu himself was defeated next day further east at **Hesheng** (26–29 August 1926).

Tingszekiao ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Tingsiqiao**

Tingzu ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

General Chiang Kai-shek opened the Nationalist offensive against the warlords of northern China by advancing northeast from **Changsha** through **Pingjiang**. He then sent Zhang Fakui racing for the key Tingzu bridge southeast of Wuchang. Threatened by a bold circling movement, warlord General Wu Beifu was beaten and withdrew north to **Hesheng** (26 August 1926).

Tinian ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Two weeks after bloody fighting secured **Saipan**, in the northern **Mariana Islands**, American Generals Harry Schmidt and Thomas Watson landed on nearby Tinian, held by about 9,500 Japanese under Admiral Kakuji Kakuda and Colonel Keishi Ogata. While the island's vital airfields were secured in about a week, it took three months to mop up the last resistance (24 July–1 August 1944).

Tintwa Inyoni ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Rietfontein**

Tippecanoe ❙ 1811 ❙ Tecumseh's Confederacy

When the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh organised a confederacy against white expansion, General William Henry Harrison led 1,000 men to Tippecanoe Creek near Lafayette, Indiana. Attacked by Tecumseh's brother Tenskwatawa, Harrison secured an indecisive victory and destroyed nearby "Prophetstown." Tecumseh later supported the British in the War of 1812 (7 November 1811).

Tipperary ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

A week after government forces captured rebel **Waterford**, other government units further west under commander Jerry Ryan advanced from Thurley towards Republican troops at Tipperary. Following heavy action just to the east at the town of Golden, Tipperary fell next day and the Republican survivors retired to help defend Carrick-on-Suir, east of **Clonmel** (29–30 July 1922).

Tippermuir ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

Following the debacle on **Marston Moor** (2 July) Charles I sent James Graham Marquis of Montrose to Scotland to lead Scots and Irish Royalists against non-conformist Covenanters under David Wemyss Earl of Elcho. At Tippermuir, near Perth, Elcho's much larger force was routed with over 2,000 killed. Within weeks Montrose went on to capture Perth and **Aberdeen** (1 September 1644).

Tirad Pass ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Pursuing Revolutionary President Emilio Aguinaldo along the west coast of Luzon, American Major Peyton C. March and 900 men attacked his rearguard of just 60 men under 24-year-old General Gregorio del Pilar on Mount Tirad, southeast of **Vigan** near Candon. All but seven of the rearguard were killed, including the "Boy-General," but Aguinaldo was able to escape to the north (2 December 1899).

Tiran ❙ 1956 ❙ Arab-Israeli Sinai War

See **Straits of Tiran**

Tirano ❙ 1620 ❙ Swiss-Milanese Wars

Urged on by Spanish Milan, Italian Catholics in the Valtellina Valley on the Upper Adda rose against Switzerland and Bern and Zurich sent forces to protect local Protestants. At Tirano the Cantons were heavily defeated by Spanish regulars and it was almost 20 years before the valley—providing access between Habsburg Austria and Milan—was returned to Swiss sovereignty.

Tirapegui ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Recovering from a repulse at **Zubiri**, northeast of Pamplona, Spanish Carlists resumed their assault on the French Foreign Legion garrison at nearby Larrasoaña. During an indecisive five-hour action on the overlooking heights of Tirapegui, Legion Colonel Joseph Bernelle inflicted costly losses on a greatly superior Carlist force but eventually had to withdraw into Larrasoaña (25 April 1836).

Tirawari ❙ 1191 ❙ Later Muslim Conquest of Northern India
See **Taraori**

Tirawari ❙ 1216 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate
See **Taraori**

Tirgovist ❙ 1595 ❙ Wallachian-Turkish War

Ottoman Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha advancing into Romania against Prince Michael the Brave of Wallachia was defeated at **Calugareni** (23 August). He gathered fresh forces to attack Bucharest, then marched northwest and captured Tirgovist. After a brief siege Sinan was driven out by Prince Michael, who pursued the Turks to the Danube and inflicted a costly defeat at **Giurgiu** (October 1595).

Tirlement ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

As German troops swept into Belgium and attacked **Liège**, further west General Alexander von Kluck advanced on Brussels. East of the capital near Tirlement (Tienen) a hastily-assembled Belgian force tried to block the invaders but was overwhelmed. Brussels was occupied without resistance next day and King Albert and his survivors withdrew north towards **Antwerp** (18–19 August 1914).

Tiruchirapalli ❙ 1740 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars
See **Trichinopoly**

Tiruchirapalli ❙ 1751–1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War
See **Trichinopoly**

Tiruchirapalli ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (India)
See **Trichinopoly**

Tiruvadi ❙ 1677 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

Campaigning in southeast India, Maratha King Shivaji left part of his army to besiege **Vellore** and pursued Pathan General Sher Khan Lodi to Tiruvadi, west of Cuddalore, where he unwisely challenged the Marathas in the field. Sher Khan Lodi was heavily defeated and made terms (5 July), paying a massive ransom and granting Shivaji all his territory in Bijapur (26 June 1677).

Tiruvadi ❙ 1750 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

French Colonel Louis d'Auteil advanced inland from Pondicherry to establish a position on the Poonaiyar at Tiruvadi, where he defeated a force under Captain John Cope and Muhammad Ali, the British-supported Nawab of Arcot. When Cope withdrew d'Auteil again attacked and routed Muhammad Ali, who fled after losing more than 1,000 men (30 July & 1 September 1750).

Tiruvadi ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Attacking British communications in southeast India, French Colonel Maissin and 2,000 Marathas under Morari Rao besieged Tiruvadi on the Poonaiyar. Reinforcements under Major Stringer Lawrence were repulsed (12 April) and after Lawrence was sent to **Trichinopoly**, a bold sortie from Tiruvadi was completely destroyed. The British garrison then surrendered (14 January–5 May 1753).

Tishomingo Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
See **Brice's Cross Roads**

Tisza ❙ 601 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars
See **Viminacium**

Tisza (1st) ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Romanian War

Determined to prevent Bolshevik Hungary recapturing Transylvania, Romanian forces began a broad offensive east of the Tisza and the key cities of Debrecen and Gyula fell (23–24 April) after heavy Hungarian losses. Hungarian Colonel Károly Kratochvil's division surrendered at Nyírbátor and surviving forces withdrew across the Tisza, stabilising the eastern front (16–26 April 1919).

Tisza (2nd) ❙ 1919 ❙ Hungarian-Romanian War

Hungary's Communist leader Béla Kun withdrew from Slovakia after defeat at **Nove Zamky**, then launched a fresh offensive in the east across the Tisza. His Red Army captured Szolnok, but a week later Kun faced a powerful Romanian counter-attack along the Tisza. The Hungarian army was repulsed along a broad front and the Romanians advanced on **Budapest** (2–27 July 1919).

Tit ❙ 1902 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa

On a reprisal raid south from **In Salah** against the Taureg of southeast Algeria, Lieutenant Gaston Cottonest and 130 men, mainly Arab, came under attack at Tit, northwest of Tamanrasset. The Taureg were eventually repulsed with 93 killed for just 13 casualties in the outnumbered patrol. Taureg power was badly damaged and in 1905 Moussa ag Amastane sued for peace (7 May 1902).

Tizin ❙ 1105 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

See **Artah**

Tizzi Azza ❙ 1922 ❙ Spanish-Rif War

Despite Spanish disaster in Morocco at **Anual** (July 1921) General Ricardo Burguete ordered a new advance from Melilla against the Riffian rebel Abd el Krim. Attacked south of Anual at Tizzi Azza, the Spanish Legion lost almost 2,000 casualties in heavy fighting and the offensive was halted. However, further rebel attacks were repulsed in December and the following June (1–2 November 1922).

Tizzi Azza ❙ 1923 ❙ Spanish-Rif War

Determined the repel the Spanish offensive in Morocco, Rif leader Abd el Krim launched a renewed assault against the Legion outpost at Tizzi Azza, southwest of Melilla. His army was driven off with heavy losses, although Spanish commander Colonel Rafael Valenzuela was killed leading a charge. Peace talks failed and at the end of 1924 the Rif destroyed a Spanish army at **Chaouen** (5 June 1923).

Tjiledug ❙ 1752 ❙ Later Dutch Wars in the East Indies

In support of Ratu Sjarifa of Bantam, in northwest Java, Dutch forces under Colonel Willem von Ossenberch attacked the rebel Kjahi Tapa, who had met with considerable early success and threatened Batavia itself. The Dutch secured a decisive victory at Tjiledug, southeast of Cheribon, then entered Bantam, effectively ending the independence of the Sultanate (13 July 1752).

Toba-Fushimi ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Fushimi**

Tobago ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

While campaigning against French territory in the West Indies, a British squadron under Admiral Sir John Laforey arrived at Tobago from Bridgetown, Barbados. A 500-strong landing force stormed the town's fort and took the island in less than a day with minimal casualties. Tobago changed hands again several times during the course of the war (14 April 1793).

Tobitschau ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Crown Prince Karl Wilhelm of Prussia advanced towards Vienna after victory at **Königgratz** (3 July) and attacked Tobitschau, just east of modern Prostejov in eastern Bohemia, held by Austrian General Lothar Rothkirch. After very courageous resistance and an attempted counter-attack, the Austrians were forced to withdraw north to Olmütz, losing 500 casualties and 500 prisoners (16 July 1866).

Tobol ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

Defeated in the Urals at **Zlatoust, Ekaterinburg** and **Chelyabinsk**, White commander Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak withdrew to the Tobol, where he made a bold stand against the advancing Red Army of General Mikhail Tukhachevski. Despite initial success, Kolchak was crushed in a renewed offensive and fled east towards **Omsk**, abandoning the city of Petropavlosk (August–October 1919).

Tobruk (1st) ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

After taking **Bardia** in Libya, General Richard O'Connor raced west to attack Tobruk. Following intense air and naval bombardment, British forces stormed the strategic port, capturing huge quantities of stores and 25,000 prisoners, including General Petassi Manella. O'Connor then crossed the desert via **Mechili** to intercept the retreating Italians at **Beda Fomm** (6–22 January 1941).

Tobruk (2nd) ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Axis General Erwin Rommel advanced into Cyrenaica from **El Agheila** and took Benghazi and Derna, then faced stubborn British resistance at the strategic port of Tobruk. After some costly failed assaults, Rommel turned to drive off a relief force at **Sollum-Halfaya** and Tobruk remained under blockade until after the Allied counter-offensive at **Sidi Rezegh** (10 April–8 December 1941).

Tobruk ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Having destroyed the defensive line at **Gazala**, German commander Erwin Rommel attacked the garrison left behind at Tobruk, where the defensive perimeter had deteriorated badly. When Axis forces attacked behind a massive artillery and aerial bombardment, South African General Hendrik Klopper surrendered 33,000 men and Rommel raced east towards **El Alamein** (18–21 June 1942).

Tocuyito ❙ 1899 ❙ Venezuelan Civil Wars

Renewing resistance to President Ignacio Andrade, begun at **Mata Carmelera**, Cipriano Castro's "Revolution of Liberal Restoration" secured much of the country. In a final effort General Diego Bautista Ferrer gathered 5,500 men at Valencia, but at nearby Tocuyito he was routed with over 1,000 casualties. The army then started peace talks and Castro became President (14 September 1899).

Tofrek ❙ 1885 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

General Sir Gerald Graham tried to open the road from the Red Sea west to the Nile, beating the Dervishes at **Hashin** before sending General Sir John McNeill VC south to establish a stockade at Tofrek. Surprised by a large Dervish force, McNeill lost almost 300 casualties before his opponents were repulsed with perhaps 2,000 killed. Whitehall then ordered Graham to withdraw (22 March 1885).

Togbao ❙ 1899 ❙ French Conquest of Chad

See **Niellim**

Tohopeka ❙ 1814 ❙ Creek Indian War

See **Horseshoe Bend**

Tohyang-san ❙ 1593 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Haengju**

Tokar ❙ 1883 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

In an effort to relieve the Mahdist siege of Tokar in eastern Sudan, Governor Suleiman Pasha Niyazi sent a force under Mahmud Tahir inland from the Red Sea port of Trinkitat. Advancing towards Tokar, they were routed by a Dervish force led by Abdullah ibn Hamed—with Lynedoch Moncrieff, British consul at Suakin killed—and the survivors fled back to Suakin (4 November 1883).

Tokar ❙ 1891 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Determined to capture Tokar, in eastern Sudan, Colonel Sir Charles Holled-Smith, Governor of Suakin, advanced inland from Trinkitat against Mahdist commander Osman Digna's camp at nearby Afatit. Osman surprised the outnumbered Anglo-Egyptian force but was eventually defeated. Holled-Smith secured Tokar and Osman withdrew to the Atbara (19 February 1891).

Tokay ❙ 1527 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Following his victory at **Mohacs** (August 1526) Sultan Suleiman I withdrew from Hungary leaving the Transylvanian John Zapolya to rule in his name. Ferdinand of Habsburg re-

covered most of the country, then in the northeast at Tokay decisively defeated Zapolya. In order to aid his vassal, Suleiman then launched a fresh invasion, culminating in the siege of **Vienna** (26 September 1527).

Tokyo ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

See **Ueno**

Tolbiacum ❙ 496 ❙ Frankish-Alemannic War

See **Zulpich**

Toledo, Paraguay ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

While trying to distract Bolivia's attack on **Nanawa** in the Chaco Boreal, Paraguayan Colonel Juan Ayala attacked the Bolivians at Corrales, south of Mariscal Estigarribia, but was himself besieged at nearby Toledo. After a prolonged and bloody assault, the mutinous Bolivians were driven off with 2,000 casualties, including 700 killed, and fled towards Camacho (16 February–11 March 1933).

Toledo, Spain ❙ 1084–1085 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

Alfonso VI of Castile took advantage of disunity among the rulers of Islamic Spain to seize the tributary city of Toledo, which fell after a prolonged siege. He then made it his capital, extending the Christian border to the Tagus. However, the Muslims sought military aid from the Almoravids of Morocco and in October 1086 Alfonso was badly defeated at **Zallaka** (1084–6 May 1085).

Toledo, Spain ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

See **Alcazar**

Tolentino ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

Prematurely declaring war after Napoleon Bonaparte's return from Elbe, King Joachim I of Naples (Marshal Murat) led a Neapolitan army against Austria and was routed by General Vincenz Bianchi at **Ferrara**, then again in central Italy near Macerata at Tolentino, losing all his guns. The Austrians could now move against Bonaparte and Murat returned to France in disgrace (3 May 1815).

Tolenus ❙ 90 BC ❙ Roman Social War

With the Marsi of central Italy fighting Rome after a failed bid for citizenship, Consul Rutilius Lupus marched against them on the Tolenus, north of Carsioli. Attacked by a large force under Vettius Scato, Lupus was defeated and killed, with perhaps 8,000 men lost. Roman commander Gaius Marius quickly counter-attacked downstream and Scato withdrew with costly losses (11 June 90 BC).

Tolhuis ❙ 1672 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

Louis XIV of France and Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé invaded Holland with a massive army and advanced down the Rhine. In a sharp action against Field Marshal Paul Wirtz they forced the river on the Dutch border at Tolhuis (modern Lobith) then seized **Nijmegen** and much of the central Dutch Republic. However, they could not manage to capture Amsterdam (12 June 1672).

Tololing ❙ 1999 ❙ Kargil War

When Pakistani regulars and Mujahaden fighters occupied strategic heights in Indian Kashmir, India counter-attacked in force, with heaviest fighting for 16,000 foot Tololing, overlooking Das and the Srinigar-Leh highway. After initial costly failure, large-scale artillery was introduced and the position was taken by brutal assault. Nearby heights fell and the Pakistanis withdrew (22 May–13 June 1999).

Tolomé ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

Rebelling in support of Gómez Pedraza against President Anatasio Bustamente, General Antonio de Santa Anna, Governor of Veracruz, met an advancing government army under Generals José Maria Calderón and José Antonio Facio northwest of Veracruz at Tolomé. Santa Anna's outnumbered force suffered a decisive defeat and fell back under siege to **Veracruz** (5 March 1832).

Tolosa, Andalucía ❙ 1212 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Las Navas de Tolosa**

Tolosa, Basque Country ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Five days after the great Allied victory at **Vitoria**, a mixed British-Portuguese-Spanish army advancing into northern Spain under General Sir Thomas Graham encountered French General Maximilien Foy attempting to hold the crossroads city of Tolosa, southwest of San Sebastián. Despite confused and indecisive fighting, Foy held off the attack and was able to retreat into France (26 June 1813).

Tolosa, France ❙ 439 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Toulouse**

Tolosa, France ❙ 458 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Toulouse**

Tolosa, France ❙ 721 ❙ Goth Muslim Invasion of France

See **Toulouse**

Toluca ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Reversing the government defeat at **Calderón** (10 November) President Miguel Miramón and General Miguel Negrete marched west from Mexico City and surprised a Liberal force under Generals Felipe Berriozábal and Santos Degollado at Toluca. While Miramón secured a sharp victory, it was only a brief reprieve and his army was crushed two weeks later at **Calpulalpam** (8 December 1860).

Tolvajärvi ❙ 1939 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

While Russia's main invasion of Finland assaulted the **Mannerheim Line**, General Nikolai Beljajev advanced with 20,000 men further north around Tolvajärvi. General Woldemar Hägglund and Colonel Paavo Talvela drove the Russians off in very heavy fighting and inflicted terrible losses. The invaders meantime suffered even worse casualties around **Suomussalmi** (1–23 December 1939).

Tom's Brook ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union commander Philip Sheridan withdrew along Virginia's Shenandoah Valley after victory at **Fisher's Hill** (22 September) he sent General Albert T. Torbert against pursuing Confederate Generals Thomas L. Rosser and Lunsford L. Lomax. At Tom's Brook, five miles south of Strasburg, Torbert's cavalry won a sharp victory and the rebels fled south towards Woodstock (9 October 1864).

Tonamiyama ❙ 1183 ❙ Gempei War

See **Kurikara**

Tondibi ❙ 1591 ❙ Moroccan-Songhai War

With the West African Songhai Empire threatening his southern border, Ahmad al-Mansur of Morocco sent 4,000 cavalry and musketeers across the Sahara under Spanish mercenary Judar Pasha. At Tondibi, northwest of Lake Chad, the primitively armed troops of Songhai suffered a terrible defeat. Judar went on to sack Gao and Timbuktu, after which Songhai never fully recovered (12 March 1591).

Tongguan ❙ 756 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

See **Chang'an**

Tongguan ❙ 1645 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

Manchu forces helped Ming General Wu Sangui beat rebel Li Zicheng at **Shanhaiguan** before taking Beijing for themselves. Manchu Prince Dodo and General Wu later pursued the rebels into Shaanxi where bloody fighting at Tongguan Pass, east of Xi'an, cost Li's army very heavy losses, including commander Ma Shiyao captured. Li himself was killed later that year (7–8 February 1645).

Tongnae ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

At the start of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea, Konishi Yukinaga and So Yoshitomo

secured **Pusan**, then advanced inland against the powerful fortress at Tongnae, courageously defended by 20,000 men under Song Sang-hyun. However, the fortress was stormed, with about 5,000 killed including Song. Japanese forces then advanced through **Sangju** and **Chongju** to Seoul (24 May 1592).

Tongos ❙ 1882 ❙ War of the Pacific

A few days after Chilean forces destroyed the Peruvian hamlet of Nahiumpuqio, southeast of Huancayo, and massacred the people, they were attacked just to the east at Tongos by Huancavelica guerrillas under Domingo Huaripata and Custodio Damián. The Chileans suffered heavy losses and, as an act of revenge, the heads of the slain were displayed on pikes at nearby Izcuchaca (28 March 1882).

Tongres ❙ 57 BC ❙ Rome's Later Gallic Wars

See **Aduatuca**

Tongue ❙ 1865 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

General Patrick Connor and a force of 250 soldiers and 80 Pawnee Scouts marched out of Fort Laramie against the Arapaho in northern Wyoming and attacked Black Bear at the upper Tongue on the Wyoming-Montana border near modern Ranchester. With their camp overrun and burned, the Arapaho were forced to withdraw, losing 64 warriors and several hundred ponies (29 August 1865).

Tonning ❙ 1713 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Encouraged by Swedish disaster at **Poltava** in 1709, Frederick IV of Denmark and Augustus II Elector of Saxony invaded Swedish territory in northern Germany. Rallying after defeat at **Gadebusch** (December 1712) the Allies attacked Swedish General Magnus Stenbock at Tonning in Holstein. Stenbock was defeated and forced to capitulate, leaving the Allies to besiege **Stralsund** (16 May 1713).

Toppenish ❙ 1855 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

Resisting land-hungry miners, Yakima warriors in southern Washington State under Kamiakin killed an Indian Agent then met troops under Major Granville Haller at the Toppenish, near Fort Simcoe. Haller was at first successful, but when Indian reinforcements arrived, he slipped away at night with eight killed and seven wounded. Kamiakin lost weeks later at **Union Gap** (6–8 October 1855).

Tora Bora ❙ 2001 ❙ Afghanistan War

With the fall of the Taliban regime at **Kandahar**, Afghan militia, supported by British and American Special Forces, closed in on perhaps 1,000 Al Qaeda fighters in the Tora Bora Mountains, south of Jalalabad. After heavy ground attack and unprecedented aerial bombing, the besieged survivors fled their devastated cave complex, leaving many killed and wounded (December 2001).

Torata ❙ 1823 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

On a fresh advance in Peru, Patriot forces led by General Rudecindo Alvarado captured Moquegua then attacked Royalists under Gerónimo Valdez to the northeast at Torata. Leading a rash frontal assault, Alvarado was routed by Spanish cavalry under General José Canterac. With his ammunition exhausted, Alvarado was forced to withdraw, leaving about 400 casualties (19 January 1823).

Torbat-i-Jam ❙ 1528 ❙ Persian-Uzbek Wars

The Uzbek Ubaid Khan defeated Persia and its Mongol allies in 1512 at **Kul-i-Malik** and **Ghujduwan**, then entered western Afghanistan to besiege **Herat**. But he had to withdraw after an Uzbek loss at **Damghan**. Between Herat and Meshed at Torbat-i-Jam, Ubaid was intercepted by Persian Shah Tahmasp and, after heavy losses on both sides, he was wounded and left the field (26 September 1528).

Torbat-i-Jam ❙ 1751 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Amid political confusion following the death of Nadir Shah of Persia, Mir Alum Khan of

Seistan seized government from Nadir's 14-year-old grandson Shah Rukh and marched southeast from Meshed to recapture **Herat**. En route at Torbat-i-Jam he was routed by Timur Shah, son of Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah Durrani. Ahmad then captured Meshed and restored Shah Rukh under his suzerainty.

Torch ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

With Axis forces retreating across Libya after defeat at **El Alamein**, over 100,000 Anglo-American troops under General Dwight D. Eisenhower invaded Vichy Northwest Africa in the amphibious operation codenamed Torch. After landings at **Algiers, Oran** and **Casablanca**, some heavy fighting secured a ceasefire and the Allies advanced into **Tunisia** (8–17 November 1942).

Torches ❙ 1583 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

See **Vilasa**

Tordesillas ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While withdrawing from his failed siege of **Burgos** (21 October) Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington lost at **Venta del Pozo** and **Villa Muriel** before his rearguard tried to hold a position on the Duoro at Tordesillas, southwest of Valladolid. However, they were beaten by French advance units under General Maximilien Foy and Wellington continued his retreat towards Portugal (29 October 1812).

Torfou ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Vendée War)

Days after defeating Royalist rebel leader Francois-Athanase Charette south of the Loire at **Montaigu**, Republican General Jean-Baptiste Kléber pursued him to nearby Torfou and was routed in a brilliant rebel counter-attack. Kléber skillfully disengaged and withdrew northwest pursued by Charles Bonchamp towards **Pallet**, while Charette returned west to recapture Montaigu (19 September 1793).

Torgau ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Frederick II of Prussia was marching towards Berlin after cutting his way out of **Liegnitz** (15 August) when he turned to attack Austrian Marshal Leopold von Daun south of the capital at Torgau. The Austrians were driven across the Elbe in a disorganised action which continued into the night. It was Frederick's bloodiest victory and both sides withdrew to winter quarters (3 November 1760).

Torgovaya ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

On the offensive in the Kuban, White commander Anton Denikin marched against Red General Boris Dumenko at Torgovaya. The respected White General Sergei Markov was killed leading his troops at the capture of nearby Shablievskaya Station, but Torgovaya was taken by storm. Denikin himself then advanced on a Red Brigade at **Belaya Glina** (25 June 1918).

Torgovaya ❙ 1920 ❙ Russian Civil War

As General Symeon Budenny invaded the Kuban east of **Rostov**, White General Aleksandr Pavlov led a counter-offensive to Torgovaya, which fell after he routed General Boris Dumenko's Red cavalry. After hard fighting in bitter cold along the Egorlyk, including the largest cavalry action of the war, Pavlov abandoned his guns and fell back on **Novorossisk** (14 February–2 March 1920).

Torinomi ❙ 1057 ❙ Earlier Nine Years War

When the Abe Clan of Mutsu Province in northeast Japan rose against the Imperial Court, Imperial Governor Minamoto Yoriyoshi attacked the rebels at the Torinomi Stockade, north of modern Hiraizumi in Iwate. Clan leader Abe Yoritoki was defeated and killed, but his son Sadato recovered to check the Imperial forces the following year at **Kawasaki**.

Torna ❙ 1704 ❙ Mughal-Maratha Wars

Emperor Aurangzeb captured the Maratha fortress of **Raigargh** southwest of Poona then quickly sent Muhammad Amin Khan and Tarbiyat Khan against nearby Torna. After a brief

siege the Mughals stormed Torna by escalade and forced the garrison to surrender. The victory completed capture of the principal Maratha forts, although most were soon recaptured (23 February–10 March 1704).

Tornavento ❙ 1636 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

As a French-Savoyard army under Duke Victor Amadeus and Marshal Charles de Crequi campaigned in northern Italy, they were attacked on the Ticino, west of Milan at Tornavento, by Spanish Governor Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis de Leganés. The Spaniards were forced to retreat after fierce fighting and suffered another loss the following year at **Monte Baldo** (23 June 1636).

Toro ❙ 1476 ❙ Portuguese-Castilian Wars

Following the death of Henry IV of Castile, many nobles supported his daughter Joanna against his sister Isabella, who married Ferdinand of Aragon and had herself declared Queen of Castile. Joanna's uncle Alfonso V of Portugal (who had married her by proxy) invaded Spain and was defeated at Toro, east of Zamora. Portugal made peace and Joanna retired to a convent.

Toronto ❙ 1837 ❙ Canadian Rebellion

With French-Canadian rebellion crushed at **St Denis**, Upper Canada Governor Francis Head faced an advance on Toronto by insurgents under William McKenzie seeking a provisional government independent of Britain. A volley by Sheriff William Jarvis repulsed the rebels and they were dispersed two days later at nearby Montgomery's Tavern. McKenzie fled to the United States (5 December 1837).

Torrence's Tavern ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Tarrant's Tavern**

Torréon ❙ 1913 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Entering Mexico from Texas, Francisco (Pancho) Villa created the División del Norte and attacked Torréon, which fell by storm after a 24-hour action, yielding vast supplies of arms, ammunition and railway rolling-stock. After executing the Federal officers, Villa left a small garrison and marched on **Chihuahua**, though Torréon was soon retaken by government forces (1 October 1913).

Torréon ❙ 1914 ❙ Mexican Revolution

After taking **Chihuahua** in December 1913, Francisco (Pancho) Villa led a large force against Torréon in central Mexico. The city, which he had won and lost the previous year, was now defended by veteran Federal General José Refugio Velasco. Villa lost heavy casualties in some of the hardest fighting of the revolution before the Federals escaped in a sudden dust-storm (26 March–3 April 1914).

Torres Vedras ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

British General Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington fell back from his bloody victory at **Bussaco** in central Portugal (27 September) and occupied the powerful defensive lines of Torres Vedras outside Lisbon. French Marshal André Masséna probed the sophisticated complex of defences but could make no impact and after a month the French started back to Spain (10 October–14 November 1810).

Torrington ❙ 1646 ❙ British Civil Wars

Bringing an end to the war in the west, Parliamentary commander Sir Thomas Fairfax captured Dartmouth (18 January) then pursued Sir Ralph Hopton into North Devon. Hopton's Cornish infantry were heavily defeated at Torrington, near Barnstaple, and he later signed a separate surrender a week before the Royalist cause was finally crushed in March at **Stow** (16 February 1646).

Tortona ❙ 1155 ❙ Frederick's 1st Expedition to Italy

Emperor Frederick Barbarossa marched into northern Italy with a large army and attempted to weaken Milan by ravaging her allies such as Asti and Chiari. He then besieged the unfortunate city of Tortona, east of Alessandria, which held out

for two months against a bloody siege until forced by lack of water to surrender. Tortona was then burned to the ground (February–April 1195).

Tortosa ❙ 1148 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

A renewed Christian offensive in eastern Spain saw Ramon Berenguer IV of Aragon launch a major attack against Tortosa at the mouth of the Ebro, aided by Count William of Montpellier, Genoese troops and European Crusaders fresh from capturing Lisbon. The city fell after a six-month siege, completing Christian control of the whole Ebro basin (July–December 1148).

Tortosa ❙ 1810–1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Six months after the siege and capture of **Lérida**, Marshal Louis Suchet marched into Catalonia to besiege Tortosa on the Ebro, defended by General Miguel Lili e Idiáquez Conde de Alacha. Tortosa was subjected to extreme shelling and, with the capture of the bastion of San Pedro, Alacha surrendered the city. Suchet then advanced to the siege of **Tarragona** (19 December 1810–2 February 1811).

Torun ❙ 1703 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Thorn**

Tory Island ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

See **Donegal Bay**

Toshimitsu ❙ 1587 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

The Shimazu brothers Yoshihiro and Iehisa led a Satsuma invasion of northeast Kyushu to besiege Toshimitsu and threaten Funai (modern Oita) where Otomo Yoshimune sought aid from Toyotomi Hideyoshi. He sent Sengoku Hidehisa and Chosokabe Motochika from Shikoku, who were routed near Toshimitsu at the Hetsugigawa, but the Satsuma withdrew to **Takashiro** (January 1587).

Toski ❙ 1889 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

Flushed with victory over Abyssinia at **Gallabat** (9 March) about 8,000 Mahdists under Emir Wad el-Najumi invaded Egypt, where they were met at Toski, north of Wadi Halfa, by an Egyptian army led by the Sirdar Sir Francis Grenfell, supported by cavalry under Colonel Herbert Kitchener. Najumi was killed in a complete rout with most of his army killed or captured (3 August 1889).

Tot-dong ❙ 1426 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese War

Besieged at **Dong-do** (later Hanoi) by Vietnamese commander Le Loi and General Nguyen Trai, Ming Chinese General Wang Tong rashly attempted a counter-offensive, against the advice of Commissioner Chen Qia. At nearby Tot-dong the Chinese were routed, with Chen Qia fatally wounded. After further defeat at **Chi Lang** (1427) China withdrew from Vietnam (5–6 December 1426).

Totopotomoy Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Union commander Ulysses S. Grant was advancing south from the **North Anna** across the Pamunkey towards Richmond, Virginia, when he was blocked northeast of the Confederate capital at Totopotomoy Creek by General Robert E. Lee. After inconclusive manoeuvring and about 1,000 men lost on either side, both armies moved further south to meet again at **Cold Harbour** (28–30 May 1864).

Toul ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Advancing west from **Strasbourg**, German forces attacked Toul, commanding the vital rail line to Paris. After failure to take it by assault, the fortress was besieged. When Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg arrived from **Sedan** with reinforcements and siege guns, Toul was forced to capitulate. The Grand Duke then marched northwest against **Soissons** (17 August–23 September 1870).

Toulon ❙ 1707 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

With the French driven out of Italy after **Turin** (September 1706) Prince Eugène and Victor

Amadeus II of Savoy marched west towards Toulon, defended by Marshal Count René de Tessé. Despite a naval blockade by Sir Clowdesley Shovell, and eight French ships scuttled, the siege and assault failed and the Allies withdrew. Shovell drowned in a shipwreck on the way home (15 July–10 August 1707).

Toulon ❙ 1744 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Admirals Claude-Élisée La Bruyère and José Navarro led their ships out of Toulon and were intercepted by British Admirals Thomas Matthews and Richard Lestock. In a badly handled action the French and Spanish ships inflicted the greater damage and broke the English blockade. Matthews was court-martialled and cashiered while Lestock was controversially acquitted (21 February 1744).

Toulon ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Supporting Royalists in Toulon, British Admiral Sir Alexander Hood and Admiral Juan de Langara of Spain seized the port and landed a force under Sir Henry Phipps. After General Jacques Dugommier besieged Toulon and Colonel Napoleon Bonaparte captured strategic forts, the Allies evacuated, taking or destroying much of the French fleet (27 August–19 December 1793).

Toulon ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

When Allied forces invaded southern France along the **Riviera**, Free French commander Jean de Lattre de Tassigny ordered General Edgar de Larminant west along the coast against the key port of Toulon. The strong German garrison resisted in bloody street-by-street fighting, but with the French closing in on **Marseilles** to the west, 17,000 men finally surrendered (20–28 August 1944).

Toulouse ❙ 439 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

Over-confident after the siege of **Narbonne** (437) Roman General Litorius led his largely Hun army against the Goth capital at Tolosa (modern Toulouse). In the war's decisive battle, the Goth King Theodoric attacked the Roman camp, causing heavy casualties, including Litorius captured and executed. However, Goth losses were also heavy and Theodoric made peace with Governor Avitus.

Toulouse ❙ 458 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

The Western Emperor Majorian led an epic mid-winter expedition over the Alps, taking a large army from Italy into Gaul to restore Roman authority after chaos at the end of Avitus' reign. He defeated the Visigoth Theodoric II near his capital at Toulouse, then secured his co-operation against the Suevi in Spain. However, fighting later resumed and Theodoric's army was finally routed at **Orleans** in 463.

Toulouse ❙ 721 ❙ Muslim Invasion of France

Having conquered Spain, Muslim Arabs crossed the Pyrenees into Aquitaine where Sama ibn Malik, the Arab Viceroy of Spain, besieged Toulouse. Attacked by a relief army under Eudo Duke of Aquitaine, Sama was heavily defeated and killed. The victory marked the first major setback to the Arab invasion of Western Europe. Eudo also helped repulse a second expedition ten years later at **Tours**.

Toulouse ❙ 1218 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

After Simon de Montfort's defeat of the Albigensians at **Muret**, the Anglo-Norman knight was granted land belonging to Raymond IV of Toulouse, who had supported the heretics. Raymond reoccupied Toulouse in 1217, where he was besieged by de Montfort. Simon was killed in the fighting and his son Amaury later conceded the disputed land to King Louis VIII (25 June 1218).

Toulouse ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

With the Royalist cause gaining renewed support in southwestern France, a large Royalist force, with English and Spanish support, advanced on Republican Toulouse. Heavy fighting outside the city and on the nearby Pech David

Hill saw the rebels badly defeated with perhaps 400 killed and 800 captured. The survivors were then crushed to the southwest at **Montréjeau** (7–9 August 1799).

Toulouse ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Nicolas Soult was withdrawing after defeat at **Orthez** (27 February) when he turned to defend the French city of Toulouse against Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington. Soult threw back a costly attack by Spanish General Manuel Freire but was driven out by General Sir William Beresford. Only after the battle did the combatants learn Napoleon Bonaparte had already abdicated (10 April 1814).

Toumorong ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

North Vietnamese regulars opened a monsoon season offensive into the central Highlands of Kontum, advancing around the isolated mountain outpost at Toumorong. Aided by massive bombing, US airborne forces counter-attacked (Operation Hawthorne) to raise the siege and virtually annihilate an enemy regiment. The action was claimed as some of the hardest fighting of the war (5–7 June 1966).

Toungoo ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

While Japanese forces occupied Rangoon, General Hiroshi Takeuchi drove north towards Mandalay and met Chinese coming down the Burma Road, who tried to halt the invaders at Toungoo. Despite courageous defence by General Tai Anlan's 200th Brigade, the Chinese were driven off towards **Lashio** with heavy losses. Further west, the British lost **Prome** (26–30 March 1942).

Tourane ❙ 1858 ❙ French Conquest of Indo-China

See **Danang**

Tourcoing ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Invading from Belgium, the Austrian-British-Hanoverian army of Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg met the French at Tourcoing, northeast of Lille, led by Generals Charles Pichegru and Joseph Souham. After the Allied army divided into columns, the centre advanced and was cut to pieces. Prince Friedrich was forced to withdraw and the French went on to take **Charleroi** (18 May 1794).

Tournai ❙ 1214 ❙ Anglo-French Wars

See **Bouvines**

Tournai ❙ 1340 ❙ Hundred Years War

Following his great naval victory at **Sluys** (24 June) Edward III of England landed in Flanders and marched to support the siege of Tournai, held by Gaston II Count of Foix against Jacob van Artevelde and his Flemish artisan army. The siege cost both sides heavy losses and when Philip VI of France approached with a large force the rival kings made a brief truce (29 July–24 September 1340).

Tournai ❙ 1581 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Repulsed from an attack on Cambrai, Spanish Viceroy Alexander Farnese, later Duke of Parma, turned against Tournai, courageously defended in the absence of her husband by Marie van Lalaing, Princess of Espinoy. She negotiated an honourable capitulation after a two-month siege and the citizens were levied a ransom to save the city from sack (1 October–29 November 1581).

Tournai ❙ 1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Following failed peace talks after the fall of **Lille**, John Churchill Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy marched east to besiege Tournai, defended by Louis de Hautefort, Marquis de Surville. French Marshal Claude Villars was unable to relieve the fortress and, after it was forced to surrender, the Allies marched southeast against Villars at **Mons** (28 June–3 September 1709).

Tournai ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

French General Charles Pichegru failed to follow up his victory at **Tourcoing** in Belgium,

permitting the Austrian-British-Hanoverian Allies to reform on the Scheldte. In an indecisive battle five days later at Tournai, east of Lille, despite success around **Pont-à-Chin**, both sides disengaged with heavy casualties and the Allies were forced to continue withdrawing north (22 May 1794).

Tours ❙ 732 ❙ Muslim Invasion of France

The Arab governor Abd-ar-Rahman invaded France from Spain to win at **Bordeaux** before being confronted near the Vienne, between Tours and Poitiers, by Eudo Duke of Aquitaine and a Frankish army under Charles Martel. An historic victory which halted the tide of Islam in western Europe saw Abd-ar-Rahman killed. Charles was given the name Martel—The Hammer (October 732).

Towcester ❙ 61 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

See **Boudicca**

Towton ❙ 1461 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Despite victory at **St Albans**, Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou returned to Lancashire, pursued by Edward Duke of York and Richard Neville Earl of Warwick. After defeat at **Ferrybridge**, the Lancastrians were routed next day at Towton, near Tadcaster, in the bloodiest battle of the war. Henry and Queen Margaret fled to Scotland and York took the throne as Edward IV (29 March 1461).

Toyotomi Castle ❙ 1614–1615 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

See **Osaka Castle**

Trading Post ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Marais des Cygnes**

Trafalgar ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

One of Britain's most important naval victories saw Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson lead his fleet to intercept and destroy the French-Spanish fleet under Admiral Pierre Villeneuve off Cape Trafalgar, west of Gibraltar. Without any ships lost, the British sank or captured 18 rival vessels and inflicted about 14,000 casualties. However, Nelson was fatally wounded by a French sniper (21 October 1805).

Trajan's Gate ❙ 986 ❙ Byzantine Wars of Tsar Samuel

After marching into Bulgaria against the newly established Tsar Samuel, the Byzantine Emperor Basil II failed in a poorly managed siege of Sardica (modern Sofia) and was attacked as he withdrew southeast through Trajan's Gate, a mountain pass beyond Ikhtiman. The Imperial army was heavily defeated, losing valuable baggage, and Basil was lucky to escape with his life (17 August 986).

Tra-khe ❙ 605 ❙ Sino-Vietnamese Wars

Sent to restore Chinese authority in rebellious Vietnam, General Liu Fang secured Annam in the north with victory at **Giao-chao**, then marched south into Champa, where he defeated King Sambhuvarman's army and looted his capital at Tra-khe (near modern Danang). The King agreed to maintain tribute to China but on the way home Liu Fang died in an epidemic which struck his army.

Traktir Bridge ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War

See **Chernaya**

Trancheron ❙ 1648 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

French Marshals Charles de la Porte Duke de la Meilleraie and Cesar de Choiseul du Plessis-Praslin captured **Piombino** and **Porto Longone**, then concluded war in northern Italy by advancing against the Spanish army entrenched at Trancheron, between Cremona and the Oglio. Luis Benavides Marquis de Caracéna was heavily defeated, then shut up in the ruins of Cremona (30 June 1648).

Transloy Ridges ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Days after success on the **Somme** at **Morval** and **Thiepval**, British General Sir Henry

Rawlinson attacked on a broad front along the Albert-Bapaume Road. The Battle of the Transloy Ridges saw Eaucourt and Le Sars captured, lost to German counter-attack, then taken again. The French took Sailly before the action ground to a halt in terrible cold and mud (1–18 October 1916).

Tranter's Creek ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As part of his expedition against the Carolina coast, Union General Ambrose E. Burnside sent Colonel Francis A. Osborn from Washington, on the Pamlico River in North Carolina, west along the Grenville Road towards Pactolus. In action at nearby Tranter's Creek, Osborne defeated and killed Confederate Colonel George B. Singletary, then returned to Washington (5 June 1862).

Trapani ❙ 249 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

See **Drepanum**

Trapani ❙ 1266 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

Venetian Admiral Jacopo Dandolo resolved to avenge losses at **Saseno** (1264) and pursued Genoa's fleet to Trapani, in western Sicily, where Admiral Lanfranco Borborino unwisely decided to chain and defend his ships rather than meet the Venetians at sea. Dandolo captured all 27 Genoese galleys, reinforcing Venetian naval supremacy. Borborino was tried for cowardice (23 June 1266).

Trasimeno ❙ 217 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Lake Trasimene**

Trautenau ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

While Prussian Prince Friedrich Karl invaded Austrian Bohemia through **Liebenau** and **Podol**, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and General Adolf von Bonin invaded towards Trautenau (modern Trutnov) northeast of **Königgratz**. Although the invaders were initially driven back, Austrians under Baron Ludwig von Gablenz suffered far greater losses and fell back through **Soor** (27 June 1866).

Travancore ❙ 1789 ❙ 3rd British-Mysore War

Tipu Sultan of Mysore was dissatisfied with the peace of 1784 and sought French aid to renew war. The trigger was a dispute over Cochin in which Tipu attacked the British protectorate of Travancore. He was driven off with costly losses and France provided no real help in the ensuing war. When it ended at **Seringapatam** (February 1792) Tipu lost half his kingdom (29 December 1789).

Treasury Islands ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

New Zealanders under Brigadier Robert Row helped secure **Vella Lavella** (5 October) then moved west to the Treasury Islands for their first opposed landing since **Gallipoli** 1915. While Stirling fell quickly, sharp fighting on Mono caused the New Zealanders 40 killed and 140 wounded, as well as 40 American casualties. All but eight of the 200 Japanese garrison died (27 October–1 November 1943).

Trebbia ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Driven back from defeat at the **Ticinus** by Hannibal's Carthaginians, a Roman army took up position on the Trebbia River, near Placentia (modern Piacenza). Reinforced by Gauls from the Po Valley, Hannibal enticed Consul Sempronius Longus to attack in a snowstorm. A total rout saw the Romans destroyed, with many drowned trying to escape across the icy river (December 218 BC).

Trebbia ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Marching north through the Apennines to reinforce General Jean Victor Moreau, General Jacques Macdonald found himself facing a massive Austrian-Russian army under General Alexander Suvorov, who was determined to keep the two French forces apart. A hard-fought battle on the Trebbia, saw Macdonald heavily defeated with massive losses in casualties and prisoners (17–19 June 1799).

Trebizond ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Caucasus Front)

While Russian forces stormed across the Caucasus through **Erzurum**, General V. P. Lyakhov led a subsidiary advance along the Black Sea through Rize (7 March). Aided by naval bombardment from Admiral Andrei Ebergard, the Russians stormed the supply port at Trebizond, driving out the Turks and Germans. Lyakhov then turned south to aid the attack on **Bayburt** (17–18 April 1916).

Trembowla ❙ 1657 ❙ Transylvanian-Polish War

Prince George Rákóczi II of Transylvania captured **Warsaw** in an attempt to seize the Polish throne (23 July) but was then abandoned by his Swedish and Cossack allies and his humiliating retreat was intercepted in the Ukraine by Crimean Tatars. At Trembowla (modern Terebovlya) southeast of Ternopol he suffered a crushing defeat, with his commander Janos Kemény captured (31 July 1657).

Trembowla ❙ 1675 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

After Turkish and Tatar forces invaded the Polish Ukraine, Trembowla (modern Terebovlya), southeast of Ternopol, held out—according to legend—when the Polish commander's wife threatened to kill herself if her husband surrendered. Following his victory further west at **Zloczow** (24 August) John Sobieski III of Poland relieved the fortress, whose defence became a byword for heroism.

Trench ❙ 627 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

See **Medina**

Trenchin ❙ 1708 ❙ Rákóczi Rebellion

Recovering from defeat at **Zsibó** in 1705, Prince Ferenc II Rákóczi of Transylvania continued rebellion against Austria and attempted to advance into Bohemia. Near the Moravian border at Trenchin, on the Vah River, Rákóczi's superior force was utterly destroyed by Field Marshal Siegbert Heister. However, the rebellion dragged on until 1711 when Rákóczi fled to Poland (4 August 1708).

Trent ❙ 679 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

In the final great battle between Mercia and Northumbria, Aethelred of Mercia marched against Ecgfrith of Northumbria, who had defeated his brother Wulfhere at **Biedenheafde** (674) and seized the disputed Kingdom of Lindsey. Ecgfrith was heavily defeated near the River Trent and Lindsey was recovered. In 685 the Northumbrian King was killed fighting the Picts at **Dunnichen Moss**.

Trentino Offensive ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

See **Asiago**

Trenton ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

American General George Washington retreated through New Jersey after defeat at **White Plains** (28 October) then resolved to regain the initiative and crossed the Delaware in a snowstorm to attack Trenton. Washington routed the Hessian garrison, which lost almost 1,000 captured and 20 dead (including Colonel Johann Rall). He soon won again at **Princeton** (26 December 1776).

Trepa ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French Marshal Nicolas Soult invaded Portugal, Spanish General Pedro La Romana withdrew along the northern border towards Puebla de Sanabria. At Trepa, east of Verin near Osono, his rearguard under General Nicolas Mahy was attacked by General Jean-Baptiste Franceschi, who killed 300 and took over 600 prisoners. However, La Romana's main army got away (6 March 1809).

Trepani ❙ 1266 ❙ Venetian-Genoese Wars

See **Trapani**

Tre Ponti ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

On campaign in northern Italy, Giuseppe Garibaldi won at **Varese** and **San Fermo** before the Italian army command sent him on an almost suicidal mission against the Austrians at Lonato. Garibaldi's advance units under General Stefan Turr were heavily repulsed southeast of Brescia at Tre Ponti, near Castenedolo, but Austrian defeat at **Solferino** soon ended the war (15 June 1859).

Tres Castillos ❙ 1880 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

The Apache Chief Victorio was driven back into northern Mexico from **Rattlesnake Springs** and reached the Chihuahua desert, where he was attacked at Tres Castillos by 350 Mexicans and Tarahumara Indians under Colonel Joaquin Terrazas. Victorio and about 80 Apache were killed, and 68 men, women and children captured, but the veteran Nana escaped to join Geronimo (15 October 1880).

Treschina ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Brest-Litovsk**

Trevilian Station ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union commander Ulysses S. Grant withdrew from **Cold Harbour** towards **Petersburg**, he sent General Philip Sheridan raiding into the Confederate rear. In a bloody cavalry action about 50 miles northwest of Richmond at Trevilian Station, Virginia, Sheridan was repulsed by Confederate General Wade Hampton. He then withdrew through **St Mary's Church** to the James (11–12 June 1864).

Treviño ❙ 1875 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

The Spanish Republican commander General Jenardo de Quesada was advancing on the key city of Vitoria, in Navarre, when he sent General Juan Tello to attack the Carlist lines just to the southwest at Treviño. The newly appointed Carlist leader General José Pérula was heavily defeated and withdrew. Soon afterwards Quesada entered Vitoria in triumph (7 July 1875).

Triangle Hill ❙ 1952 ❙ Korean War

With peace talks stalled, American General James van Fleet launched a limited offensive north of Kumho against Triangle Hill (plus nearby Jane Russell Hill and Pike's Peak). However, United Nations and South Korean troops were halted by unexpectedly strong Communist resistance. The failed offensive cost perhaps 9,000 Allied and 19,000 Chinese casualties (14 October–5 November 1952).

Tricameron ❙ 533 ❙ Vandal War in Africa

Fleeing from the fall of **Carthage**, Vandal King Gelimer took up position 20 miles away at Tricameron, where he was reinforced by his brother Tzazo, returned from the conquest of Sardinia. But the combined Vandal force was routed by the Roman cavalry of General Belisarius, with Gelimer captured and Tzazo killed, effectively ending the Vandal occupation of North Africa (December 533).

Trichinopoly ❙ 1740–1741 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Maratha General Raghuji Bhonsle invaded southeast India to kill Nawab Dost Ali Khan of Arcot at **Damalcherry** (May 1740) then besieged the Nawab's son-in-law Chanda Sahib at Trichinopoly (Tiruchirapalli). When Chanda Sahib's brother Bada Sahib was killed trying to relieve the siege, Chanda was starved into surrender and the Marathas secured Arcot (December 1740–14 March 1741).

Trichinopoly ❙ 1743 ❙ Later Mughal-Maratha Wars

Determined to intervene in a disputed succession in the Carnatic, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad set out with a very large force against the Marathas and, after capturing Arcot, laid siege to Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli). After five months, Maratha Murari Rao Ghorpade agreed to evacuate the Carnatic and the Nizam appointed Anwar-ud-Din as Nawab (March–21 August 1743).

Trichinopoly ❙ 1751–1752 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Driven south from defeat at **Volkondah** (20 July) British and Indian troops under Captain Rudolph Gingens and Muhammad Ali of Arcot were besieged at Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli) by Nawab Chanda Sahib and Colonel Jacques Law. Trichinopoly was eventually relieved by British Major Stringer Lawrence, who then beat the besiegers at nearby **Seringham** (July 1751–10 April 1752).

Trichinopoly (1st) ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

French Governor General Joseph Dupleix resolved to retake Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli) in southeast India and sent Colonel Astruc to besiege Captain John Dalton's garrison. However, at nearby Golden Rock, reinforcements under Major Stringer Lawrence saw field guns and infantry defeat French-led native cavalry. Astruc was replaced in command (7 July 1753).

Trichinopoly (2nd) ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

After a previous failed attempt to retake Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli) in southeast India, French Governor General Joseph Dupleix sent Colonel Brenier against Major Stringer Lawrence, who had received 5,000 Tanjorean reinforcements. Advancing to Weyconda, west of the fortress, Brenier was heavily defeated by Lawrence and was removed from command (18 August 1753).

Trichinopoly (3rd) ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

In a third attempt to retake Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli) in southeast India, French Colonel Astruc was restored to command and led a powerful assault from the south near Sugar Loaf Rock. He was again heavily defeated and was taken prisoner by the garrison under Major Stringer Lawrence. The French eventually withdrew in August 1754 and the war ended (2 October 1753).

Trichinopoly ❙ 1757 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

When France resumed war in southeast India, Colonel Louis d'Auteil took 4,000 men against Trichinopoly (modern Tiruchirapalli) defended by British Captain Joseph Smith with a handful of Europeans and fewer than 2,000 Sepoys. With a small relief column under Captain John Caillaud approaching, d'Auteil withdrew to Pondicherry and he lost his command (14–25 May 1757).

Triesen ❙ 1499 ❙ Swabian War

At the beginning of their final struggle for freedom, the Swiss cantons marched against the Habsburg cities of the Swabian League and entered the Vorarlberg, where they routed a Swabian army at Triesen, in modern Lichtenstein. The Swiss then went on to burn Vaduz and ten days later defeated a major German force at **Hard** (9 February 1499).

Trifanum ❙ 339 BC ❙ Latin War

See **Suessa**

Trikalur ❙ 1782 ❙ 2nd British-Mysore War

Colonel Thomas Humberston was campaigning on the Malabar coast of southwest India when he advanced inland against Mysorean General Mukhdum Ali, brother-in-law of Haidar Ali of Mysore. Despite massive numerical superiority, Mukhdum Ali was heavily defeated and killed at Trikalur. The Marathas were eventually repulsed in November at the **Paniani** (3 April 1782).

Trikorpha ❙ 1825 ❙ Greek War of Independence

When the Egyptian-Turkish army of Ibrahim Pasha was checked at **Lerna**, Greek General Theodoros Kolokotronis attempted to advance on Tripolitza, securing the nearby heights at Trikorpha. Personally leading an attack, Ibrahim defeated the Greeks, who lost about 200 killed. After further Greek losses in heavy skirmishing, Ibrahim eventually withdrew towards **Missolonghi** (6 July 1825).

Trimmu Ghat ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

While British forces besieged rebel-held **Delhi**, General John Nicholson was sent in pursuit of Sialkot mutineers. Advancing through Gurdaspur, he intercepted the rebels crossing the Ravi nine miles away at Trimmu Ghat. Despite heavy losses to grape and shrapnel, the mutineers remained on a mid-river island, where they were attacked again four days later and destroyed (12 and 16 July 1857).

Trincomalee ❙ 1639 ❙ Later Portuguese Colonial Wars in Asia

A year after the Portuguese were disastrously defeated at **Gannoruwa**, Dutch forces joined with the Kingdom of Kandy in central Ceylon and captured the east coast Portuguese trading city of Trincomalee. The Dutch handed Trincomalee and Batticaloa to the Kandyans, but later captured and kept Galle and Negombo. They eventually seized the entire country in 1656 after the fall of **Colombo**.

Trincomalee ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

See **Pondicherry**

Trincomalee ❙ 1782 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the fourth of five indecisive naval actions off the east coast of India, British Admiral Edward Hughes appeared off Trincomalee in Ceylon just after it had fallen to French Admiral Pierre André Suffren. Following a poorly managed engagement, with the French flagship heavily damaged, Hughes withdrew and the fleets met again nine months later off **Cuddalore** (3 September 1782).

Trincomalee ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After Napoleon Bonaparte's forces occupied the Netherlands, British forces under Admiral Peter Rainier, Commander in Chief of the East India Station, and Colonel James Stuart (1741–1815) of the Madras Army invaded Dutch Ceylon (modern Sri Lanka) and captured Trincomalee. They then moved around the coast by sea to attack the capital, **Colombo** (25 August 1795).

Trincomalee ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Indian Ocean)

When Admiral Chuichi Nagumo attacked **Colombo** in **Ceylon** (modern Sri Lanka) Admiral Sir James Somerville cleared the other key naval base at Trincomalee. Carrier planes damaged the docks and the British lost 11 fighters plus five bombers sent against the attacking fleet. Japanese aircraft then pursued the scattered British ships, sinking the old carrier *Hermes* and four other vessels (9 April 1942).

Trinidad, Mexico ❙ 1915 ❙ Mexican Revolution

Francisco (Pancho) Villa turned on his former ally President Venustiano Carranza and suffered a terrible defeat at **Celaya** in central Mexico (15 April) then withdrew northwest to Trinidad, where General Álvaro Obregón began a broad battle of attrition. Attempting to attack the Constitutionalists' rear at Leon, Villa was routed and continued falling back on **Aguascalientes** (29 April–5 June 1915).

Trinidad, West Indies ❙ 1797 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Advancing against the West Indian island of Trinidad, British Admiral Sir Henry Harvey and General Sir Ralph Abercromby defeated the Spanish garrison and Abercromby's Spanish-speaking Aide, Colonel Thomas Picton, was left in command as Governor. At the peace of 1801, partly at the request of the Spanish residents, the island remained a British possession (16–17 February 1797).

Trinkitat ❙ 1884 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **El Teb**

Trinomalee ❙ 1767 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War

Driven back by Haidar Ali of Mysore following defeat at **Chengam** Colonel Joseph Smith met the Maharaja and Nizam Ali of Hyderabad at Trinomalee (modern Tiruvannamalai), inland from

Pondicherry. Smith secured a decisive victory against massive odds with fewer than 100 casualties. The Nizam made peace and Haidar Ali marched against **Ambur** (26 September 1767).

Triple Offensive ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

German commander Erich von Ludendorf was determined to crush Russia's armies on the eastern front and launched his massive Triple Offensive, in the north through **Kovno** towards **Vilna** and **Dvinsk**, in the centre through **Warsaw** and in south through **Brest-Litovsk**. The "Great Retreat" cost the Russians two million casualties before the front stabilised (29 June–26 September 1915).

Tripole ❙ 1093 ❙ Russian Dynastic Wars

Facing invasion by Kipchak Turk (Cuman) horsemen of the northern Steppe, Grand Prince Sviatopolk of Kiev and his cousins Vladimir and Rostislav—sons of former Grand Prince Vsevolod—met their enemy at Tripole (modern Tripolye) near Kiev. The Russians were routed, with Rostislav killed, and Sviatopolk sued for peace, later marrying a daughter of the Kipchak Khan (23 May 1093).

Tripoli, Lebanon ❙ 1102 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

Marching south from Tortosa (modern Tartus) Raymond of Saint-Gilles Count of Toulouse advanced on the key fortress of Tripoli, held by Emir Fakhr al-Mulk, supported by troops from Homs and Damascus. Battle outside the city saw the larger Muslim army defeated with terrible losses. However, Raymond had insufficient men to attack Tripoli itself and he eventually withdrew.

Tripoli, Lebanon ❙ 1109 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

King Baldwin I of Jerusalem raised a large army for a major Crusader offensive against the powerful port of Tripoli, supported by Bertrand of Toulouse and Tancred of Antioch. Fatimid Egyptian Governor Sharaf ad-Daulah surrendered after weeks of heavy assault, and Bertrand (illegitimate son of the great Crusader Raymond of Toulouse) became Governor of Tripoli (6 March–12 July 1109).

Tripoli, Lebanon ❙ 1289 ❙ Later Crusader-Muslim Wars

Years of campaigning against Crusaders culminated when Mamluk Sultan Qalawun finally gathered his Egyptian-Syrian army for a decisive assault against the powerful fortress of Tripoli. After a massive bombardment the Muslims stormed the city and massacred the population. Tripoli was then razed to the ground and the Mamluks soon turned against at **Acre** (25 March–27 April 1289).

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 647 ❙ Muslim Conquest of North Africa

See **Sufetula**

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 1510 ❙ Spanish Colonial Wars in North Africa

Continuing his offensive in North Africa after capturing **Bougie**, Spanish commander Pedro Navarro took his fleet from Sicily against Tripoli (modern Tarabulus, Libya). After capturing the city, Navarro reportedly destroyed many of its buildings and killed or enslaved much of the population. In 1524, Spain gave Tripoli to the Knights of St John, who lost it in 1551 to Ottoman forces (26 July 1510).

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 1551 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

Expanding Ottoman territory in North Africa, Kapudan Sinan Pasha and the Corsair Turghud Re'is (Dragut) attacked strategic Tripoli, held with difficulty by the Knights of St John from their base in Malta. Tripoli was taken, but the two victors fell out, contributing to their failed attack on the main objective, Malta. In 1560 Turghud was more successful against **Djerba**, off Tripoli (15 August 1551).

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 1728 ❙ Franco-Barbary Wars

Determined to exact reparation from the Barbary pirates, French Admiral Nicola de

Grandpré took six ships of the line and three bomb ketches against Peshwa Ahmad Karamanli of Tripoli. After inflicting a massive bombardment, shortage of water and ammunition forced Grandpré to withdraw. A French blockade the following January persuaded the Peshwa to accept terms (20–26 July 1728).

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 1803 ❙ Tripolitan War

During America's war against North African piracy, the frigate *Philadelphia* (Captain William Bainbridge) ran aground in Tripoli harbour trying to preserve her blockade. Attacked by Algerine gunboats, Bainbridge and 307 crew surrendered, though their captured ship was destroyed in a later raid. The crew were finally released when war ended in 1805 after the fall of **Derna** (31 October 1803).

Tripoli, Libya (1st) ❙ 1804 ❙ Tripolitan War

In a brilliant raid on Tripoli during the war against North African piracy, American Lieutenant Stephen Decatur and 74 volunteers disguised as Arabs entered port on a captured Tripolitan ketch, renamed *Intrepid*, and burned the captured American ship *Philadelphia* to deny her to the pirates. Decatur escaped without a man lost, but *Intrepid* was later sunk on a second raid (16 February 1804).

Tripoli, Libya (2nd) ❙ 1804 ❙ Tripolitan War

Following weeks of bombardment by American Admiral Edward Preble, Lieutenants Stephen Decatur and Richard Somers entered Tripoli harbour in shallow-draft gunboats and seized three pirate craft (3 August). But in a subsequent failed assault, Somers and his crew were killed when the fireship *Intrepid* blew up prematurely. The Americans then resumed a passive blockade (1 September 1804).

Tripoli, Libya ❙ 1911 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

At the start of Italy's invasion of Libya, Tripoli refused to surrender to Admiral Luigi Faravelli and his fleet shelled the outlying fortresses (3 October). A landing party under Captain Umberto Cagni then seized the city and held it until the main force arrived five days later. While Tobruk and Derna in Cyrenaica quickly fell, the Italians faced stronger resistance at **Benghazi** (5 October 1911).

Tripolis ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

See **Tripolitza**

Tripolitza ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

After taking **Monemvasia** and **Navarino**, Demitrius Ipsilantis and Theodoros Kolokotrones besieged Tripolitza in central Peloponnesia, holding out despite Turkish defeat at **Valtesti**. When the Albanian garrison negotiated to withdraw, the starving city had to surrender and the ensuing destruction saw 8,000 citizens massacred. The Turks were avenged in June 1822 at **Chios** (May–8 October 1821).

Trippstadt ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

The day after French success southeast of Kaiserslautern at **Platzberg**, Generals Claude Michaud and Alexandre Taponier attacked the Prussian camp to the south at Trippstadt. A brutal 19-hour action saw Michaud capture large quantities of guns, munitions and stores and kill 4,500 Prussians at the cost of 2,000 French dead. Three days later the French took **Kaiserslautern** (14 July 1794).

Tristan de Cunha ❙ 1815 ❙ War of 1812

A remarkable action in the South Atlantic off Tristan de Cunha saw the British sloop *Penguin* (Commander James Dickinson) encounter the American sloop *Hornet* (Captain James Biddle). Despite heavy damage Dickinson was killed attempting to ram *Hornet* and *Penguin* was captured. However, peace had already been signed and this was the last action of the war (23 March 1815).

Trnovo ❙ 1218 ❙ Bulgarian Imperial Wars

With Tsar Boril of Bulgaria weakened by warfare, his cousin Ivan Asen raised rebellion in

the north. Assisted by Russian troops he laid siege to the capital Trnovo (modern Veliko Tarnovo) then took the city by storm. When Boril was captured his eyes were put out and his cousin seized the throne as Ivan II, leading the Second Bulgarian Empire to its greatest triumphs.

Trocadera ❙ 1823 ❙ Franco-Spanish War

French under Louis Duke of Angouleme intervened in the Spanish Liberal revolution to support Ferdinand VII and invaded to seize Madrid. Driven back to Cadiz, rebel General Rafael del Riego was badly defeated at the Trocadera Forts, outside the city. When Cadiz fell to the French a month later (23 September), Ferdinand was restored to power and del Riego was executed (31 August 1823).

Troia ❙ 1462 ❙ Aragon's Conquest of Naples

Twenty years after René of Anjou was driven out of Italy following defeat at **Naples** by Alfonso V of Aragon, the Barons of Naples rose in revolt against Alfonso's son Ferdinand and sought aid from René's son, Jean of Lorraine. At Troia, southwest of Foggia, the Barons suffered a bloody defeat and Jean returned to Provence, curbing French claims on Naples (18 August 1462).

Troina ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

American General George Patton secured **Palermo** in western Sicily then turned his forces east along the coast and inland through Nicosia towards the mountain town of Troina, west of Mount Etna. It took five days of intense and costly combat before General Terry Allen secured Troina and General Eberhart Rodt fell back through Cerami towards **Messina** (31 July–4 August 1943).

Trois Rivières ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Recovering from a failed attack on **Quebec** (1 January) American forces in Montreal under Generals John Sullivan and William Thompson attempted a fresh advance down the St Lawrence. But British General John Burgoyne, recently arrived from England, defeated Thompson at Trois Rivières. Sullivan then abandoned the invasion of Canada and retreated to **Lake Champlain** (8 June 1776).

Troisville ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Beaumont-en-Cambresis**

Trompettersdrift ❙ 1793 ❙ 2nd Cape Frontier War

When Xhosa under Ndlambe again entered the Zuurveld in eastern Cape Province, they were met by a Dutch commando under Landdrost Honoratus C. D. Maynier, who won a series of actions along the Fish River, including a notable victory at Trompettersdrift where 40 Xhosa were killed. However, Maynier could not force the Xhosa to withdraw and he accepted peace on 8 October 1793.

Trondheim ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Andalsnes**

Trouillas ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Responding to an invasion of France by a Spanish army under Don Antonio Ricardos, Governor of Catalonia, French General Lucien Dagobert attempted to march on the Spanish at Pontiella. At Trouillas, south of Perpignan, Dagobert was repulsed with over 3,000 casualties. However, Ricardos thought the French were about to be reinforced and he withdrew to **Boulou** (21 September 1793).

Troy ❙ 1184 BC ❙ Trojan War

The Trojan Prince Paris led a raid on Greece and in response Greek leader Agamemnon landed an army on Asia Minor to seize the city of Troy. At the end of a semi-legendary ten-year siege the city fell by storm, or perhaps by the mythic stratagem of the "Wooden Horse." King Priam was killed and Troy was destroyed, effectively ending the Trojan State (trad date 1184 BC).

Troyes ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

As Napoleon Bonaparte campaigned east of Paris against the Allies, General Gebhard von Blucher moved forward to occupy Merv (22 February) while Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg left General Karl von Wrede to defend Troyes. After driving off two heavy attacks, von Wrede withdrew and Bonaparte occupied Troyes, while Schwarzenberg fell back on **Arcis** (23–24 February 1814).

Truckee ❙ 1860 ❙ Pyramid Lake Indian War

When Paiute in western Nevada attacked a pony express station where two Indian girls were abducted and raped, over 100 miners and other volunteers set out under Major William M. Ormsby. But Ormsby was ambushed by Paiute under Numaga on the Truckee, just south of Pyramid Lake, and suffered about 46 killed. The Indians were soon pursued to **Pinnacle Mountain** (May 1860).

Trujillo ❙ 1860 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

The American William Walker was driven out of Nicaragua by the Central American allies at **Rivas** (May 1857) and he toured the United States before attempting a comeback in Honduras. His small Filibuster force landed and seized the fortress at Trujillo but no allies rallied to him. Walker eventually surrendered to the British Navy, which handed him to Honduras for execution (6 August 1860).

Truk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

To cover the invasion of **Eniwetok**, American Admiral Marc Mitscher led a massive carrier and battleship strike against Truk, the Japanese "Gibraltar of the Pacific." While Japan's capital ships had been withdrawn following early reconnaissance, the raid sank 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping—including two cruisers and four destroyers—and destroyed about 270 aircraft (16–17 February 1944).

Trzcianka ❙ 1629 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

See **Sztum**

Ts'ai-chou ❙ 817 ❙ Later Tang Imperial Wars

See **Caizhou**

Ts'ai-shih ❙ 1161 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

See **Caishi**

Ts'ao-ho-kou ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Caohekou**

Tsarasoatra ❙ 1895 ❙ French Conquest of Madagascar

When Madagascar's Hova government refused to recognise French suzerainty, General Jacques Duchesne landed a large force at Majunga and marched southeast towards the central plateau. General Rainianjalahy and 5,000 well-entrenched troops attempted to block the French at Tsarasoatra but they were driven out with heavy losses and Duchesne continued towards **Andriba** (29 June 1895).

Tsaritsyn ❙ 1774 ❙ Pugachev Rebellion

Cossack rebel Emelyan Pugachev recovered from costly defeats at **Tatishchevo** and **Kazan** to advance down the Volga towards Tsaritsyn (modern Volgograd) but was driven off by heavy artillery fire. Four days later his rebel force was destroyed by Colonel Ivan Michelson, aided by Don Cossacks and the city garrison. Pugachev fled and was subsequently captured and executed (21–25 August 1774).

Tsaritsyn ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

As part of White commander Anton Denikin's offensive from the Kuban, General Pyotr Wrangel advanced through **Velikoknyazheskaya** on Tsaritsyn (later Stalingrad and Volgograd) which resisted attack in late 1918. Although Wrangel's assault was driven off by General Aleksandr Yegorov, a second attempt took the city by storm and the offensive continued (12–13 & 29 June 1919).

Tseng Jong ❙ 1962 ❙ Sino-Indian War

At the start of armed border confrontation in disputed northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh), an ill-advised Indian patrol of just 50 men advanced towards the invading Chinese on the Thag La Ridge. Near the village of Tseng Jong the Indians were routed by a battalion-size Chinese force. Both sides lost about 30 casualties and the Rajputs fell back to the **Namka Chu** River (10 October 1962).

Tshaneni ❙ 1884 ❙ Zulu Civil War

When Zulu King Cetshwayo died after escaping the defeat at **Ondini**, his 16-year-old son Dinuzulu promised the Boers land to support his uSuthu against Zibebhu of the Mandlakazi. At Tshaneni, 6,000 uSuthu and 200 Boers destroyed the Mandlakazi and Zibebhu fled. When British annexed Zululand two years later Dinuzulu started a rebellion at **Ceza** and utterly routed Zibebhu at **Ivuna** (5 June 1884).

Tsinan ❙ 1928 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Jinan**

Tsinan ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Jinan**

Tsingpu ❙ 1860 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Qingpu**

Tsingtao ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Far East)

See **Qingdao**

Tsitsihar ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

See **Qiqihar**

Tsorona ❙ 1999 ❙ Ethiopian-Eritrean War

Two weeks after breaking through Eritrean defences around **Badme**, over-confident Ethiopian forces attempted a frontal assault against entrenched positions to the southwest around Tsorona, near Zelambessa. Reportedly advancing behind human waves sent over minefields, the Ethiopians suffered terrible losses and had to pull back, though fighting continued for months (16–18 March 1999).

Tsung-chou ❙ 771 BC ❙ Wars of the Western Zhou

See **Zongzhou**

Tsushima ❙ 1905 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

In one of history's most decisive naval battles, Russia's Baltic fleet under Admiral Zinovi Rozhdestvenski steamed 17,000 miles to the Far East and arrived after the land war was effectively over. In Tsushima Strait, between Japan and Korea, Japanese Admiral Heihachiro Togo utterly annihilated the Russian fleet—including all eight battleships destroyed—and the war ended (27–28 May 1905).

Tubberneering ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

Sent south from Gorey to reinforce Loyalist General William Loftus at Ballycanew, Colonel Lambert Walpole (Aide to the Viceroy Earl Camden) impulsively took a shortcut through the hills and was ambushed in the pass at Tubberneering by rebels under Father John Murphy. Colonel Walpole fell in the first volley and the survivors fled to Gorey, which fell to the rebels the same day (4 June 1798).

Tucannon ❙ 1848 ❙ Cayuse Indian War

Advancing into southeast Washington State against Cayuse who had murdered Dr **Whitman**, Colonel Cornelius Gilliam reached an Indian camp on the Tucannon and started rounding up cattle. Heavily attacked by Cayuse allies, the Palouse, Gilliam fought a running two-day withdrawal. However, soon afterwards he was accidentally killed and the war was virtually over (14–15 March 1848).

Tucapel ❙ 1553 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Chile

After invading Chile in 1541 and founding Santiago, Pedro de Valdivia returned as Governor and tried to extend Spanish influence south of the Bio Bio River where he met fierce resistance by Araucanians under Chief Caupolicán.

The warrior Lautaro attacked and defeated Valdivia at Tucapel and Valdivia was executed a month later. Lautaro soon won again at **Marigüeñu** (26 December 1553).

Tucumán ❙ 1812 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Sent to command the Patriot army in Upper Peru after its terrible defeat at **Huaqui** (June 1811) General Manuel Belgrano withdrew through **Río Piedras**, then determined, against government orders, to hold Argentina's northwestern provinces. At Tucumán Belgrano won an unexpected victory, which bought time as defeated Spanish General Pío Tristán withdrew north to Salta (24 September 1812).

Tudela (1st) ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

At the start of Bonaparte's campaign in Spain, Spanish General José Palafox sent his brother Luis Marquis of Lazan along the Ebro from Saragossa to meet the advancing army of General Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes. Lazan's recruits were routed at Tudela and, after sacking the town, the French advanced to further victories at Mallen and Alagon before besieging **Saragossa** (8 June 1808).

Tudela (2nd) ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Within days of victory in northern Spain at **Gamonal**, **Espinosa** and **Reynosa**, Napoleon Bonaparte turned against the Spanish Army of the Centre under Generals Francisco Castanos and José Palafox. Smashing his way overextended Spanish lines on the Ebro at Tudela, French Marshal Jean Lannes inflicted heavy casualties and opened the way to **Saragossa** (23 November 1808).

Tug Argan ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Soon after Italy joined the war, General Guglielmo Nasi entered British Somaliland, where newly arrived General Alfred Godwin-Austin attempted to hold the strategic mountain pass at Tug Argan. Heavy fighting saw the massively outnumbered defenders forced to retreat and the British then abandoned the capital Berbera and evacuated by sea to Aden (11–16 August 1940).

Tugela ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

Days after Boer defeat at **Italeni**, a handful of whites and 800 Zulus were ambushed near the mouth of the Tugela by Nongalaza, leading the Zulu army of Mpande, brother of King Dingane. The whites suffered terrible losses, including leaders John Cane, Robert Biggar and John Stubbs killed, and Mpande then sacked Durban. The Boers were avenged in December at **Blood River** (17 April 1838).

Tugela ❙ 1856 ❙ Zulu Wars of Succession

See **Ndondakusuka**

Tugela Heights ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a final attempt to relieve Ladysmith, after failure at **Colenso, Spion Kop** and **Vaal Kranz**, British General Sir Redvers Buller led a determined assault on the Heights of Tugela to the south. After hard fighting—which climaxed with a British attack on Pieter's Hill and cost about 2,200 British and 230 Boer casualties—Louis Botha withdrew and Ladysmith was relieved (14–28 February 1900).

Tukaroi ❙ 1575 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

Mughal Emperor Akbar completed the conquest of Gujarat at **Ahmadabad** (1572) then marched east against Daud Khan, the rebellious young Afghan ruler of Bengal. After Akbar returned to Delhi his commander Munim Khan defeated Daud at Tukaroi, near Mughulmari, then accepted a lenient peace. Daud rebelled again and had to be defeated a year later at **Rajmahal** (3 March 1575).

Tukra ❙ 1575 ❙ Mughal Conquest of Northern India

See **Tukaroi**

Tulagi (1st) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As a Japanese invasion headed for Port Moresby in **Papua**, Admiral Kiyohide Shima took a secondary force to set up a seaplane base on Tulagi, in the Solomons. Attacked next day by aircraft from Admiral Frank Fletcher's carrier *Yorktown,* the Japanese lost a destroyer and three smaller ships sunk. The Americans then turned to meet the main force days later in the **Coral Sea** (3–4 May 1942).

Tulagi (2nd) ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

In support of the major offensive in the Solomons against **Guadalcanal**, American Marines under General William Rupertus landed on Tulagi, just 25 miles to the north, where Japanese forces resisted fiercely around the seaplane base on the nearby islets of Tanambogo and Gavutu. Tulagi was then secured and became a naval base to support the fighting around Guadalcanal (7–9 August 1942).

Tulcán ❙ 1862 ❙ Ecuador-Colombia War

When President Gabriel García Moreno of Ecuador declared war on Colombia over a border dispute, he marched to the border with a largely untrained army and was cut off near Tulcán by Colombian General Julio Arboledo. García Moreno was defeated and captured, then sued for peace. War resumed late in 1863 and Ecuador was routed at **Cuaspud** (31 July 1862).

Tumen River ❙ 1938 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Changfukeng**

Tumu ❙ 1449 ❙ Ming Imperial Wars

When Oirat Mongols under Esen Khan expanded into northwestern China, Imperial eunuch Wang Zhen rashly persuaded Emperor Zhengtong to advance against the invaders. After reaching Dadong, the panicked Ming army withdrew and was surrounded then routed at Tumu Fortress, near Huailai, with Wang killed. The Emperor himself was captured but later released and restored (8 September 1449).

Tumunui ❙ 1870 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Waikorowhiti**

Tumusla ❙ 1825 ❙ Bolivian War of Independence

Despite defeat for Spanish Royalists at **Ayacucho** in late 1824, General Pedro Antonio Olañeta and a remaining force of Royalists held out in Upper Peru where Simon Bolívar sent Colombian Marshal Antonio José de Sucre. Outside the mountain city of Potosí at Tumusla, Olañeta was defeated and killed. Bolivia was declared an independent Republic with Sucre as President (1 April 1825).

Tunga ❙ 1787 ❙ Mughal-Maratha War of Ismail Beg

See **Lalsot**

Tung-kuan ❙ 756 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

See **Chang'an**

Tunis ❙ 255 BC ❙ 1st Punic War

The Carthaginians were heavily defeated by a Roman army at **Adys**, near Carthage, then invited Spartan General Xanthippus to reorganise their army. In return battle the following year against Atilius Regulus outside the walls of Carthage, not far from Tunis, the revitalised Carthaginians defeated and captured Regulus. The demoralised survivors were rescued by ship and Rome was driven from Africa.

Tunis ❙ 238 BC ❙ Truceless War

When former mercenaries rose in revolt against Carthage they suffered a terrible loss at the **Saw** and Carthaginian Generals Hannibal and Hamilcar Barca besieged their main camp at Tunis (Tunes). However, rebel leader Mathos led a bold counter-offensive, and Hannibal was captured and executed. Defeat forced Hamilcar to withdraw, but Mathos himself was soon finally beaten at **Leptis**.

Tunis ❙ 1533 ❙ Turkish Imperial Wars

Sailing from Constantinople with 80 galleys and 8,000 troops, Turkish Admiral Khair-ed-din Barbarossa appeared before Tunis where Mulei

Hassan attempted a brief defence, then fled. The Turks put the city to the sack and later defeated Mulei Hassan at Kairouan to secure Tunisia. However, the Tunisian King was restored after two years by Emperor Charles V (18 August 1533).

Tunis ❙ 1535 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Responding to Muslim attacks on Christian shipping, Emperor Charles V led Admiral Andrea Doria and Count Max of Eberstein against the naval base of Tunis, where he defeated Turkish Admiral Khair-ed-din Barbarossa. Charles released over 2,000 Christian slaves and restored King Mulei Hassan, but war at home deferred his advance against **Algiers** (20 June–21 July 1535).

Tunis ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (North Africa)

See **Bizerte-Tunis**

Tunisia ❙ 1942–1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Squeezed between Allied armies advancing from Libya after **El Alamein** and from Algeria after **Torch**, Axis forces in Tunisia were reinforced from Sicily and took the offensive at **Tébourba**, **Kasserine** and **Médenine**. The Allies struck back at **Mareth Line, El Guettar** and **Bizerte-Tunis**, and the Axis finally surrendered 250,000 men to end the campaign (November 1942–13 May 1943).

Tupelo ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest raided Union railways in Mississippi where he defeated a pursuing force at **Brice's Cross Roads** then sent General Stephen D. Lee against another pursuing force under General Andrew J Smith. A heavy defeat further south at Tupelo cost Lee over 1,000 men, yet Forrest was able to regroup and a month later he attacked **Memphis** (14–15 July 1864).

Tupium ❙ 1869 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

During fighting in the Cordillera Province, east of the Paraguay River, Brazilian Brigadier José Antônio Correia da Câmara attacked a Paraguayan detachment under Colonel Manuel Galeano at Tupium, on the Rio Aguarai-Guacu. The Paraguayans were heavily defeated with 500 men lost. A further 300, mainly young boys, were captured at the nearby fortress of Santa Cruz (30 May 1869).

Turabah ❙ 1919 ❙ Saudi-Hashemite Wars

With World War I over, Sharif Hussein sent his son Abd Allah and 5,000 men east from Mecca to seize the city of Turabah and threaten the Nejd. Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh sent 1,100 Ikhwan warriors under Ibn Bijad, who attacked Turabah at dawn. The Hashemite army was destroyed, but Aziz turned against the Rashid at **Hail** before advancing on **Mecca** (26 May 1919).

Turbigo ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Intervening to support King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont against Austria, French Marshal Marie MacMahon advanced through Novara and seized the bridge on the Ticino at Turbigo. An inadequate Austrian blocking force under Marshal Franz Freiherr von Cordon was swept aside and MacMahon marched southeast to join Napoleon III for victory next day at **Magenta** (3 June 1859).

Turckheim ❙ 1675 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

French Marshal Henri de Turenne advanced along the Rhine in mid-1674 to beat Imperial forces at **Sinsheim** and **Enzheim** before driving into Alsace against a large army under Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg and the Austrian Count Raimondo Montecuccoli. The Allies were defeated at Turckheim, near Colmar, and the Elector withdrew into Brandenburg (5 January 1675).

Turfan ❙ 1877 ❙ Xinjiang Rebellion

See **Turpan**

Turia ❙ 75 BC ❙ Sertorian War

Recovering from disaster at **Lauron** (76 BC) Rome's commander in Spain, Gnaeus Pompey, resumed the offensive against rebel Quintus Sertorius and advanced south to the Turia

(modern Guadalaviar) to meet Gaius Herrenius and Marcus Perpenna. The Sertorian lieutenants were routed, losing perhaps 10,000 killed (including Herrenius) and Pompey pursued Perpenna south to the Sucro.

Turin ❙ 312 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Emperor Constantine advanced from Gaul into Italy against rival Emperor Maxentius and met his first substantial opposing force west of Turin. While Constantine's army initially fell back before a heavy cavalry attack, his infantry prevailed and the Maxentian army was driven back to Turin, which prepared for a siege but then surrendered. Constantine then marched on to victory at **Verona**.

Turin ❙ 1640 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

After beating Diego Felipe de Guzmán Marquis of Leganés at **Casale** (29 April), French commander Henri Comte d'Harcourt advanced on Turin to besiege Thomas of Savoy, who had invested the French garrison in the citadel. Harcourt was in turn besieged by a reinforced Spanish army under Leganés, but Harcourt eventually secured a bloody victory and took the city (July–17 September 1640).

Turin ❙ 1706 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

With Imperial forces driven out of central Lombardy at **Calcinato** (19 April) Philippe II Duke d'Orleans and Marshal Ferdinand de Marsin besieged Turin, held by Victor Amadeus II, who escaped to join Prince Eugène of Savoy with a relief force. In a brilliant attack Eugène killed Marshal Marsin and destroyed his besieging army, driving the French out of Italy (26 May–7 September 1706).

Turin ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Following the fall of Milan after **Cassano** (27 April) Russian General Alexander Suvorov's advance guard under Baron Philip von Vukassovitch led a surprise attack on Turin, driving General Jean Victor Moreau into the city's citadel, abandoning a reported 300 guns and 60,000 muskets. Moreau later withdrew over the mountains towards Genoa and the citadel fell on 20 June (27 May 1799).

Turna Dag ❙ 1515 ❙ Turko-Persian War in Anatolia

Ottoman Sultan Selim I secured eastern Anatolia with victory over Shah Ismail I of Persia at **Chaldiran** (August 1514) then took a force against the Persian vassal Ala al-Dawlah of the Principality of Dulgadir. At Turna Dag, Selim defeated and killed Ala al-Dawlah in a decisive victory, which secured Cilicia and left the Sultan free to turn against the Mamluks in 1516 at **Marj-Dabik** (13 June 1515).

Turnau ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Liebenau**

Turnham Green ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

The advance on London by King Charles I was delayed at **Brentford** and next day he faced Parliamentary commander Robert Devereux Earl of Essex and 24,000 London Militia in battle order on Turnham Green near Putney. A daylong confrontation saw only scattered shots fired and the "battle" ended when the outnumbered Royalists withdrew and London was saved (13 November 1642).

Turnhout ❙ 1597 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Facing continued success by Prince Maurice of Orange, Spanish Viceroy Count Ernst von Mansfeld sent Count Jean de Rie of Varas to invade Holland. Overtaken at Turnhout, northeast of Antwerp, the Spaniards were destroyed by Dutch cavalry under Maurice himself, losing thousands killed (including Count Jean) and hundreds taken prisoner for minimal Dutch loss (24 January 1597).

Turnhout ❙ 1789 ❙ Brabantine Rebellion

Jean-Francois Vonck led a rising against Austria in the Netherlands to declare Belgian Brabant independent after which Colonel Jean-

Andre van de Meersch routed an Austrian force at Turnhout, northeast of Antwerp. While the Belgians went on to capture Flanders, Austrian authority was quickly restored, though Brabant was soon conquered by Revolutionary France (24 October 1789).

Turpan ❙ 1877 ❙ Xinjiang Rebellion

When Yakub Beg of Khokand established the Muslim Khanate of Kashgari in western China, a massive Imperial army under Qing General Zuo Zongtang recaptured **Ürümqi** then attacked the rebel in his capital to the southeast at Turpan. Turpan was seized after heavy fighting and Yakub Beg committed suicide, ending the rising. China then established the Province of Xinjiang (16 May 1877).

Turret Butte ❙ 1873 ❙ Apache Indian Wars

Pursuing hostile Apache after victory at **Skeleton Cave**, General George Crook sent Major George Randall against Chuntz and Delshay at Turret Butte, west of the Verde River, near modern Cordes Junction, Arizona. Randall led a brilliant night ascent of the inaccessible position to surprise and rout the Indian camp. Most Apache soon surrendered and ended the war (27 March 1873).

Turtukai (1st) ❙ 1773 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

While Russians threatened Ruschuk on the Danube, further downstream near Oltenitsa General Alexander Suvorov attacked Bim Pasha's garrison at Turtukai (modern Tutrakan). Suvorov destroyed the fortress and killed 1,500 in a brilliant assault before retiring with 15 guns and 50 boats. The Turks later reoccupied the position and Suvorov had to take it again (10 May 1773).

Turtukai (2nd) ❙ 1773 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

General Alexander Suvorov destroyed the Turkish Danube fort at Turtukai (modern Tutrakan), then attacked again a month later to divert from an offensive by General Pyotr Rumyantsev downstream at **Silistria**. A bloody night-time assault saw Turtukai commander Sari Mehmet Pasha defeated and killed. But the attack at Silistria failed and Suvorov had to withdraw (17 June 1773).

Turtukai ❙ 1774 ❙ Catherine the Great's 1st Turkish War

In a fresh Russian offensive on the Danube, while the main army marched against the Turks at Kozludzha and Silistria, General Ivan Saltikov took 10,000 men towards Ruschuk and met a superior Turkish force at Turtukai (modern Tutrakan). On the same day Suvorov won at **Kozludzha**, Saltikov defeated Assan Bey to once again secure victory at Turtukai and peace soon followed (9 June 1774).

Tushki ❙ 1889 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

See **Toski**

Tutora ❙ 1620 ❙ Polish-Turkish Wars

See **Cecora**

Tutrakan ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

When Romanians marched north into Transylvania, General August von Mackensen attacked in the south with a mixed German-Bulgarian-Turkish force. The powerful Danube fortress at Tutrakan (formerly Turtukai) boasted that it would be "Romania's Verdun" but fell after a brief siege. Mackensen took Silistria two days later then continued east towards **Constanta** (4–6 September 1916).

Tuttlingen ❙ 1643 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

On the day Jean-Baptiste Guébriant died from wounds after taking **Rottweil** in Swabia, the Weimar army under his successor Josias von Rantzau was attacked a few miles to the southeast at Tuttlingen by Imperial Generals Franz von Mercy and Johann von Werth. Von Rantzau was defeated and captured, after which Rottweil was lost and the Germans withdrew into Alsace (24 November 1643).

Tuyen-Quang ❙ 1885 ❙ Sino-French War

Following victory in northern Vietnam (Tonkin) at **Bac Ninh**, the French secured

Tuyen-Quang northwest of Hanoi (1 June 1884) where a 400-strong garrison was later besieged by perhaps 20,000 Chinese troops. By the time General Oscar de Négrier's relief force finally defeated the besiegers at nearby Hoa-Moc, the heroic garrison had lost 23 killed and 126 wounded (23 January–3 March 1885).

Tuy Hoa ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

Determined to protect the rice crop in coastal Phu Yen, American, South Vietnamese and Korean forces began a large search and destroy mission (Operation Van Buren) against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese regulars in the Tuy Hoa Valley. Severe fighting saw the Allies secure the area then move north to join the larger offensive on the Plain of **Bon Son** (19 January–21 February 1966).

Tuyutí ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Three weeks after victory at **Estero Bellaco**, Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan forces under General Bartolomé Mitre entered southwest Paraguay against President Francisco Solano López at Paso de Patria south of Tuyutí, between the Parana and Paraguay. While suicidal attacks by López inflicted 8,500 Allied casualties, he lost over 20,000 men and had to fall back north on **Humaitá** (24 May 1866).

Tuyutí ❙ 1867 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Attempting to relieve **Humaitá** in southwest Paraguay, President Francisco Solano López of Paraguay sent General Vicente Barrios and 8,000 men against the Allied siege base at nearby Tuyutí. Brazilian General Manuel Marques de Sousa was driven out and the camp was looted, but Argentine Colonel Manuel Hornos counter-attacked and Barrios withdrew with heavy losses (3 November 1867).

Tweebosch ❙ 1902 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Jacobus de la Rey resumed his offensive in the western Transvaal, destroying a British column at **Yzer Spruit** (24 February) then attacking 1,200 men and four guns under General Lord Paul Methuen at Tweebosch, southwest of Lichtenburg. The column was virtually destroyed in Britain's worst defeat for two years and Methuen became the only British General captured in the war (7 March 1902).

Tweefontein ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

See **Boshof**

Tweefontein ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As Britain built blockhouses to entrap Boer commandos, General Christiaan de Wet led 700 Boers against the blockhouse line under construction near Tweefontein, 25 miles east of General Sir Leslie Rundle's headquarters at Bethlehem. Attacking on Christmas Day at nearby Groenkop, de Wet surprised and routed a force of Yeomanry, killing Major George A. Williams (25 December 1901).

Two Palms ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

Following months of relative inactivity in Cyrenaica, about 6,000 Turks and Arabs outside **Benghazi** attacked through the oasis at Two Palms. Recovering from surprise, Italian Generals Ottavio Briccola and Giovanni Ameglia counter-attacked and the attackers were driven out by a brutal bayonet charge. The costly action effectively ended fighting around Benghazi (12 March 1912).

Twt Hill ❙ 1463 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Edward IV secured the English crown at **Towton** (March 1461) and later sent William Earl of Herbert against Lancastrian forces holding out in Wales. After capturing Pembroke Castle, Herbert met Jasper Tudor Earl of Pembroke and Henry Holland Duke of Exeter near Canaervon at a location called Twt Hill. The Welsh were beaten and remaining Lancastrian strongholds quickly fell (16 October 1463).

Tynec ❙ 1423 ❙ Hussite Wars

In doctrinal war among Bohemian Hussites, Jan Zizka secured victory for the Taborite faction at **Strachuv** but was soon besieged at Caslav by Praguers and Lord Hasek of Waldstein, who intercepted a relief force from Hradec Králové under Zizka's ally Matthew Lupák. On the Elbe at Tynec, upstream of Kolin, Lupák was

defeated and killed, though the siege of Caslav was raised (22 August 1423).

Tyre ❙ 332 BC ❙ Conquests of Alexander the Great

On his way to conquer Egypt after victory at **Issus** (333 BC) Alexander the Great attacked the city of Tyre, half a mile off the Phoenician coast. In one of the most complex sieges of ancient times, Alexander built a causeway to the island fortress. Smashing through formidable walls by land and sea, he fell on Tyre and slaughtered the population, then marched on to **Gaza** (January–August 332 BC).

Tyre ❙ 315–314 BC ❙ Wars of the Diadochi

In war between the successors of Alexander the Great, Antigonus secured Persia at **Gabiene**, then invaded Syria against Ptolemy, who left a strong garrison at Tyre before withdrawing to Egypt. The powerful city held out against siege for 13 months before falling to Antigonus. He then sailed west to campaign in Asia Minor, leaving his son Demetrius Poliorcetes to govern Syria from **Gaza**.

Tyre ❙ 1110–1111 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

King Baldwin I of Jerusalem captured most major cities in Palestine then attacked the key port of Tyre, where the Fatimid Egyptian garrison resisted assault by huge stones and battering rams and destroyed Crusader siege towers with incendiaries. A large Turkish relief army under Toghtekin arrived from Damascus and helped drive off the siege after four months (29 November 1110–10 April 1111).

Tyre ❙ 1124 ❙ Crusader-Muslim Wars

After Crusader failure to seize the port of Tyre in 1111, Gormond, Patriarch of Jerusalem, renewed the attack on this remaining Muslim stronghold. Blockaded by Venetian ships and facing continuous assault by land the Tyrian garrison held out against the siege until two relief attempts from Damascus were driven back. The city was then forced to surrender (15 February–7 July 1124).

Tyre ❙ 1187 ❙ 3rd Crusade

Following Crusader disaster at **Hattin** (4 July) Kurdish-Muslim conqueror Saladin retook most major cities of the Holy Land, including **Jerusalem**. However, he was thwarted by the fortress port of Tyre to which many Crusader nobles had escaped. Led by Conrad of Montferrat, the garrison drove off an attack in July and a two-month siege in November–December, saving both the city and the kingdom.

Tyrnavos ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

See **Mati**

Tzarevlatz ❙ 1712 ❙ Ottoman Invasions of Montenegro

See **Podgoritza**

Tzeki ❙ 1862 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

American adventurer Frederick T. Ward helped save **Shanghai** from Taiping attack in 1860 then created the "Ever Victorious Army" of western-armed and led Chinese irregulars. When Huang Chengzhong and Fan Ruceng seized Tzeki (modern Cicheng) just northwest of Ningbo, the EVA drove the Taiping out, though Ward was fatally wounded in the assault (18–21 September 1862).

Tzirallum ❙ 313 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

In war between Emperors, Constantine in Rome made peace with Valerius Licinius, who could then turn his efforts in the east against his rival Galerius Maximinus Daia. Maximinus had crossed the Bosphorus into Europe, but was heavily defeated at Tzirallum, south of Adrianople in modern Bulgaria. Licinius then pursued Maximinus into Asia Minor, where he apparently took poison (30 April 313).

Tzurulum ❙ 313 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Tzirallum**

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Ualual ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War
See **Walwal**

Uckerath ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan withdrew down the east bank of the Rhine after defeat at **Wetzlar**, days later General Jean-Baptiste Kléber's outnumbered force made a stand against Austrian General Paul Kray east of Bonn at Uckerath. After heavy losses on both sides, Kléber drove the Austrians off, but Kray also claimed victory because the French continued their retreat (19 June 1796).

Uclés ❙ 1108 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

In a renewed Muslim offensive towards Toledo, a huge army under Tamin ibn Yusuf, brother of the Emir Ali ibn Yusuf, attacked Uclés, 80 miles to the east. While the town fell on 27 May, the citadel held out and a relief army from Leon was destroyed outside the city two days later. Among the dead was Sancho Alfonsez, natural son and heir to King Alfonso VI of Leon (29 May 1108).

Uclés ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Recovering after defeat at **Tudela** (November 1808), units of the Spanish Army of the Centre under General Francisco Venegas advanced on Madrid. In a one-sided rout southeast of the capital at Uclés, French Marshal Claude Victor destroyed the Spanish force and captured many prisoners and guns. The survivors fled and Victor turned to the invasion of Portugal (13 January 1809).

Udayagiri ❙ 1513–1514 ❙ Vijayanagar-Gajapati War

Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar secured his northern borders then sent forces east to besiege the powerful hill fortress of Udayagiri, in modern Nellore, held by Tirumala Rautaraya for his nephew King Pratapudra Gajapati of Orissa. After many failed assaults, Krishnadeva took command to defeat a relief army under Pratapudra and seized the fortress by storm (January 1513–9 June 1514).

Udaynala ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

British Major Thomas Adams defeated Mir Kasim, deposed Nawab of Bengal, near **Gheria** (2 August), then took his mixed force against a strongly defended gorge on the Ganges at Udaynala, just downstream of Rajmahal. Turning the Bengali position, Adams took it by storm, inflicting heavy losses in killed or drowned, then captured Monghyr and advanced towards **Patna** (5 September 1763).

Udgir ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

At the height of Maratha power in northern India, Sadashiv Bhao, cousin of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao, marched east against Nizam Salabat Jang of Hyderabad. In a crushing victory at Udgir, northwest of Hyderabad, the Nizam's army was utterly defeated, but the Marathas were forced to turn north against an Afghan

force, which had just defeated them in Punjab at **Barari Ghat** (3 February 1760).

Ueno ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

After the defeat of former Tokugawa Shogun Yoshinobu at **Fushimi**, Prince Arisugawa Taruhito's Imperial army occupied Edo (soon to be renamed Tokyo), yet faced continued resistance by pro-Shogunate Shogitai rebels holding out in the city's Ueno temple district. Imperial General Omura Masujiro decisively routed the rebels, who fled north towards **Goryokaku** (4 July 1868).

Ufa ❙ 1773–1774 ❙ Pugachev Rebellion

In support of the Cossack leader Emelyan Pugachev, his able lieutenant Zarubin Chika led 12,000 rebels against the Russian city of Ufa, on the Belaya. The bloody attack was driven off and Chika settled down to a siege. But after five months, he was routed by a large relief force under Colonel Ivan Michelson. Chika was captured and the siege ended (November 1773–24 March 1774).

Ufa ❙ 1918 ❙ Russian Civil War

While White forces advanced into the Urals and stormed the key city of **Perm**, Red troops to the south crossed the Volga and seized Ufa, which had fallen to the Czech Legion (23 June). White commander Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak sent General Mikhail Khanzhin south to try and retake Ufa, but he was driven off and the city held firm until Kolchak's Spring Offensive (31 December 1918).

Ufa (1st) ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

When spring arrived in the Urals, White commander Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak in **Perm** sent General Mikhail Khanzhin and 140,000 men into southern Russia, where Ufa was reportedly defended by fewer than 10,000 Red soldiers. Although the city fell by storm after cruel Red losses, the retreating Red Army soon regrouped and launched a brilliant counter-offensive (13 March 1919).

Ufa (2nd) ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

With Red forces defeated in the Urals at Perm and Ufa, commander Mikhail Tukhachevski launched a bold counter-offensive and General Mikhail Frunze advanced through Buguruslan and Bugulma towards the key city of Ufa, which fell after heavy fighting. With the capture of **Perm**, the Red offensive continued east through **Zlatoust**, **Ekaterinburg** and **Chelyabinsk** (9 June 1919).

Ugbine ❙ 1897 ❙ British Conquest of Nigeria

When Lieutenant James Phillips of Britain's Niger protectorate led an impulsive move against King Oba of Benin, his force of ten British officers and 200 Africans was ambushed southwest of Benin City at Ugbine by Oba's son-in-law Chief Ologbosheri. Phillips and eight officers were killed along with many of their troops. A punitive expedition the following month razed **Benin** (4 January 1897).

Ugra ❙ 1480 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

Mongol leader Ahmed Khan was checked at **Aleksin** (1472), but advanced on Moscow and was confronted at the Ugra by massive Russian forces under Ivan Ivanonich (son of the Tsar). An initial assault was repulsed and, with his capital at Sarai attacked by Russian allies, Ahmed withdrew and was later assassinated. The "stand" is said to have ended Mongol rule (8 October–11 November 1480).

Uhud ❙ 625 ❙ Campaigns of the Prophet Mohammed

See **Ohud**

Uiju ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

See **Yalu**

Uji ❙ 1184 ❙ Gempei War

Minamoto Yoshinaka seized Kyoto after victory at **Shinowara** (June 1183), then attacked former Emperor Go-Shirakawa at **Hojuji**, provoking his cousin Yoritomo to send his brothers against the rebel. Minamoto Yoshitsune routed

Yoshinaka east of Kyoto at Uji, while Noriyori crossed the Uji at nearby Seta. The brothers thus secured Kyoto and pursued Yoshinaka to **Awazu** (February 1184).

Ujigawa ❙ 1180 ❙ Gempei War

At the start of the war against Japan's ruling Taira clan, Prince Mochihito (son of retired Emperor Go-Shirakawa) joined with Minamoto Yorimasa in an attempted coup in Kyoto. Battle east of the capital at Ujigawa saw Taira Kiyomori rout the rebels, with Mochihito killed and Yorimasa permitted to commit seppuku. Minamoto forces soon lost again at **Ishibashiyama** (20 June 1180).

Ujjain ❙ 1801 ❙ Maratha Territorial Wars

Determined to avenge the murder of a kinsman, Jaswant Rao Holkar of Indore invaded the territory of Daulat Rao Sindhia of Gwalior and was held off at Satwas by Major John Brownrigg. However, Holkar then routed Sindhia's army under Colonel George Hessing at Ujjain and put the city to the sack. In October, Holkar was in turn defeated by Sindhia further south at **Indore** (2 July 1801).

Ujscie ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

At the start of Sweden's invasion of Poland, General Arvid Wittenberg advanced on a large force of irregulars near Ujscie, north of Poznan, under Krystof Opalinksi of Poznan. After minor skirmishing, the local Polish leadership disgracefully surrendered their army and the rich western province. Charles X soon defeated the Polish Royal army to the southeast at **Sobota** (15 July 1655).

Uk ❙ 1003 ❙ Eastern Muslim Dynastic Wars

Returning to the Seistan region of eastern Iran after previous victory at **Tarq**, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked rebellious nobles near the eastern border at Uk (modern Ark). Supported by his son Nasr and General Altuntash, Mahmud destroyed a powerful sortie, then took the fortress by storm and killed most of the garrison. He then appointed Nasr as Governor of Seistan (15 October 1003).

Ukmerge ❙ 1435 ❙ Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights

See **Wilkomierz**

Ulan Butong ❙ 1690 ❙ Chinese-Mongol Wars

When Galdan of the Zunghar Mongols expanded east and threatened to establish a Russian alliance on China's northern border, the Kangxi Emperor led a large Qing army north, but illness forced his return before the principal battle at Ulan Butong. After indecisive action, Qing General Arni allowed Galdan to withdraw, but the Emperor later returned to the offensive at **Jaomodo** (3 September 1690).

Ulla ❙ 1564 ❙ Livonian War

See **Chashniki**

Ullais ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Muslim conqueror Khalid ibn al-Walid advancing into Persian-ruled Mesopotamia through victory at **Hafir**, **Mazar** and **Walaja**, met non-Muslim Arab tribes under Abdul Aswad and Persian commander Jaban at Ullais, near modern Samawah, northwest of Basra. After inflicting a massive defeat, Khalid reportedly beheaded all his prisoners (the "River of Blood") then captured **Hira** (May 633).

Ulm ❙ 1376 ❙ War of the Swabian League

Southern German cities of the Swabian League joined together to oppose the efforts of German King Charles IV to secure the succession of his son Wenceslas and Charles took his army against the key city of Ulm on the Danube. The King was forced to withdraw after a six-week siege and the Imperial forces were defeated again a year later at **Reutlingen**.

Ulm ❙ 1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

See **Höchstädt**

Ulm ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army crossed the Rhine in massive force and swung south to the Danube to cut off the Austrian invasion of Bavaria, encircling General Karl Mack von Leiberich at Ulm, southeast of Stuttgart. When breakouts failed at **Gunzburg** and **Elchingen**, Mack surrendered 30,000 men and 65 guns. He was court-martialled and imprisoned (20 October 1805).

Ulsan ❙ 1598 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

Pursuing the Japanese south from **Chiksan**, Chinese commander Yang Hao besieged Ulsan, northeast of Pusan, held by Kato Kiyomasa. A massive Chinese-Korean assault nearly took the fortress by storm before the starving Japanese were finally relieved by Hachisuka Iemasa and Kuroda Yoshitaka. The Chinese withdrew and in October attacked further west at **Sachon** (January–February 1598).

Ulsan ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Four days after Russian defeat in the **Yellow Sea**, three Russian cruisers under Admiral Nikolai (von) Essen met Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura and four cruisers in the Japan Sea off Ulsan. Attacking out of the rising sun, Kamimura sank the cruiser *Rurik*, while *Rossiya* and *Gromoboi* were driven back to Vladivostok with heavy damage and casualties, giving Japan command of the sea (14 August 1904).

Ulu Muar ❙ 1445 ❙ Thai-Malacca War

When Sultan Muzaffar Shah of Melaka (modern Malacca) refused to pay allegiance to the Thai kingdom of Ayutthaya, a large Thai army marched overland under Awi Chakra. The Thais were met and routed at Ulu Muar, where great leadership was shown by Tun Perak of Klang. Tun Perak was appointed Bendahara (Chief Minister) and in 1456 he led a brilliant victory over the Thais at **Batu Pahat**.

Ulundi ❙ 1879 ❙ Anglo-Zulu War

Following British victory at **Khambula** in March, commander Lord Frederick Chelmsford took the offensive against King Cetshwayo and advanced on the royal Kraal at Ulundi, north of the White Mfolozi River. A decisive action cost the British 100 men for about 1,500 Zulus killed, effectively eclipsing Zulu power. Cetshwayo was captured and Zululand became part of Natal (4 July 1879).

Umachiri ❙ 1815 ❙ Peruvian War of Independence

Indian Chief Mateo Pumacahua led a rising at Cuzco and seized Arequipa in late 1814 after victory at **Apacheta**. But he withdrew before the advance of Spanish General Juan Ramirez de Orosco, who pursued him to Umachiri, just west of Ayaviri. Pumacahua's ill-armed multitude was routed, with over 1,000 Indians killed, and the 77-year-old Chief was hanged, crushing his rebellion (11 March 1815).

Uman ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As German forces advanced into the Ukraine, Panzer General Ewald von Kliest joined with the Seventeenth Army to isolate 20 Russian divisions under General Ivan Tyulenev south of Kiev at Uman. Severe fighting saw some Russians break out, but the pocket was crushed, yielding 100,000 prisoners, 300 tanks and 100 guns. The Germans then turned to reduce **Kiev** (16 July–8 August 1941).

Uman ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the **Korsun** Pocket west of the Dnieper crushed, Marshal Ivan Konev sent a massive fresh offensive west from Zvenigorodka towards Uman and from Kirovograd towards Novoukrainka against German Army Group South. Marshal Erich von Manstein committed and lost his last reserves of men and tanks and was dismissed when the Germans fell back towards Romania (4–10 March 1944).

Um Diwaykarat ❙ 1899 ❙ British-Sudan Wars

In the final act of the war against the Khalifa Abdullah-al-Taaishi after his decisive defeat at

Omdurman, a British force under Sir Reginald Wingate tracked him down more than a year later 250 miles to the south on the upper reaches of the White Nile at Um Diwaykarat, near modern Kosti. The remnant of his Dervish army was defeated and the Khalifa was killed (24 November 1899).

Umm-at-Tubal ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

Anglo-Indian General Charles Townshend retreated south along the Tigris from **Ctesiphon** (25 November) and rested for two days at Aziziyah before facing a persistent Turkish dawn attack downriver at Umm-at-Tubal. The bloody rearguard action cost 700 Turkish and 500 British casualties before Townshend reached **Kut-al-Amara**, where he unwisely remained under siege (1 December 1915).

Umm Qasr ❙ 2003 ❙ 2nd Gulf War

At the start of the war, British marines established a bridgehead on the Al Faw Peninsula, then joined American forces advancing on Umm Qasr, Iraq's only deep water port, which fell after tanks and helicopters overcame stiff resistance. The first humanitarian aid ship arrived three days later, while British forces contained **Basra** and the Americans moved north towards **Nasiriya** (21–25 March 2003).

Umm Urdhumah ❙ 1929 ❙ Ikhwan Rebellion

Despite defeat at **Sabila**, the Ikhwan brotherhood of central Arabia fought on against Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Nejd, who sent Abd al-Azizi Ibn Musa'id to defend the oasis of Umm Urdhumah against Azaiyiz, son of Faisal al-Dawish. Driven off with terrible losses, the rebels died of thirst in the desert. Al-Dawish later surrendered and Aziz created the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (August 1929).

Umrani ❙ 1673 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

Bahlol Khan of Bijapur took a large force to recover **Panhala** fortress near Kolhapur (which had fallen on 6 March) and the Maratha warlord Shivaji sent Pratap Rao Gujar to intercept him at Umrani, 35 miles west of Bijapur. After a day-long battle, with heavy losses on both sides, Bahlol Khan's Afghans held firm and Pratap Rao unwisely permitted him to withdraw (April 1673).

Umuahia ❙ 1969 ❙ Biafran War

While Biafran rebel forces launched a surprise counter-offensive towards Owerri, further east Nigerian Colonel Ibrahim Haruna followed air attacks with an assault on Umuahia, which had become Biafran capital after the fall of **Enugu**. Umuahia fell after heavy fighting, but the Federal success was overshadowed by the rebel capture of **Owerri** three days later (January–22 April 1969).

Unao ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

See **Unnao**

Unayzah ❙ 1904 ❙ Saudi-Rashidi Wars

Determined to aid the Rashid of central Arabia against Emir Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Riyadh, Turkey sent 2,400 men who met the Saudi army at Unayzah, between Hail and Riyadh. Abd al-Aziz suffered heavy losses to Turkish artillery before withdrawing, but Unayzah tribesmen killed many Turks when they stopped to loot. Abd al-Aziz later struck back at **Bukairiya** in July (15 June 1904).

Undwanala ❙ 1763 ❙ Bengal War

See **Udaynala**

Union Gap ❙ 1855 ❙ Yakima Indian Wars

Resisting white expansion in southern Washington State, Yakima Chief Kamiakin defeated a small force at the **Toppenish** (8 October) then faced 350 regulars under Major Gabriel Rains and 400 Oregon volunteers led by Colonel James Willis Nesmith. At Union Gap, just south of modern Yakima, Kamiakin was decisively defeated but struck back six months later at the **Satus** (30 October 1855).

Union Mill ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Kettle Run**

United States vs _Macedonian_ ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

See **Madeira**

Unnao ❙ 1857 ❙ Indian Mutiny

General Sir Henry Havelock relieved **Cawnpore** (16 July), then marched east across the Ganges towards besieged **Lucknow** and met the rebels eight miles away in a strong defensive position at Unnao. A bold assault by Havelock's heavily outnumbered, but better armed, force drove the rebels out with more than 300 killed. He then marched to further action the same day at **Bashiratganj** (29 July 1857).

Unsan ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

After securing **Pyongyang**, the Allies lunged forward towards the Yalu. North of Unsan, invading Chinese forces checked South Korean General Sun Yup Paik then opened an offensive against Paik and American General Frank Milburn. Threatened with encirclement, the Allies were repulsed with very heavy losses and fell back towards the **Chongchon** (1–6 November 1950).

Unstrut ❙ 1075 ❙ German Civil Wars

Facing large-scale revolt by Saxon nobles in 1073, German Emperor Henry IV was initially forced into a humiliating peace. However, he eventually raised a large new army for the decisive battle on the Unstrut River near Langensalza. In a classic clash of mounted knights, there were heavy losses on both sides before Henry triumphed and reasserted Imperial authority in Saxony (9 June 1075).

Upperville ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Confederate commander Robert E. Lee invaded the north, General Alfred Pleasonton assaulted his flank at **Middleburg**, southwest of Leesburg, Virginia, then attacked Generals Wade Hampton and Beverly Robertson at nearby **Upperville**. The Confederates fell back, but General James "Jeb" Stuart defended Ashby's Gap as Lee crossed the Potomac towards **Gettysburg** (21 June 1863).

Upsala ❙ 1160 ❙ Swedish Wars of Succession

Swedish King Eric Jedvardsson established Christianity in Sweden, then faced rebellion by non-Christian nobles who sought aid from the King of Denmark, who sent his son Prince Magnus. The Danish army under Magnus defeated and killed Eric near Upsala, though they were eventually repulsed. Eric was later canonised as Patron Saint of Sweden (18 May 1160).

Urbigas ❙ 456 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Orbigo**

Uri ❙ 1947 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

Supported by Pakistan, Muslim tribesmen invaded Indian Kashmir, storming the border town of Muzzafarabad before advancing on the key city of Uri. Kashmir Chief of Staff Brigadier Rajinder Singh rushed in with reinforcements but was killed leading a stubborn defence. When Uri fell, the tribesmen advanced to take Baramula and the road was open to **Srinigar** (23–24 October 1947).

Urica ❙ 1814 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence

With a Venezuelan rebel army destroyed at **Aragua de Barcelona**, Spanish forces under José Tomás Boves and Tomás Morales met and defeated another Patriot force under General José Félix Ribas in the northeast at Urica, near Cumaná. Boves was fatally wounded but Morales, avenging defeat at **La Victoria**, pursued and captured Ribas, who was later executed (5 December 1814).

Urmiya ❙ 1757 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

Mohammad Hasan Khan of Qajar routed Azad Khan Afghan of Azerbaijan in winter at **Lahijan** (10 February) then captured Tabriz and marched west to besiege Urmiya (modern Orumiyeh), held for Azad by Yusef Khan. Azad approached to relieve the siege and was routed when his allies changed sides. Urmiya quickly

surrendered and Mohammad Hasan went on to retake Isfahan (July 1757).

Urmiya ❙ 1762–1763 ❙ Persian Wars of Succession

In the concluding struggle for control of Persia, Regent Karim Khan Zand defeated his rival Fath Ali Afshar at **Qara Chaman** (June 1762) then besieged him at Urmiya (modern Orumiyeh), west of Lake Urmiya. Terrible winter conditions forced Fath Ali to surrender, finally securing western Persia for Karim. Fath Ali was pardoned, but later executed (24 July 1762–20 February 1763).

Uruguayana ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Early in his offensive war, Paraguayan Dictator Francisco Solano López was defeated on the Uruguay at **Yatay** and Colonel Antonio de la Cruz Estigarribia was besieged across the river at Uruguayana, in modern Brazil's southwest. About 6,000 men were forced to surrender to Brazilian General Manuel Marques de Sousa and the invaders withdrew to **Humaitá** (18 September 1865).

Ürümqi ❙ 1876 ❙ Xinjiang Rebellion

When Yakub Beg of Khokand marched into western China and established the Muslim Khanate of Kashgari, the Qing Emperor, distracted by the Taiping Rebellion, eventually sent General Zuo Zongtang to restore order. At the head of a massive army, Zuo defeated the rebels to seize Ürümqi. In May 1877 he defeated Yakub Beg again to the southeast at **Turpan** (17 August 1876).

Urzu ❙ 1880 ❙ 2nd British-Afghan War

While marching from Kandahar in southern Afghanistan to support General Sir Frederick Roberts in Kabul, General Sir Donald Stewart beat a force of Afghan Ghilzais near Ghazni at **Ahmad Khel** (19 April). After reaching Ghazni, he and General Sir Charles Palliser attacked the Afghans just to the southeast at Urzu, inflicting further heavy losses before continuing to Kabul (23 April 1880).

Usagre ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Nicolas Soult was withdrawing after failing to relieve **Badajoz** and halted at Llerena to send General Marie Latour-Mauberge's cavalry northwest to repulse the Allied advance. In one of the campaign's major cavalry victories, General Sir William Lumley—leading British, Spanish and Portuguese cavalry—ambushed and routed the French fording a river at Usagre (25 May 1811).

Ushant ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

In the first naval action since France joined the war, the British Channel Fleet under Admiral Augustus Keppel met Admiral Louis Comte d'Orvilliers west of Ushant, off Brittany, where the fleets simply exchanged broadsides then withdrew. While Keppel blamed his rear division under Admiral Hugh Palliser for failing to support him, both were court-martialled though acquitted (27 July 1778).

Ushant ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Departing Brest for the West Indies, a French convoy escorted by Admiral Luc-Urbain Comte de Guichen was intercepted in the Bay of Biscay, southwest of Ushant, by a much smaller British force under Admiral Richard Kempenfelt. With the escort to leeward, Kempenfelt attacked the merchantmen, seizing 15. He took a further five as the stragglers fled to Brest (12 December 1781).

Ushant ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **First of June**

Ushant ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

British Admiral William Cornwallis was cruising off Ushant with just eight ships when he met the thirty-strong French fleet of Admiral Louis-Thomas Villaret de Joyeuse. Although Cornwallis suffered some damage, clever manoeuvring enabled him to escape without loss. Cornwallis was thanked by both British Houses

of Parliament, while Villaret was accused of excessive timidity (17 June 1795).

Ussuri River ❙ 1938 ❙ Russo-Japanese Border Wars

See **Changfukeng**

Usti nad Labem ❙ 1426 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Aussig**

Utah Beach ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Normandy**

Utica (1st) ❙ 240 BC ❙ Truceless War

During peace between the First and Second Punic Wars, mercenaries of Carthage rose in revolt and besieged cities, including Utica, in modern Tunisia. Hanno took a large force from Carthage, with a reputed 100 elephants, and relieved the siege. However, he failed to secure victory and was overwhelmed by a rebel counter-attack. The Carthaginians had to withdraw but soon struck back at the **Bagradas**.

Utica (2nd) ❙ 240 BC ❙ Truceless War

See **Bagradas**

Utica (1st) ❙ 203 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

While Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger was besieging the Carthaginian city of Utica, in modern Tunisia, Gaius Laelius and deposed Numidian Prince Masinissa launched a surprise night-time attack on the nearby camp of Syphax, King of Numidia. With the Numidian camp set on fire amid massive destruction, the main Carthaginian army of Hasdrubal Gisco was forced to withdraw.

Utica (2nd) ❙ 203 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

After Carthage and her Numidian allies had been defeated on land in Tunisia at the **Bagradas** and near Utica, Carthage soon sent a fleet to attack the Romans besieging Utica. Avoiding a full naval action at sea, Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger (later Africanus) drew his unprepared fleet close to shore. Although six Roman vessels were lost, the Carthaginians were driven off.

Utica ❙ 49 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Julius Caesar was occupied against Pompeian forces at **Ilerda** in Spain and sent Gaius Curio to North Africa, where he advanced on Publius Atius Varus at Utica, in modern Tunisia. Rashly choosing to fight outside the city, Varus was badly beaten and withdrew under siege. However, after Curio was defeated by Pompeian ally Juba of Numidia at the **Bagradas**, the siege of Utica was abandoned.

Utoy Creek ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Determined to cut supplies to the Confederate army in **Atlanta**, Georgia, after a previous attempt at **Ezra Church**, Union commander William T. Sherman sent General John M. Schofield further west towards Utoy Creek. A prolonged action saw Schofield repulsed by Generals William B. Bate and William J. Hardee, but he then established a new entrenched position (5–7 August 1864).

Utus ❙ 447 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

With **Constantinople** hit by an earthquake, Attila the Hun led a large new invasion, supported by Ardaric of the Gepids and Goths under Valamer. Emperor Theodosius sent an army under the German Arnegisclus, who was defeated and killed at the Utus (Vid), south of the Danube. Attila then sacked Marcianopolis, but he too had suffered heavy losses and withdrew to the Hungarian plain.

Ututlán ❙ 1524 ❙ Spanish Conquest of Guatemala

Conquistador Pedro de Alvarado invaded Guatemala and killed King Tecún Umán of Quiché at **Quetzaltenango**, then marched northeast towards his fortified capital at Ututlán (Gumarcaj) near modern Santa Cruz del Quiché. After an initial repulse, Alvarado and his Cakchiquel Indian allies returned to besiege then burn the city, securing the kingdom in a matter of months (April 1524).

V

Vaagso ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

While a diversionary force attacked **Lofoten**, 600 British commandos and Norwegians under Brigadier Charles Haydon attacked Vaagso and nearby Malloy, off Norway's coast near Trondheim. While German facilities and nine ships were destroyed, the raiders lost 19 killed, including Norwegian Major Martin Linge. The attack made Germany divert troops to defend Norway (27 December 1941).

Vaalgras ❙ 1905 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Continuing guerrilla war in the south of German Southwest Africa after defeat at **Naris**, 80-year-old Nama leader Hendrik Witbooi was pursued by new German commander Lothar von Trotha. Attacking a German convoy at Vaalgras, near Keetmanshoop, Witbooi was fatally wounded and the Nama began to surrender. The war effectively ended the next year at **Van Rooisvlei** (29 October 1905).

Vaal Kranz ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a third attempt to relieve besieged **Ladysmith**, after failure at **Colenso** and **Spion Kop**, General Sir Redvers Buller again crossed the Tugela and seized Vaal Kranz to the southwest. However, Boers under Louis Botha counterattacked and Buller eventually withdrew, losing about 350 killed and 300 wounded. Days later he succeeded in a renewed assault at **Tugela Heights** (5–7 February 1900).

Vác ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Waitzen**

Vaila ❙ 1509 ❙ War of the League of Cambrai

See **Agnadello**

Vajreshwari ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Doogaur**

Valcour Island ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

With America's invasion of Canada repulsed at **Quebec** and **Trois Rivières**, General Benedict Arnold built a makeshift fleet to halt Britain's counter-offensive along Lake Champlain. Near Valcour Island, then off Split Rock, the British fleet of General Sir Guy Carleton won decisive victory. However, the delay convinced Carleton to end his advance and return to Canada (11–13 October 1776).

Val-de-Junquera ❙ 920 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

Two years after King Ordono II of Leon beat Abd-ar-Rahman III at **San Esteban de Gormaz**, a fresh Muslim army was sent under General al-Nasir. Ordono and King Sancho I of Navarre were routed at Val-de-Junquera (modern Antzuola), near San Sebastian, with survivors killed at nearby Muez. Ordono blamed defeat on defection by four Counts of Castile and had them executed (25 July 920).

Valdevez ❙ 1140 ❙ Portuguese-Castilian Wars

See **Arcos de Valdevez**

Valdivia ❙ 1820 ❙ Chilean War of Independence

Chilean Admiral Lord Thomas Cochrane was repulsed in Peru at **Callao** (September 1819) then led a tiny force in a surprise attack on Valdivia, in southern Chile, the best-fortified port in Spanish South America. After the town suffered terrible damage by bombardment, the Royalists were defeated and fled, losing Spain its last major possession on the South Chilean mainland (3–4 February 1820).

Valdres ❙ 1940 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

While German invaders advanced northwest from **Oslo** towards Trondheim, Norwegian troops fought a bitter defence in the southwestern Valdres district, west of Bergen, around Bagn. Although Major Halfdan Haneborg-Hansen tied up considerable German forces, failure of the Allied advance from **Andalsnes** left the outnumbered Norwegians no choice but to capitulate (14 April–2 May 1940).

Valea Alba ❙ 1476 ❙ Moldavian-Turkish War

Stephen the Great of Moldavia defeated the Turks at **Rakhova** (January 1475), then faced a renewed Ottoman invasion. In battle in the Valea Alba, near the Danube at Rasbeoni, east of Baltatesti, the Turks won, despite massive losses, and proceeded to ravage Wallachia. After they withdrew, Stephen restored his cousin Vlad the Impaler, but his prestige was greatly diminished (17 July 1476).

Valencia, Alcántara ❙ 1705 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

In a fresh offensive from Portugal into Spain, an Anglo-Dutch and Portuguese army under Henri de Massue Earl of Ruvigny and Baron Nicolas Fagel besieged French-held Valencia d'Alcántara, which was taken by storm after artillery beached the walls. Although the garrison of 700 capitulated, the town was sacked before the Allies marched southeast to seize Albuquerque (3–8 May 1705).

Valencia, Alcántara ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With Spain threatening Portugal in support of France, Britain sent reinforcements to aid the Portuguese. In a pre-emptive attack on the Spanish border town of Valencia d'Alcántara, General John Burgoyne surprised the invasion supply base, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Two months later he defeated the Spanish again at **Vila Velha** (27 August 1762).

Valencia, Valencia ❙ 1093–1094 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

When Ibn Jahhuf overthrew and murdered Qadir of Valencia, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar—El Cid—an ally of Qadir, took the east coast Muslim city by storm and Jahhuf was put to death. El Cid then held Valencia as independent ruler until his death in 1099. His widow Ximena initially defended Valencia, then burned the city before abandoning it to the Muslims (July 1093–15 June 1094).

Valencia, Valencia ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Marshal Bon Adrien Moncey was sent to suppress Spanish insurrection in Catalonia and met initial success at the **Cabrillas**. However, he was heroically repulsed at the walls of Valencia by raw levies under Antonio Osorio Count of Cervellon. When two bloody assaults cost more than 1,000 men, Moncey realised he could not succeed without siege guns and withdrew to Madrid (27–28 June 1808).

Valencia, Valencia ❙ 1811–1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Two months after victory at **Sagunto**, French Marshal Louis Suchet drove defeated Spanish General Joachim Blake south into siege at Valencia. Facing a terrible bombardment, Blake's disheartened force surrendered and the captured city yielded Suchet a massive prize of prisoners, guns and stores. Suchet was later created Duke

of **Albufera** (26 December 1811–9 January 1812).

Valencia, Valencia ▌ 1938 ▌ Spanish Civil War

Nationalist forces campaigned down Spain's eastern coast through **Castellón de la Plana** and advanced on Valencia. But strong resistance from well-prepared defences, and losses suffered during the four-month Aragon offensive, meant they could not take the city. The Republicans soon counter-attacked towards the **Ebro** and Valencia was not taken until the closing days of the war (July 1938).

Valencia, Venezuela (1st) ▌ 1814 ▌ Venezuelan War of Independence

While Patriot leader Simón Bolívar defended **San Mateo**, he ordered Colonel Rafael Urdaneta and just 280 men to hold Valencia against 4,000 Royalists under Spanish Colonels José Ceballos and Sebastián de le Cazada. When Bolívar himself arrived with reinforcements, the Royalist siege force withdrew. In June Bolívar was defeated further east at **La Puerta** (13 March–3 April 1814).

Valencia, Venezuela (2nd) ▌ 1814 ▌ Venezuelan War of Independence

Following his crushing victory at **La Puerta**, Spanish leader José Tomás Boves marched west to renew the siege of Valencia, defended by a massively outnumbered Patriot force under General Juan de Escalona. When Escalona capitulated in return for safe conduct, Boves treacherously killed many of the garrison. Boves himself was mortally wounded six months later at **Urica** (19 June–9 July 1814).

Valencia, Venezuela ▌ 1818 ▌ Venezuelan War of Independence

See **Semen**

Valenciennes ▌ 1006–1007 ▌ Revolt of Baldwin of Flanders

Count Baldwin IV of Flanders responded to Imperial expansion by capturing Ghent. He then secured Valenciennes, provoking war with his overlord, Robert of Burgundy, and King Henry II of Germany, who jointly failed to dislodge him. The King then made a fresh assault alone and forced Baldwin to surrender Valenciennes. He later pardoned the Count and granted him both cities.

Valenciennes ▌ 1566–1567 ▌ Netherlands War of Independence

As a prelude to full war, Governor Philip de Noircarmes of Hainault led Spanish forces against rebellious Calvinists in Valenciennes. The siege continued while Regent Margaret of Parma negotiated with William of Orange, until a 36-hour bombardment forced its surrender. This was followed by collapse of the rebellion and start of the Eighty Years Netherlands War (December 1566–March 1567).

Valenciennes ▌ 1656 ▌ Franco-Spanish War

Amid renewed fighting in northern France, Spanish-held Valenciennes, southeast of Lilles, was besieged by French Marshal Henri de Turenne. A relief army under the great French soldier Louis II de Bourbon Prince of Condé (in Spanish service), aided by Don John of Austria, arrived just as the city was about to surrender. They routed Turenne and drove off the siege (18 May–16 July 1656).

Valenciennes ▌ 1793 ▌ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After Marquis August Dampierre was killed at **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** (8 May) the demoralised French Army of the North was given to General Adam Philippe Custine, who was beaten at Famars, near Valenciennes, southeast of Lille, by Friedrich Josias Prince of Saxe-Coburg (21–23 May). Custine was guillotined and Valenciennes fell to the Duke of York after a two-month siege (23 May–28 July 1793).

Val-ès-Dunes ▌ 1047 ▌ Rise of William of Normandy

Amid continuing dynastic struggles in France, Duke William of Normandy (later William the Conqueror) was supported by Henry I of France

against rebellious nobles, led by Guy Lord of Vernon and Brienne. The nobles were routed at Val-ès-Dunes, near Caen, but Henry eventually turned against the ambitious William. In 1054 the King suffered a terrible defeat at **Mortemer** (June 1047).

Valetta ❙ 1798–1800 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following Napoleon Bonaparte's capture of **Malta** in June 1798 (en route to invade Egypt) British Admiral Sir Alexander Ball was despatched in October to recover the island. Landing with a small force of marines, supported by Maltese militia, Ball quickly drove General Claude-Henri Vaubois back to siege in Valetta, which finally succumbed to starvation (September 1798–5 September 1800).

Val Gudina ❙ 1709 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

Portuguese commander Fernando Mascarenhas Marquis de Fronteira determined on a final offensive to prevent French forces under Alexandre Marquis de Bay destroying the harvest in the south. English leader Henri de Massue Earl of Ruvigny had urged caution, and at Val Gudina, on the Caia northwest of Badajoz, he and Fronteira were beaten back to the Guadiana (17 May 1709).

Valievo ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

See **Valjevo**

Valjevo ❙ 1737 ❙ Austro-Russian-Turkish War

Austrian Marshal Count Friedrich von Seckendorff supported Russia against Turkey in the Balkans, advancing from **Nish** into Bosnia, where a Turkish counter-attack had repulsed Austrians at **Banyaluka** (4 August). Seckendorff suffered a major defeat at Valjevo, southwest of Belgrade. A further loss a year later at **Kroszka** persuaded Austria to abandon her ally and make a separate peace.

Valjouan ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)

See **Mortmant**

Valladolid ❙ 1813 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Despite the death of Miguel Hidalgo after **Calderón**, Mexican rebellion continued under José María Morelos, who captured a number of cities. After his defeat at **Cuautla** (May 1812), Morelos rashly attacked Valladolid and was badly beaten by Royalists Ciriaco de Llano and Agustin de Iturbide. The rising lost momentum and Morelos was eventually captured and executed (23 December 1813).

Valls ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Advancing from Tarragona to attack General Laurent Gouvion Saint-Cyr around Barcelona, General Teodoro Reding's Spanish force fought a confused campaign of manoeuvre before the two armies met near Valls, north of Tarragona, where the Spaniards were crushed and lost their guns. With Reding mortally wounded, the survivors fell back on Tarragona (25 February 1809).

Valls ❙ 1811 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Pla**

Valmaseda ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Spanish General Joachim Blake, withdrawing west from **Bilbao**, was impetuously pursued from **Pancorbo** by Marshal Claude Victor. At Valmaseda, French General Eugène Villatte unexpectedly faced Blake and massive Spanish reinforcements sent by General Pedro La Romana. He was heavily repulsed before Victor came up and drove Blake towards defeat at **Espinosa** (5 November 1808).

Valmont ❙ 1416 ❙ Hundred Years War

On campaign northeast from Harfleur, Thomas Beaufort Earl of Dorset and 1,000 men were

blocked by about 4,000 Gascons under Bernard of Armagnac Constable of France, east of Fécamp at Valmont. Fighting off an attack, Dorset slipped away in the night and next day, near Etretat, defeated part of Armagnac's army under Marshal Louis de Loigny and made it back to **Harfleur** (March 1416).

Valmy ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

After capturing **Longwy** and **Verdun**, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick advanced slowly towards Paris. At Valmy, northeast of Chalons, his Prussians and Austrians faced French veterans under Generals Charles-Francois Dumouriez and Francois Kellerman and were repulsed by accurate artillery fire. Brunswick withdrew to the Rhine, abandoning his prizes (20 September 1792).

Valparaiso ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

At the end of a successful cruise off the Pacific coast of South America, the American frigate *Essex* (Captain David Porter) was blockaded in neutral Valparaiso, Chile, by the British frigate *Phoebe* (Captain James Hillyar) and sloop *Cherub* (Commander Tudor Tucker). Attempting to break out to sea, *Essex* was badly damaged with heavy casualties and surrendered (28 March 1814).

Valparaiso ❙ 1866 ❙ Peruvian-Spanish War

When Chile supported Peru in war with Spain, Imperial Commodore Casto Mendez-Nuñez blockaded Chilean ports and, with British and American squadrons insisting on neutrality, he attacked virtually unprotected Valparaiso harbour. A massive bombardment destroyed shore facilities and over 30 merchant ships. The Spanish fleet then sailed against **Callao** in Peru (31 March 1866).

Valpovo ❙ 1537 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

While Sultan Suleiman besieged **Corfu**, a large Imperial army advanced into Croatia. After being driven off from a siege at Osijek it was destroyed by a Turkish force on the Drava near Valpovo. A reported 20,000 Austrians and Hungarians were killed, including Generals Ludwig Lodron and Paul Bakicz, while commander Johann Katzianer fled and was later murdered (2 December 1537).

Valtesti ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Ottoman General Kurshid Pasha met rising nationalism in Greece by reinforcing **Tripolitza**, then led 5,000 men against about 3,000 Greeks in a strong defensive position to the southwest at Valtesti. The Turks were repulsed in heavy fighting, losing 400 killed and large quantities of military supplies in the pursuit. The Greeks lost 150 killed in their first major victory of the war (24 May 1821).

Valtierra ❙ 1110 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

At a time of consistent Muslim success against the Christians of northeastern Spain, King Alfonso I of Aragon—El Batallador, the fighter—secured a welcome victory at Valtierra, north of Tudela. While the battle itself was not particularly significant, it was strategically important in costing the life of the important Muslim ruler al-Mustain of Saragossa (January 1110).

Valutino ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Two days after capturing **Smolensk**, Napoleon Bonaparte's advance units under Marshal Michel Ney attempted to trap the Russian rearguard led by General Mikhail Barclay de Tolly further east between Valutino-Gora and Lubina. Although both sides suffered heavy losses, hesitation by Marshal Andoche Junot allowed Barclay to escape and continue his withdrawal (19 August 1812).

Valverde ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Henry Hopkins Sibley, with Colonel Thomas J. Green, campaigned into New Mexico, where he advanced towards Fort

Craig and was met just to the north at Valverde by a mixed force under Colonel Edward R. S. Canby. Despite costly losses in a bloody action, Sibley forced the larger Union force to retire and pushed on north to capture Santa Fe (21 February 1862).

Van Buren ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War
See **Tuy Hoa**

Vanguardia ❙ 1928 ❙ Chaco War
As tension continued in the disputed Chaco Boreal following the incident at **Sorpresa** in early 1927, Paraguayan Major Rafael Franco led an unauthorised attack on the fortress at Vanguardia, north of Bahia Negra, held by Bolivian Colonel Victorino Gutiérrez. Franco was dismissed and Paraguay was forced to accept a humiliating truce until hostilities broke out four years later (5 December 1928).

Vaniyambadi ❙ 1767 ❙ 1st British-Mysore War
Colonel Joseph Smith repulsed Haidar Ali of Mysore at **Ambur**, then chased him to Vaniyambadi, on the Palar, southwest of Vellore, where Haidar Ali turned on his pursuers. During an indecisive action, his son Tipu Sultan's cavalry attacked the rearguard of the British force, which was forced to pull back with heavy losses. However, Haidar Ali also had to withdraw (December 1767).

Van Rooisvlei ❙ 1906 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa
Nama leader Jakob Morenga continued guerrilla war in German Southwest Africa after Hendrik Witbooi's death near **Vaalgras** (October 1905) and was finally attacked in camp at Van Rooisvlei, just inside British South Africa, by a German column under Captain Bech. The Nama lost 23 killed and three days later Morenga surrendered to the British, ending the so-called Herero War (4 May 1906).

Van Thuong ❙ 1965 ❙ Vietnam War
See **Chu Lai**

Vaprio ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Cassano**

Varaville ❙ 1058 ❙ Rise of William of Normandy
Henry I of France was concerned at the rise of Duke William of Normany and, after a failure at **Mortemer** (1054), he and Geoffrey of Anjou again entered Normandy. As they crossed the Dives at its mouth near Varaville, William attacked and inflicted a bloody defeat, with many drowned when the bridge collapsed. Henry withdrew and made peace while William went on to seize England at **Hastings**.

Varberg ❙ 1565 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War
On campaign into Danish Halland, Erik XIV of Sweden captured Varberg, supported by artillery under his brother Charles. Very heavy fighting against Danish commander Daniel Rantzau saw parts of the port change hands, But with discipline breaking down, Rantzau withdrew after a costly final assault. Days later he met Swedish reinforcements at **Axtorna** (28 August–18 October 1565).

Varberg ❙ 1569 ❙ Nordic Seven Years War
When John III of Sweden resumed hostilities, Danish commander Daniel Rantzau led a fresh offensive and besieged Varberg, where he and his successor Frans Brockenhausen were both killed. Frederick II of Denmark then stormed Varberg, killing garrison commander Bo Birgersson Grip. War soon ended with Denmark agreeing to withdraw all claim on Sweden (October–4 December 1569).

Vardar ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)
Intervening to support Serbia against German-Bulgarian invasion, Anglo-French forces landed at **Salonika** and advanced north into the Vardar Valley under General Maurice Sarrail. The key city of Strumica changed hands several times before a powerful Bulgarian counter-attack drove the Allies back to Greece, defeating the

British at **Kosturino** (15 October–15 December 1915)

Vardar ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

After years of stalemate in **Salonika**, new Allied commander Louis Franchet d'Esperey launched a massive offensive along the Vardar Valley through **Dobro Polje** against Bulgarian General Nikola Zhekov. While British forces in the east were checked near **Doiran**, the British, French, Serb, Italian and Greek Allies broke through and Bulgaria sued for peace (15–26 September 1918).

Varese ❙ 1859 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Giuseppe Garibaldi was campaigning against Austria in northern Italy, east of Lake Maggiore, when he led 3,000 irregulars against Varese, held by Marshal Karl von Urban. The Austrians withdrew after fierce fighting and were driven out when they tried to dig in at nearby Malnate. While Garibaldi won again at **San Fermo** and **Tre Ponti**, his campaign produced little strategic benefit (26 May 1859).

Varna ❙ 1444 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

Encouraged by Pope Eugenius IV, Ladislas III of Poland and Hungary led the "Crusade of Varna" against the Turks in the Balkans. On the Black Sea Coast, near Varna, the 20-year-old King was defeated and killed by Sultan Murad II, who then reconquered Serbia and Wallachia. The Hungarian commander Janos Hunyadi escaped and was killed in 1448 at **Kossovo** (10 November 1444).

Varna ❙ 1828 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

Russian Prince Alexander Menshikov crossed the Danube in support of Greek independence and despatched General Count Hans von Diebitsch to besiege the Black Sea port of Varna, held by 20,000 Turkish troops. Powerful sorties by the garrison were repulsed on 7 and 21 August and the city was eventually taken by storm (5 August–11 October 1828).

Varvarin ❙ 1810 ❙ 1st Serbian Rising

On a fresh campaign in Serbia after the costly defence of **Nish** in May 1809, Khurshid Pasha and an Ottoman army of 30,000 advanced against Kara George and 3,000 Serbians to the northwest at Varvarin. Irish-born Russian General Joseph O'Rourke arrived just in time to help defeat Kurshid. Another victory at **Loznitza** a month later drove the Turks out of Serbia (8 September 1810).

Vasa ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Supporting the Swedish summer offensive down the west coast of Finland from **Siikajoki**, Swedish General Johan Bergenstrahle landed against General Nikolai Demidoff's Russian invaders at Vasa. The main Swedish army was unable to send aid from nearby **Nykarleby** and the outnumbered Swedes evacuated by sea. The port was recaptured for Sweden a few days later (25–26 June 1808).

Vasai ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Bassein, India**

Vasaq ❙ 1442 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

To avenge Turkey's defeat at **Hermannstadt**, Ottoman Sultan Murad II sent Governor Sehabeddin of Rumelia into Transylvania with a massive army against the outnumbered Hungarians of Janos Hunyadi. In the Ialomita Valley at Vasaq the Turks suffered an even worse defeat, with a reported 20,000 casualties. They lost again the next year at **Nish** (6 September 1442).

Vasilika ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

As 5,000 Ottoman troops under three Pashas advanced south to support Omer Vrioni at the **Acropolis**, they were blocked at Vasilika by Greeks under Nikitas Nikitaras, later reinforced by Odysseus Androutsos. Ambushed at nearby Mount Oeta, the Turks lost 800 men and withdrew. With his reinforcements defeated and **Tripolitza** lost (8 October), Vrioni abandoned Athens (4 September 1821).

Vaslui ❙ 1475 ❙ Moldavian-Turkish War
See **Rakhova**

Vassy ❙ 1562 ❙ 1st French War of Religion
More a massacre than a battle, this strategic incident occurred when the Catholic Francis Duke of Guise, claiming a violation of limited rights granted to Protestant Huguenots by Queen Catherine de Medici, allowed his men to attack worshippers in church at Vassy, near Condé sur Noireau, Normandy. About 60 unarmed Huguenots were killed, triggering the First French War of Religion (1 March 1562).

Vatapi ❙ 642 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars
To avenge the defeat of his father Mahendra at **Kanchi** (610), Narasimhavarman of Pallava took a large army against Pulakesin II of Chalukya. With General Paranjothi, Narasimha won a decisive battle near the Chalukya capital Vatapi (modern Badami). Pulakesin was killed in the fighting and Vatapi was occupied until his son Vikramaditya drove Pallava out in 655 and struck back at **Kanchi**.

Vauchamps ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (French Campaign)
In a brilliant five-day campaign east of Paris against General Gebhard von Blucher's Army of Silesia, Napoleon Bonaparte won at **Champaubert**, **Montmirail** and **Chateau-Thierry**, then defeated Blucher's vanguard further east between Janvilliers and Vauchamps. The Russians and Prussians withdrew in tatters and Bonaparte was able to turn against the Austrians (14 February 1814).

Vaught's Hill ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)
Two weeks after the Union rout south of Nashville, Tennessee, at **Thompson's Station**, Colonel Albert S. Hall led a Union Brigade northeast from Murfreesboro and met Confederate General John H. Morgan at Vaught's Hill, near Milton, southeast of Nashville. Hall repulsed the Confederates and, with Union reinforcements marching from Murfreesboro, Morgan withdrew (20 March 1863).

Vaux (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
While German forces attacked northwest of **Verdun** around **Le Mort-Homme**, General Konstantin Schmidt von Knobelsdorf in the east attacked the powerful fort at Vaux. Intense fighting with shocking losses on both sides forced Major Sylvain Raynal to surrender the fortress. After a failed French counter-attack, General Philippe Nivelle had to withdraw (8 March–7 June 1916).

Vaux (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)
A counter-attack by General Robert Nivelle retook the fortress of **Douaumont** (24 October) then turned against Vaux. After costly losses in an initial assault, the French bombarded the fortress for six days and forced its surrender. German commander Erich von Ludendorff began to withdraw his army and action around **Louvement** ended the battle of **Verdun** (25 October–3 November 1916).

Vaxholm ❙ 1612 ❙ War of Kalmar
Christian IV of Denmark became stalled on land after seizing **Alvsborg** (24 May), so took a large fleet against the fortress of Vaxholm, outside Stockholm, where a massive Danish bombardment damaged the fortress and the nearby Swedish fleet. But Vaxholm held out and, with winter approaching, Christian withdrew and made peace with King Gustavus Adolphus (August–4 September 1612).

Vedrosha ❙ 1500 ❙ 1st Muscovite-Lithuanian War
Determined to secure Lithuania, Duke Ivan III of Moscow sent Daniil Shchenya, whose army met Lithuanian commander Prince Konstantine Ostrozhsky on the banks of the Vedrosha, west of Dorogbuzh. An extraordinarily bloody action saw virtually the entire Lithuanian army killed or captured, with Ostrozhsky himself taken prisoner. Russia won again next year at **Mstislavl** (14 July 1500).

Vega ❙ 1319 ❙ Later Christian Reconquest of Spain

In an ill-considered expedition against Muslim Granada, Prince Peter and Prince John of Castile—Regents for the infant Alfonso XI—took an inadequate force close to Granada itself. After some initial success they suffered a terrible defeat to the west at Vega. Both Peter and John were killed and King Ismail of Granada was encouraged to take the offensive against the Christians.

Vegkop ❙ 1836 ❙ Boer-Matabele War

As Boers moved into Orange River Valley, a party under Andries Potgieter and Sarel Cilliers was attacked at Vegkop, southeast of modern Heilbron, by 5,000 of Mzilikazi's Matabele under Mkhalipi. Potgieter's brother Nicolaas died in a terrible fight before the Matabele were driven off after costly losses, taking the trekkers' stock. Potgieter was soon avenged at **Mosega** (19 October 1836).

Veglaer ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

Having taken part in the Boer defeat at **Italeni**, Jacobus Potgieter and Hans de Lang led the courageous defence of Veglaer lager, close to the Tugela River near modern Estcourt, where they were attacked by a reported ten regiments of Zulus. The Zulus were driven off after heavy fighting (though they captured the trekkers' cattle). They were routed in December at **Blood River** (13 August 1838).

Veii ❙ 405–396 BC ❙ Roman-Etruscan Wars

Twenty years after taking Estruscan **Fidenae**, Rome began a prolonged campaign against their major rival city of Veii, just a few miles away up the Tiber. Following a siege claimed to have lasted ten years, Marcus Furius Camillus took Veii by storm, then looted and destroyed the city. After recovering from defeat by invading Gauls at the **Allia**, Rome gradually subsumed the remaining cities of Etruria.

Velasco ❙ 1832 ❙ Texan Wars of Independence

Attempting to reinforce Texan patriots at **Anahuac**, a citizen force of over 100 led by John Austin and Henry Brown was blocked by Mexican Colonel Domingo de Ugartechea at Fort Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos River. In a fierce action, supported by the Texan schooner *Brazoria*, both sides lost about 20 casualties. Ugartechea then surrendered and was returned to Mexico (26 June 1832).

Velbuzhde ❙ 1330 ❙ Serbian Imperial Wars

Stephan Dechanski (Urosh III) expanded the power of Serbia and invaded Bulgaria against his former brother-in-law Tsar Mikhail Shishman, who was defeated and killed in battle at Velbuzhde (modern Kustendil), southwest of Sofia. The Serbian victory was largely due to the bravery of Serbian Crown Prince Stephan Dushan, who beat the Byzantines in 1355 at **Adrianople** (28 July 1330).

Velencze ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

See **Pakozd**

Velestino (1st) ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

Ottoman commander Edhem Pasha advanced into Thessaly through victory at **Mati** (23 April) to seize Larissa from the fleeing Greeks and sent Mahmud Bey southeast towards the strategic railway junction at Velestino, held by heavily outnumbered Greeks under Colonel Konstantinos Smolenskis. After a disastrous cavalry charge and over 1,200 casualties, the Turks fell back (30 April 1897).

Velestino (2nd) ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War

Advancing south into Thessaly, Ottoman commander Edhem Pasha was repulsed at Velestino and a week later sent Hakki Pasha on a second attack. In a two-day action, with heavy artillery fire from both sides, Turkish infantry assaults were driven off. With ammunition low and possible outflanking at **Pharsalus**, Greek Colonel Konstantinos Smolenskis withdrew east to Volo (5–6 May 1897).

Velez-Malaga ❙ 1704 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Malaga**

Velikie Luki ❙ 1580 ❙ Livonian War

King Stephen Bathory of Poland resolved to cut off Moscow's campaign against Livonia and captured **Polotsk**. The following year he took a fresh expedition deeper into Russian territory, where he and commander Jan Zamoyski attacked Velikie Luki. In a brutal siege the fortified city was taken by storm and plundered. Bathory led his final expedition in 1581 against **Pskov** (4 September 1580).

Velikoknyazheskaya ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

As part of General Anton Denikin's great White offensive in the Kuban, General Pyotr Wrangel's South Caucasian Army crossed the Manych from Torgovaya and advanced on the Reds at Velikoknyazheskaya, east of Rostov. Heavy fighting saw Wrangel capture the town, along with 15,000 prisoners and 55 guns. He then continued northeast towards **Tsaritsyn** (17 May 1919).

Vella Gulf ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

A new attempt to reinforce the Japanese garrison on Kolombangara, west of **New Georgia**, saw Captain Kaju Sugiura surprised to the west in Vella Gulf by six destroyers under Commander Frederick Moosbrugger. Unlike previous actions at **Kula Gulf** and **Kolombangara**, three out of four Japanese destroyers were sunk with no American loss (6–7 August 1943).

Vella Lavella—Land ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

While Allied forces secured **New Georgia**, American Admiral Theodore Wilkinson bypassed neighbouring Kolombangara and landed further west on Vella Lavella. After initial success, some Japanese reinforcements arrived and fighting was renewed. New Zealanders under General Harold Barrowclough later took over and successfully cleared the island (15 August–5 October 1943).

Vella Lavella—Naval ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As the Japanese evacuated Vella Lavella, west of **New Georgia**, the screening force led by Admiral Matsuji Ijuin was intercepted by destroyers under Captain Frank Walker. A fierce night action saw the Americans outnumbered and outmanoeuvred with two destroyers sunk. Although one Japanese destroyer was also sunk the evacuation was successfully completed (6–7 October 1943).

Velletri ❙ 1744 ❙ War of the Austrian Succession

Austrian Prince Johann George Christian von Lobkowitz advancing south against the Spanish kingdom of Naples was met southeast of Rome at Velletri by a Spanish and Neapolitan army under Charles IV of Sicily and General Count Juan de Gages. The Austrians were checked in an indecisive action and they withdrew north to support Charles Emmanuel at **Cuneo** (11 August 1744).

Velletri ❙ 1849 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Sent to intercept Neapolitan troops advancing to support the French siege of Republican Rome, Giuseppe Garibaldi and about 2,000 men met the Bourbon force at Velletri, southeast of Rome. As at nearby **Palestrina** earlier, the numerically superior Neapolitans were driven off, but Garibaldi did not follow up his victory and **Rome** itself was eventually force to capitulate (19 May 1849).

Vellinghausen ❙ 1761 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

Four months after victory at **Gruneberg**, a French army under Marshals Charles Soubise and Victor-Francois Broglie invaded Westphalia. At Vellinghausen, southeast of Hamm, Broglie was driven off by Prussian Marshal Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick. The following day Soubise and Broglie were defeated when they failed to co-operate and were driven back to the Rhine (15–16 July 1761).

Vellore ❙ 1677–1678 ❙ Bijapur-Maratha Wars

Maratha King Shivaji campaigned against Bijapur in southeast India, where he attacked the strong fortress of Vellore, then pursued Mughal commander Sher Khan Lodi to **Tiruvadi**, leaving Narahari Rudra and 7,000 men to maintain the siege. Garrison commander Abdullah Khan finally surrendered Vellore after losing 2,000 men through starvation and disease (23 May 1677–22 July 1678).

Vellore ❙ 1806 ❙ Vellore Mutiny

When Sir John Cradock in Madras ordered Indian troops to remove beards, turbans and other religious symbols, 1,500 sepoys attacked the British barracks at Vellore. Colonel Rollo Gillespie arrived from nearby Arcot with loyal troops and crushed the mutiny. About 130 British troops and 400 mutineers died and Cradock and Governor General Lord William Bentinck were recalled (10 July 1806).

Vellur ❙ 917 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

After the death of Aditya of Chola (907), his son Parantaka extended the empire, waging war against Rajasimha II of Pandya. Rajasimha sought aid from Kassapa V of Ceylon, who sent an army under his son the Sakkasenapati, but at Vellur (modern Vellore) Parantaka defeated the combined force. Parantaka later drove Rajasimha from Madura and claimed Ceylon, but was checked in 949 at **Takkolam**.

Venadito ❙ 1817 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

While Mexican Royalists besieged a rebel army at **Los Remedios** in Guanajuato, rebel leader Francisco Javier Mina campaigned in the field against Marshal Pascual Liñan's communication lines. But Mina was defeated and captured by Colonel Francisco de Orrantía at Venadito, near Silao. The Spanish adventurer was executed a few days later and his rising was effectively over (27 October 1817).

Vences ❙ 1847 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

See **Rincón de Vences**

Vengi ❙ 830 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

Govinda III of Rashtrakuta drove Vijayaditya II of Eastern Chalukya out of Vengi, between the Godaveri and Krishna Rivers. Vijayaditya later regained the city and began a revolt (817), which drove Govinda's teenage son Amoghavarsha off the throne. Aided by Karkka of Gujarat, Amoghavarsha regained control and at Vengi inflicted a crushing defeat. In 850 he won again at **Vingavelli**.

Venice ❙ 1310 ❙ Tiepolo's Rebellion

Opposed to the increasingly oligarchic Venetian Grand Council, Baiamonte Tiepolo and Marco Querini conspired to storm the palace of Doge Pietro Gradenigo and overthrow his government. When word leaked the plotters attacked prematurely and were crushed in the streets. Querini was executed, but Tiepolo managed to escape. A secret Council of Ten was created to protect the Republic (15 June 1310).

Venice ❙ 1849 ❙ Italian Wars of Independence

With Austria driven out of Milan, Daniele Manin declared a Republic in Venice (26 March 1848) which a year later held out against siege by Marshal Josef Radetzky despite Piedmontese defeat at **Novara**. Following a terrible bombardment and rampant cholera, the starving city was forced to capitulate. Manin was exiled and Austria regained control in Italy (20 July–22 August 1849).

Venta del Pozo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington withdrew from a failed siege of **Burgos**, his rearguard under General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Brigadier George Anson and General Eberhardt von Bock, was attacked at Venta del Pozo by French Generals Jean-Baptiste Curto and Joseph Boyer. The Allies suffered a sharp defeat and continued through Villadrigo towards Portugal (23 October 1812).

Venta de Urroz ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Buenza**

Ventaquemada ❙ 1812 ❙ Colombian War of Independence

Dictator Antonio Nariño secured Cundinamarca then took 1,500 men to try and seize Tunja, held by Federalist Governor Juan Niño and Colonel Antonio Baraya. Just south of Tunja at Ventaquemada, Nariño was met and routed by Federalist Brigadier Joaquín Ricaurte. Nariño then withdrew south towards Bogotá, which he defended at **Santa Fé** (2 December 1813).

Venta y Media ❙ 1815 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Advancing from victory at **Puesto del Márquez** in northern Argentine (17 April), the vanguard of General José Rondeau's Patriot Army of the North under General Martin Rodríguez was attacked by General Joaquín de la Pezuela at Venta y Media, near Oruro, in western Bolivia. The Royalists inflicted a decisive defeat and Rondeau lost again a month later further north at **Sipe-Sipe** (21 October 1815).

Venusia ❙ 208 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

With the war in Italy stalling, Consuls Titus Crispinus and Marcus Marcellus marched to support the siege of Locri in central Italy and Hannibal ambushed the Romans near the camp at Venusia (modern Venosa), north of Potenza. In sharp fighting, Crispinus was mortally wounded and Marcellus was killed outright, depriving Rome of one of its most effective Generals.

Vera (1st) ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

A co-ordinated effort to relieve the Allied siege of San Sebastian on the Spanish north coast saw French Marshal Nicolas Soult cross the **Bidassoa** near **San Marcial**, while General Bertrand Clausel advanced further upriver. Defeated by Allied General William Inglis, Clausel fought his way back across the river at Vera. **San Sebastian** town fell by storm the same day (31 August 1813).

Vera (2nd) ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

While Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington forced his way across the estuary of the **Bidassoa** in northeastern Spain, other Allied forces advanced the same day further upstream towards the key bridge at Vera. Spanish General Francisco Longa and British General Sir James Kempt overwhelmed the defence of General Nicolas-Francois Conroux, who retreated north (7 October 1813).

Veracruz ❙ 1832 ❙ Mexican Civil Wars

General Antonio de Santa Anna, opposing the government of President Anatasio Bustamente, was defeated at **Tolomé** and fell back to nearby Veracruz, which he held with 2,500 men and over 100 guns against Federal General José Maria Calderón. After losing perhaps 1,000 men, mainly to disease, Calderón retired to Jalapa. In September Bustamente won at **Gallinero** (12 April–13 May 1832).

Veracruz ❙ 1838 ❙ Pastry War

See **San Juan de Ulúa**

Veracruz ❙ 1847 ❙ American-Mexican War

In a bold amphibious assault on Mexico's east coast, American General Winfield Scott and Commodore David Conner landed unopposed near Veracruz. After a five-day land and naval bombardment, General Juan Morales surrendered the city and the great fortress of San Juan de Ulúa. Scott then began his epic advance inland through **Cerro Gordo** to **Mexico City** (9–27 March 1847).

Veracruz ❙ 1859 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Conservative President Miguel Miramón led a fresh offensive against the Liberal forces of Benito Juarez to recapture Guanajuato then marched to besiege the Juarista capital at Veracruz. With his army driven off by yellow fever, Miramón had to return to Mexico City, where the Conservative cause was soon boosted by a

great victory over the Liberals at **Tacubaya** (1–29 March 1859).

Veracruz ❙ 1860 ❙ Mexican War of the Reform

Resuming the offensive in eastern Mexico, Conservative President Miguel Miramón took a force against the Liberal city of Veracruz, held for Benito Juarez by General Ramon Iglesias. While Veracruz was heavily bombarded, it suffered little damage and Miramón was forced to withdraw to Mexico City. He was more successful a few weeks later at **Guadalajara** (5–21 March 1860).

Veracruz Incident ❙ 1914 ❙ Mexican Revolution

A few days after Mexican forces seized American sailors for allegedly going ashore at Tampico without permission, American Marines under Colonel John Lejeune seized Veracruz on reports that the German ship *Ypiranga* was landing arms for President Victoriano Huerta. About 200 Mexicans died attempting to resist the Marines and Huerta soon fled into exile (21 April 1914).

Verbitza ❙ 811 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

Emperor Nicephorus I launched a large-scale offensive against the Bulgar Khan Krum and burned the Bulgar capital Pliska (modern Pliskov) before being ambushed at nearby Verbitza. Trapped by wooden pallisades erected at each end of the steep pass, the Byzantine army was annihilated, with Nicephorus himself killed. Krum won again two years later at **Versinikia** (26 July 811).

Vercellae ❙ 101 BC ❙ Rome's Gallic Wars

After Cimbri from Jutland defeated Quintus Lutatius Catulus in Italy on the **Adige**, he was reinforced by Gaius Marius, fresh from victory in Gaul at **Aquae Sextiae**. East of Turin at Vercellae, the invaders were crushed and King Boiorix was killed. With thousands massacred and women and children enslaved, the Cimbri were annihilated, ending the Germanic threat to Italy (30 July 101 BC).

Vercelli ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

See **Ticinus**

Verdun ❙ 1792 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As war started, Prussians and Austrians under Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick stormed the border to besiege then bombard Verdun. Colonel Nicolas Beaurepaire vehemently opposed surrender, but under suspicious circumstances was reported to have shot himself. Verdun capitulated, though was retaken (14 October) after Brunswick's defeat at **Valmy** (29 August–2 September 1792).

Verdun ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

German forces moving west from **Metz** confronted the stategic fortress at **Verdun**, garrisoned by about 7,000 men under Baron Guerin de Waldersbach. Heavy attacks by field artillery were repulsed (24 August & 8 September) before General Wilhelm von Gayl brought up siege guns for a full investment from 13 October. Verdun was soon forced to capitulate (24 August–7 November 1870).

Verdun ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

In the reputed bloodiest battle then known, German forces attacked Verdun, seizing and then losing **Le Mort-Homme** and **Fleury** and the fortresses of **Douaumont**, **Vaux** and **Souville**. This ultimate battle of attrition cost 542,000 French and 434,000 German casualties for no strategic gain before the Germans eventually fell back to their starting line (21 February–18 December 1916).

Verdun ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

New commander Henri Petain rebuilt after disaster at the **Aisne** (April–May) and launched a relieving campaign north from Verdun to reaffirm the French offensive and support the

British at **Ypres**. Advancing east and west of the Meuse, the French secured extensive ground and over 10,000 prisoners, recovering most of the key defensive positions lost in early 1916 (20–28 August 1917).

Vergt ❙ 1562 ❙ 1st French War of Religion

Following the massacre of Protestants at **Vassy** (1 March), Huguenots led by Louis I de Bourbon Prince of Condé seized many cities before a setback at Vergt, south of Perigueux, where they were badly defeated by the Gascon Marshal Blaise de Monluc on behalf of Catholic commander Francis Duke of Guise. The battle largely ended Protestant Huguenot power in the Guyenne (9 October 1562).

Vermillion Bayou ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Lower Seaboard)

Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks continued his offensive in western Louisiana through victory at **Fort Bisland** and **Irish Bend**, ordering General Cuvier Grover northwest in pursuit of General Richard Taylor at Vermillion Bayou, near Vermillionville. Despite initial success, the Confederates were driven off by Union artillery and fell back north towards Opelousas (17 April 1863).

Verneuil ❙ 1424 ❙ Hundred Years War

A year after defeat at **Cravant**, Dauphin Charles VII of France sent a Franco-Scottish army into English Normandy, where it was routed at Verneuil, east of Paris, by John Duke of Bedford's outnumbered English longbowmen. Archibald Earl of Douglas and John Stewart Earl of Buchan (Constable of France) were killed, while Duke Jean of Alencon was captured (17 August 1424).

Verona ❙ 249 ❙ Roman Military Civil Wars

When Gaius Trajanus Decius successfully put down a rebellion on the Danube, Roman Emperor Philip I appointed his General to take command in the area, where the troops promptly elected him Emperor. Philip gathered his army to punish the usurper but was defeated and killed near Verona in northern Italy. Decius was formally recognised as Emperor.

Verona ❙ 312 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

Emperor Constantine advanced through northern Italy against his rival Emperor Maxentius to win near **Turin** then defeat the powerful General Pompeianus Ruricius at Brescia and drive him back to siege in Verona. Ruricius broke out to bring reinforcements but was killed when his relief force was destroyed. Verona surrendered and Constantine marched to seize Rome at the **Milvian Bridge**.

Verona ❙ 403 ❙ Goth Invasion of the Roman Empire

The Goth leader Alaric withdrew from a bloody battle at **Pollentia**, but the following year renewed his offensive in Italy and attempted to besiege Verona. Attacked nearby by the Roman-Vandal General Flavius Stilicho, Alaric again suffered a decisive defeat yet withdrew east in good order. He concluded a treaty with Stilicho and was later appointed to hold Illyricum for Emperor Honorius.

Verona ❙ 489 ❙ Goth Invasion of Italy

Driven back from defeat on the **Sontius** (Isonzo) River in northern Italy (28 August), Odoacer, the first Germanic ruler of Italy, prepared to defend Verona against the invasion of Theodoric the Ostrogoth. Fighting near Verona, Odoacer suffered another defeat at the hands of the Ostrogoths and was forced back to his capital at **Ravenna** (30 September 489).

Verona ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

With France defeated in Germany at **Ostrach** and **Stockach**, Generals Barthélemy Schérer and Jean Victor Moreau attempted a broad offensive against Austrian General Paul Kray in Italy, crossing the Adige north of Verona at Pastrengo, while General Joseph Montrichard marched south to Legnano. Their dispersed forces were driven back at heavy cost and lost again at **Magnano** (26 March 1799).

Versinikia ❙ 813 ❙ Byzantine-Bulgarian Wars

After terrible Byzantine defeat at **Verbitza** (811), new Emperor Michael marched west to meet a fresh offensive by the Bulgar Khan Krum. A confused battle at Versinikia, northwest of Adrianople, saw Byzantine General Leo the Armenian desert the field and Krum won a bloody victory to take Adrianople. Leo was acclaimed Emperor and soon made peace with Krum's son Omortag (22 June 813).

Vertieres ❙ 1803 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Santo Domingo Rising)

Black revolutionary Jean Jacques Dessalines seized **Port-au-Prince** (17 October) then turned north against the remaining French under General Donatien Rochambeau at Cap Francais (modern Cap Haitien). An heroic assault by rebel leader Francois Capois on nearby Fort Vertieres was repulsed, but Rochambeau surrendered Cap Francais next day and independent Haiti was soon declared (18 November 1803).

Verulamium ❙ 54 BC ❙ Roman Invasion of Britain

See **Wheathampstead**

Verulamium ❙ 61 ❙ Roman Conquest of Britain

See **Boudicca**

Veseris ❙ 339 BC ❙ Latin War

See **Suessa**

Vesontio ❙ 1674 ❙ 3rd Dutch War

See **Besançon**

Vesuvius ❙ 339 BC ❙ Latin War

See **Suessa**

Veszprem ❙ 1593 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Grand Vizier Sinan Pasha invaded Hungary to avenge the Ottoman defeat at **Sissek** (20 June), taking a large force which laid siege to the Imperial fortress of Veszprem, southwest of Buda. Although the town fell after just three days, the approach of winter ended Sinan's campaign and his elite Janissary infantry insisted on returning to Belgrade (10–13 October 1593).

Veurne ❙ 1297 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

See **Furnes**

Vézeronce ❙ 524 ❙ Burgundian-Frankish War

Renewing the Frankish war against Burgundy, suspended after **Avignon** (500), Clodomir of Orleans (son of Clovis) captured and later murdered King Sigismund, then invaded with his half-brother Theodoric. Sigismund's brother Godomar was defeated in battle near Vienne at Vézeronce but Clodomir was killed in the pursuit. Burgundy was finally extinguished in 532 at **Autun** (25 June 524).

Viana ❙ 1067 ❙ War of the Three Sanchos

While a war of succession was under way in Castile, King Sancho II of Castile attacked his cousin King Sancho IV of Navarre, who turned for aid to another cousin, King Sancho I of Aragon. At Viana, in Navarre north of Logroño, the Allies routed the Castilian army and the war ended with nothing achieved. Next year Sancho II defeated his brother Alfonso VI of Leon at **Lantada** (September 1067).

Viasma ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Vyazma**

Vibo ❙ 48 BC ❙ Wars of the First Triumvirate

Pompeian Admiral Gaius Cassius Longinus destroyed Julius Caesar's ships at **Messana** and months later attacked another Caesarian fleet under Sulpicius Rufus off Vibo (modern Vibo Valentia), on the "toe" of Italy. This time, the Pompeians were driven off without heavy loss to either side. Cassius withdrew his fleet after news arrived of Caesar's great victory on 9 August at **Pharsalus**.

Viborg ❙ 1157 ❙ Danish War of Succession

See **Grathe Heath**

Viborg ❙ 1710 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

See **Vyborg**

Viborg ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

See **Vyborg**

Vic-de-Bigorre ❙ 1814 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

With the Allied army delayed by flooded rivers from pursuing the French after their defeat north of the Pyrenees at **Aire** (2 March), the right wing under General Sir Thomas Picton advanced against General Jean Baptiste d'Erlon at Vic-de-Bigorre, ten miles north of Tarbes on the Upper Adour. The French were driven out and the Allies advanced next day to capture **Tarbes** (19 March 1814).

Vicenza ❙ 1513 ❙ War of the Holy League

Raymond of Cardona, Spanish Viceroy of Naples, recovered from defeat at **Ravenna** (April 1512) to invade Venetia and, west of Venice near Vicenza, he met the Venetian army of Bartolomeo d'Alviano. While Cardona's cavalry had heavy losses, his infantry under Fernando d'Avalos Marquis of Pescara won a decisive victory, repeated in 1524–1525 at **Rebecco**, **Sesia** and **Pavia** (7 October 1513).

Vicenza ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

Advancing from victory at **Curtatone** (29 May), Austrian Marshal Josef Radetzky approached the Lombardy city of Vicenza, where King Charles Albert of Sardinia had positioned the Italian Allies behind powerful defences. However, Vicenza came under heavy fire when a jaeger battalion captured the nearby fortress of Monte Berico and General Giacomo Durando capitulated (11 June 1848).

Vich ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Just weeks after French forces took **Gerona** in Catalonia, French General Joseph Souham marched along the Ter Valley against surrounding Spanish insurgents. North of Barcelona at Vich, Souham was surprised by Spanish General Henry O'Donnell, who caused heavy casualties—including Souham who was badly wounded. However, O'Donnell was eventually driven off (20 February 1810).

Vicksburg ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Union commander Ulysses S. Grant closed in on Vicksburg, Mississippi, winning to the east at **Jackson** and **Champion Hill** before launching his assault on the Confederate river stronghold. After prolonged siege and bombardment, Confederate General John C Pemberton surrendered almost 30,000 men. The fall of **Port Hudson** a few days later secured the Mississippi (18 May–4 July 1863).

Victoria de la Tunas ❙ 1897 ❙ 2nd Cuban War of Independence

Continuing the war in eastern Cuba following rebel disaster at **Punta Brava**, Calixto Garcia took almost 1,000 insurgents against Victoria de la Tunas, held by Spanish Colonel José Civera. After seizing the town, Garcia bombarded then captured the forts, along with about 400 prisoners. Bayamo and Holguin also fell and America later intervened to seize the country (28–30 August 1897).

Vid ❙ 447 ❙ Hun Invasion of the Roman Empire

See **Utus**

Vidin ❙ 1366 ❙ Ottoman Conquest of the Balkans

Louis I of Hungary recovered from defeat by the Ottomans at the **Maritza** (1363) to wage war on Christian heretics led by Prince Stratsimir of Western Bulgaria. A sharp campaign on the Danube saw Louis capture Vidin and imprison Stratsimir, then forcibly convert his people to orthodoxy. With Ottoman aid Stratsimir threw the invaders out in 1369, but Louis recaptured Vidin a year later.

Vienna ❙ 1485 ❙ Hungarian National Wars

Campaigning against Emperor Frederick III, Matthias I Corvinus of Hungary besieged and

captured Vienna, making it his Royal seat of government. His so-called Black Army then helped him to secure Carinthia and Styria. However, when Matthias died in Vienna five years later, the city reverted to the empire and his weak successor Ladislas VI saw Hungary's power rapidly fade.

Vienna ❙ 1529 ❙ Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Sultan Suleiman I led a fresh invasion across the Danube to capture **Buda** (8 September) before besieging Vienna, held by Count Philip of Austria with Count Nicolas of Salm and Marshal Wilhelm von Roggendorf. After a failed attack by land and from the river—and with winter approaching—Suleiman executed his prisoners and withdrew (22 September–15 October 1529).

Vienna ❙ 1683 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

As Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa advanced up the Danube the Emperor fled Vienna, leaving Governor Count Rudiger von Starhemberg to hold the city against siege. After two months, John III Sobieski of Poland and Charles V of Lorraine arrived and destroyed the besieging army in mountains to the south at Kahlenberg. The Turks fled and the West was saved (13 July–12 September 1683).

Vienna ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

In relentless pursuit after victory on the Danube east of Linz at **Ebelsberg** (3 May), Napoleon Bonaparte drove the defeated Austrians under Baron Johann Hiller to Vienna, where Archduke Maximilian refused to surrender. The Austrian capital fell after two days of intermittent bombardment, but not before most of Hiller's troops had withdrawn east over the Danube (10–13 May 1809).

Vienna ❙ 1848 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Inspired by Revolutionary fervour, workers in Vienna rose against the empire and were besieged by Habsburg Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz, fresh from suppressing rebellion in Prague. Vienna was heavily shelled and, after a Hungarian relief army was repulsed at **Schwechat**, further bombardment and street fighting forced the city's surrender (26 October–2 November 1848).

Vienna ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Following a failed German offensive at **Lake Balaton** in Hungary, the survivors withdrew towards Vienna and Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovksy entered Austria from the southeast. Despite Panzer reinforcements, Vienna fell after heavy fighting and German Army Group South was isolated east of the city. General Lothar Rendulic finally surrendered his force on 8 May (6–13 April 1945).

Vienne ❙ 411 ❙ Later Roman Wars of Succession

When usurper Flavius Claudius Constantinus claimed recognition as joint Roman Emperor in Gaul, his son Constans was besieged on the Rhone south of Lyons at Vienne by their former General Gerontius, who had now deserted to the cause of Emperor Honorius. After much of his army deserted to Gerontius, Constans was defeated and put to death. His father was defeated and executed at **Arles**.

Vienne ❙ 500 ❙ Burgundian-Frankish War

Gundobald of Burgundy was defeated at **Dijon** by Clovis, King of the Franks, then turned on his own brother, Godegisil, who had treacherously supported the invaders. Clovis made no attempt to assist his former ally when Gundobald besieged and defeated Godegisil at Vienne, on the Rhone south of Lyons. Gundobald executed his brother and took control of all Burgundy.

Vientiane ❙ 1574 ❙ Burmese-Laotian Wars

With the Laotian Kingdom of Lan Xang disorganised after the death of King Sethathirat, King Bayinnaung of Burma invaded against Regent Saesurin (Sene Soulinthara). Following capture of the capital Vientiane (Vien Chan), Burma ruled Laos through vassal Kings (including Saesurin). The country later lapsed into

anarchy until Laotian control was restored in 1637 by the great Souligna Vongsa.

Vientiane ❙ 1827 ❙ Siamese-Laotian Wars
See **Nong Bua Lamphu**

Vientiane ❙ 1960 ❙ Laotian Civil War
When army Captain Kong Le staged a coup (9 August) and neutralist Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma tried to make peace with the Communist Pathet Lao, Rightist General Phoumi Nosavan advanced on Vientiane, supported by Colonel Kouprasith Abhay inside the city. Three days of fighting secured the capital and Kong Le withdrew north into the Plain of Jars (13–16 December 1960).

Viervoet ❙ 1851 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War
British Resident Major Henry Warden tried to enforce order in the Orange River Sovereignty (later Orange Free State) and took a small force, supported by African allies, against the Basotho Chief Moshoeshoe. At Viervoet, near Modderspoort, Warden suffered a sharp defeat at the hands of the Chief's sons. However, Moshoeshoe was beaten next year further east at **Berea Mountain** (30 June 1851).

Vigan ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War
Attempting to cut off President Emilio Aguinaldo's retreat through western Luzon, American Colonel James Parker landed at Vigan, where he was attacked a week later by 400 men under General Manuel Tiñio. Heavily outnumbered, Parker repulsed the night assault. Next day General Samuel B. M. Young advanced to drive Tiñio out of Tagudin, northwest of **Tirad Pass** (3–4 September 1899).

Vigirima ❙ 1813 ❙ Venezuelan War of Independence
Spanish commander Juan Domingo Monteverde followed up Royalist success over Republicans near **Barquisimeto** in western Venezuela (10 November) by sending Colonel José Miguel Salomón to threaten Barcelona. Patriot leader Simón Bolívar marched out to meet the advancing Royalists, securing victory at Vigirima. He won even more decisively next week at **Araure** (25 November 1813).

Vigla ❙ 1897 ❙ 1st Greco-Turkish War
After Turkey's invasion of Thessaly was checked in the east at **Nezeros**, Crown Prince Constantine of Greece received reinforcements at Larissa and advanced on Edhem Pasha at Vigla, near the Maluna Pass. The Greek infantry secured outer Turkish entrenchments following heavy artillery bombardment, but there was no final assault and the forces met again near **Mati** (20 April 1897).

Vigo ❙ 1719 ❙ War of the Quadruple Alliance
In response to Spain's attack on Britain at **Glenshiel**, British Admiral James Mighella landed 4,000 men under Sir Richard Temple Viscount Cobham at Vigo in Galicia. After bombardment of Fort San Sebastian the citadel surrendered and nearby Pontevedra was also taken. The expedition withdrew with seven prizes and massive quantities of guns and ammunition (29 September–10 October 1719).

Vigo Bay ❙ 1702 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
Returning from failure at **Cadiz** (15 September), Admiral Sir George Rooke attacked the Spanish treasure fleet, unloading at Vigo Bay under Francois de Rousselet Marquis de Chateaurenault. While Dutch troops led by James Butler Duke of Ormonde seized the forts, Admiral Thomas Hopsonn stormed the port, where every Franco-Spanish ship was taken or destroyed (12 October 1702).

Viipuri ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence
See **Vyborg**

Vijaya ❙ 1471 ❙ Vietnamese-Cham War
With China expelled from northern Vietnam at **Dong-do** (1427), the greatest Emperor of Vietnam's Le Dynasty, Le Thanh Tong, resolved to subjugate the neighbouring state of Champa, along the coast of southern Vietnam.

The capital Vijaya (near modern Quy Nhon) was seized by a massive assault and the population was massacred, effectively ending Champa as an independent kingdom.

Vijayanagar ❙ 1406 ❙ Vijayanagar-Bahmani Wars

Just eight years after King Harihara II of Vijayanagar was defeated at the **Krishna**, his son King Deva Raya renewed war against the Bahmanids, whose Sultan Firuz Shah immediately attacked the city of Vijayanagar. Despite being repulsed and wounded, Firuz ravaged the countryside and Deva Raya had to accept a humiliating peace, yielding the strategic fortress of Bankapur.

Vilafranca del Penedès ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Following his attack on French troops at **Vich**, Spanish General Henry O'Donnell maintained pressure on French communication lines in Barcelona by sending General Juan Caro against Vilafranca del Penedès, west of Barcelona. A strong French infantry unit was virtually destroyed, with the survivors captured. Nearby **Manresa** fell a week later (30 March 1810).

Vilande ❙ 731 ❙ Indian Dynastic Wars

Amid ongoing war between the rival kingdoms of southern India, Crown Prince Vikramaditya of Chalukya joined with King Sripurusha of Ganga against Pallava. In battle at Vilande, Paramesvaravarman II was defeated and his capital Kanchi was occupied. A few years later, Vikramaditya invaded again (740) and defeated the new King Nandivarman to once more seize Kanchi.

Vilasa ❙ 1583 ❙ Turko-Persian Wars

Ottoman Sultan Murad III faced a renewed effort by Persia's Safavids to recover the Caucasus and despatched a massive army under Osman Pasha, which crushed the Crimean rebels and their Persian supporters on the banks of the Samur, near Vilasa. The engagement—known as the Battle of the Torches because it continued day and night—secured Ottoman rule in the Caucasus (7–11 May 1583).

Vila Velha ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With Spain threatening Portugal, Britain sent reinforcements under General John Burgoyne, who took the Spanish base at **Valencia, Alcántara** (27 August) then marched against forces preparing to cross the Tagus into Alentejo. In a night attack on the entrenched Spanish cavalry camp at Vila Velha de Rodao, Burgoyne inflicted heavy casualties, effectively ending the campaign (5 October 1762).

Vilcapugio ❙ 1813 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

Patriot General Manuel Belgrano won brilliant victories over the Spanish at **Tucumán** and **Salta**, then marched north into modern Bolivia, where he met a revitalised Royalist army under General Joaquín de la Pezuela at Vilcapugio, near Potosi. Belgrano was disastrously defeated in a bloody action, losing most of his guns and equipment, and was soon beaten again at **Ayohuma** (1 October 1813).

Viljandi ❙ 1560 ❙ Livonian War

See **Fellin**

Villach ❙ 1492 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars

After Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II was repulsed from an attempt to surprise Belgrade, some of his forces raided into Croatia and Carinthia in southern Austria, where they were attacked near Villach, west of Klagenfurt, by a large Christian army. The Turks suffered a decisive defeat, with a reported 10,000 killed and 7,000 captured, while 15,000 Christian prisoners were said to have been saved.

Villafranca de Oria ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As French General Maximilien Foy withdrew towards Tolosa after defeat at **Vitoria** (21 June), his rearguard under General Antoine-Louis Maucune delayed the Allies near Villafranca de Oria. Attacked by Spanish advance units under

Colonel Francisco Longa, Maucune lost about 200 men before breaking off the engagement and withdrawing northeast to **Tolosa** (24 June 1813).

Villafranca de Oria ❙ 1835 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Carlist commander Tomás Zumalacárregui continued his offensive against Spanish Regent Maria Cristina in Navarre, where he besieged Villafranca de Oria, southwest of Tolosa. After Liberal aid was driven off at **Larrainzar** and **Descarga**, Villafranca fell, yielding a massive prize of arms. The Carlists quickly took Durango, Tolosa and Vergara and advanced on **Bilbao** (May–3 June 1835).

Villagarcia ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Faced by a fresh Spanish offensive in Andalusia, French Marshal Nicolas Soult sent General Jean-Baptiste Girard towards the passes of the Morena to meet General Pedro La Romana. Severely underestimating the forces against him, La Romana accepted battle at Villagarcia de la Torre, near Llerena. He was driven back with heavy losses, withdrawing towards Zafra (11 August 1810).

Villagarcia ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When the Allies captured **Badajoz**, British cavalry led by General Sir Stapleton Cotton pursued the French Army corps of General Jean Baptiste Drouet Count D'Erlon. Southeast of Badajoz at Villagarcia, Cotton caught up with the French rearguard under General Henri-Dominique Lallemand, who took a defensive position but lost badly and was driven back on Llerena (11 April 1812).

Village Creek ❙ 1841 ❙ Cherokee Indian Wars

General Edward H. Tarrant retaliated against Indian raids on settlements in the new Republic of Texas, leading about 70 volunteers against Cherokee, Caddo and other tribes in the Village Creek settlements close to modern Fort Worth. Although Texan casualties were light for a reported 12 Indians killed, the outnumbered militia were driven off and withdrew (24 May 1841).

Villa Glori ❙ 1867 ❙ Garibaldi's Second March on Rome

Taking advantage of war between Italy and Austria, Giuseppe Garibaldi renewed his support for insurgency in Rome and sent 70 men up the Tiber with arms. At Villa Glori, Enrico Cairoli was attacked and killed by French Zouaves. Most of his supporters were also killed or captured and his brother Giovanni died of wounds. Garibaldi was defeated a week later at **Mentana** (27 October 1867).

Villalar ❙ 1521 ❙ Comuneros Uprising

On campaign against the Comuneros popular rising in Castile, the Royalist army of Charles I of Spain destroyed the rebels at Villalar, near Toro on the Duoro River. Comuneros leaders Juan de Padilla and Juan Bravo were executed while Antonio de Acuna, rebel Bishop of Zamora, fled. Toledo held out briefly under Padilla's widow before the entire rising collapsed (23 April 1521).

Villa Muriel ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

As Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington withdrew from his failed siege of **Burgos**, his rearguard was defeated at **Venta del Pozo** then again two days later on the Carrion at Villa Muriel, by French Generals Antoine-Louis Maucune and Maximilien Foy. Wellington hastened back and retook Villa Muriel, but the position was turned and he resumed his withdrawal (25 October 1812).

Villar de Puerco ❙ 1810 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Barquilla**

Villarreal de Alava ❙ 1936 ❙ Spanish Civil War

When Basque forces launched an attempt to retake the northern Spanish city of Vitoria, they came under massive Nationalist attack just to the

north at Villarreal de Alava. Heavy fighting saw the only major Basque offensive of the war driven off with severe losses. Six months later the Nationalists attacked and seized the Basque capital at **Bilbao** (30 November–5 December 1936).

Villa Velha ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)
See **Vila Velha**

Villaviciosa ❙ 1665 ❙ Spanish-Portuguese Wars
See **Montes Claros**

Villaviciosa ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
After an Anglo-Austrian army captured Madrid, they were driven out by French General Louis Duke de Vendôme. The day after he defeated the Allied rearguard at **Brihuega**, Vendôme attacked the main force under Guido von Starhemberg at Villaviciosa, northeast of Guadalajara. The Austrians inflicted heavy French losses but had to continue their withdrawal (10 December 1710).

Villazón ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War
Following Bolivia's victory over Paraguay in the Chaco Boreal at **Cañada-Strongest** (24 May), General Enrique Peñaranda sent Colonel David Toro to encircle the Paraguayans near Villazón. Despite huge numerical superiority, Toro's partial victory produced only 400 prisoners and 50 trucks captured. Most of the Paraguayans escaped south towards **Cañada el Carmen** (7–11 November 1934).

Villeré's Plantation ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812
British Colonel William Thornton advanced up the Mississippi from **Lake Borgne** and captured the plantation of Jacques Villeré, where he was attacked by American Generals Andrew Jackson and John Coffee, supported by two ships. Reinforced by General John Keane, the British drove off the attack, losing almost 300 casualties. Jackson withdrew to **New Orleans** (23 December 1814).

Villers-Bretonneaux ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
See **Amiens**

Villers-en-Cauchies ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
During a French attempt to relieve **Landrécies**, besieged by Frederick Augustus Duke of York, a small British-Austrian cavalry unit under Major-General Karl Ott inflicted costly losses on a much larger force of French infantry and artillery east of Cambrai at Villers-en-Cauchies. Another cavalry action at **Beaumont** helped drive off the relief army and led to the fall of Landrécies (24 April 1794).

Villersexel ❙ 1871 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
French commander Charles-Denis Bourbaki was advancing up the Ognon Valley to relieve besieged **Belfort**, when he was intercepted to the southwest at the small town of Villersexel by German forces under General Karl August von Werder. The Germans withdrew after fierce fighting, but a week later Bourbaki was routed at **Héricourt** and Belfort remained under siege (9 January 1871).

Villiers ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War
The so-called Great Sortie from besieged **Paris** saw General Auguste Alexandre Ducrot lead a large force southeast across the Marne towards the Württemburg division at Villiers and Champigny. After costly losses on both sides, a counter-attack by Prince Albert of Saxony repulsed the French. Similar sorties were attempted at **Le Bourget** and **Mont Valerian** (29 November–3 December 1870).

Villmanstrand ❙ 1741 ❙ 1st Russo-Swedish War
See **Willmanstrand**

Villmergen ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Villmergen War
During resumed religious warfare in Switzerland, the Protestant forces of Berne under Sigismund von Erlach were ambushed at Villmergen, west of Zurich, by an army from Lucerne and

other Catholic Cantons under Christopher Pfyffer. The men from Zurich and Berne were heavily defeated—with almost 1,000 dead—and a troubled peace was established (24 January 1656).

Villmergen ❙ 1712 ❙ 2nd Villmergen War

Almost 60 years after Catholic victory west of Zurich at Villmergen, religious warfare in Switzerland resumed and Ackermann of Unterwalden took 12,000 men against Protestant Berne and Zurich. Once again, the decisive battle was fought near Villmergen. Ackermann was defeated, with over 2,000 killed, and the Catholic Cantons were forced to yield territory (25 July 1712).

Vilmanstrand ❙ 1741 ❙ 1st Russo-Swedish War

See **Willmanstrand**

Vilna ❙ 1658 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

See **Werki**

Vilna ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

As Poland rose in a fresh insurrection against Russia, the Lithuanian city of Vilna turned against its Russian occupiers. The garrison was successfully driven out in a powerful midnight attack by troops under Colonel Jakob Jasinski, supported by a large number of civilians. But by 12 August the Russians had recaptured the Lithuanian capital (22 April 1794).

Vilna ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

On the northern flank of Germany's **Triple Offensive**, General Hermann von Eichhorn advanced through **Kovno** and **Grodno** against General Aleksei Evert around the key city of Vilna. A frontal assault cost Eichhorn 50,000 men over two weeks, before he circled to take Vilna in the flank. However, the offensive soon ground to a halt and ended a week later (8–18 September 1915).

Vilna (1st) ❙ 1919 ❙ Lithuanian War of Independence

Revolutionary Russia's capitulation to Germany at Brest-Litovsk ceded Lithuania. But shortly after Germany's defeat, the Bolsheviks determined to regain control. Russian forces seized Vilna and the Lithuanian government evacuated to Kaunas. A few months afterwards, Poland drove the Red Army out of Vilna, helping trigger the Russo-Polish War (5 January 1919).

Vilna (2nd) ❙ 1919 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Early in Poland's war against Russia in the eastern Marchland, new Polish commander Josef Pilsudski advanced on Vilna, supported by General Stanislaw Szeptycki. Heavy fighting saw the Soviet troops defeated and driven out. Following a failed Russian counter-attack, the front largely stabilised until a fresh Polish offensive to the southeast around **Minsk** (16–19 April 1919).

Vilna ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

As the war ended, Polish commander Josef Pilsudski was determined to regain Vilna against international opinion and he condoned a fictional "mutiny" by General Lucjan Zeligowski, who led his Lithuanian-Byelorussian Division on a surprise raid. After a skirmish at Jaszuny, Zeligowski took Vilna by coup, creating an "independent state" until the city voted to join Poland (9 October 1920).

Vilna ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the fall of **Minsk**, Soviet Generals Ivan Bagramyan and Ivan Chernyakovsky converged on Vilna, where the new commander of Army Group Centre, Marshal Walther Model, attempted large-scale counter-attacks. However, the Lithuanian capital fell, with about 15,000 Germans killed. The Russians then drove west to take Kaunus and north through Dvinsk towards **Riga** (8–13 July 1944).

Vilnius ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Vilna**

Vilppula ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Russian Colonel Mikhail Svetchnikov launched an offensive in southwest Finland, where he attacked White forces under Colonel Martin Wetzer around Vilppula. With both sides reinforced during the action, Svetchnikov was eventually checked further to the west near Ruovesi and the Vilppula front was established. A week later the Russians attacked again through **Ruovesi** (2–13 February 1918).

Viluma ❙ 1815 ❙ Argentine War of Independence

See **Sipe-Sipe**

Vimeiro ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

When British troops landed in Portugal, they repulsed a French delaying action at **Rolica**. Four days later General Sir Arthur Wellesley, with Portuguese support, smashed an attack by General Androche Junot north of Lisbon at Vimeiro. However, British commander Sir Harry Burrard forbade pursuit and amazingly agreed to evacuate the defeated French in British ships (21 August 1808).

Viminacium ❙ 601 ❙ Byzantine-Balkan Wars

After several campaigns to stabilise the Danube frontier, Emperor Maurice sent General Priscus to confront the Avars under Khan Baian in their homeland, north of the Danube. A series of engagements in the Tisza Valley saw Priscus defeat the Avars, including a major victory at Viminacium (modern Kostalac, Serbia). The death of Maurice in a coup (602) helped secure a temporary peace.

Vimy (1st) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Artois (1st)**

Vimy (2nd) ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Artois (2nd)**

Vimy ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Arras**

Vinaroz ❙ 1938 ❙ Spanish Civil War

Continuing the offensive on the Ebro, which had begun at **Belchite**, Nationalist forces seized Lerida (3 April) and reached the coast at Vinaroz, between Barcelona and Valencia. The strategic town was taken by General Camilo Alonso Vega, effectively dividing Republican Catalonia in two. Vega then turned south to join the advance towards **Castellón de la Plana** (15 April 1938).

Vincennes ❙ 1779 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As American frontiersman George Rogers Clark campaigned in Illinois, British Governor Henry Hamilton marched southwest from Detroit and reoccupied Vincennes, on the Wabash in Indiana (17 December 1778), where he was later besieged by Clark. With failing support from his French and Indian garrison, Hamilton surrendered and Clark retained his conquests (25 February 1779).

Vincy ❙ 717 ❙ Rise of Charles Martel

After defeating the Neustrians at **Ambleve** (716), Charles Martel of Austrasia consolidated his authority over the Kingdom of the Franks by beating the Neustrians again at Vincy, near Cambrai, where King Childeric of Neustria was routed. Charles lacked sufficient forces to seize Paris and withdrew to Cologne. Two years later he secured northern France with victory at **Soissons** (21 March 717).

Vinegar Hill, Idaho ❙ 1879 ❙ Sheepeater War

Campaigning in the Salmon River Mountains of Idaho against Bannock and Shoshoni (known as Sheepeaters), Lieutenant Henry Catley was ambushed at Vinegar Hill, near the middle Fork of the Salmon. Catley's patrol disgracefully abandoned their baggage and fled. But after a brief campaign in rough country, General Oliver Howard forced the Sheepeaters to surrender (29 July 1879).

Vinegar Hill, Ireland ❙ 1798 ❙ Irish Rebellion

The final major battle of the Irish Rebellion saw a large Loyalist force under General Sir Gerard Lake attack the rebel army of Father John Murphy on Vinegar Hill, near Enniscorthy, 14 miles north of Wexford. With no protection against heavy shellfire, the rebels were destroyed, with an estimated 4,000 killed. French reinforcements landed in August, but too late (21 June 1798).

Vingavelli ❙ 850 ❙ Later Indian Dynastic Wars

In one of the great dynastic rivalries of medieval India, Amoghavarsha of Rashtrakuta fought a prolonged campaign against the Eastern Chalukya, who he had defeated in 830 at **Vengi**. The decisive battle eventually took place at Vingavelli, where Amoghavarsha routed Vijayaditya III. Within a few years the Eastern Chalukya had acknowledged the supremacy of Rashtrakuta.

Vingeanne ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Gray**

Vinh Yen ❙ 1951 ❙ French Indo-China War

Viet Minh General Vo Nguyen Giap opened his offensive into the **Red River Delta**, advancing on Vinh Yen, northwest of Hanoi and taking outlying positions. French commander Jean de Lattre de Tassigny flew in with reinforcements to take control and human wave attacks were driven off by firepower and napalm. Giap withdrew with 5,000 killed and many wounded (13–17 January 1951).

Vinkovce ❙ 316 ❙ Roman Wars of Succession

See **Cibalae**

Vinkovo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

The day before Napoleon Bonaparte began retreating from Moscow, Prince Mikhail Kutuzov sent General Vasilii Orlov-Denisov probing towards Vinkovo, southwest of the capital. After French General Francois Sébastiani suffered a sharp loss, Marshal Joachim Murat was wounded repelling the Russians. Days later the French were defeated at **Maloyaroslavetz** (18 October 1812).

Vionville ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Mars-la-Tour**

Vipurii ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Vyborg**

Virgen ❙ 1855 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

See **La Virgen**

Virgin Bay ❙ 1855 ❙ National (Filibuster) War

See **La Virgen**

Virginia ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812

In a classic broadside action off the coast of Virginia, the British sloop *Frolic* (Commander Thomas Whinyates) on convoy escort north of Bermuda was attacked by the American sloop *Wasp* (Captain Jacob Jones). *Frolic* suffered very heavy damage and casualties, but *Wasp* was also badly damaged. Later that day she was forced to surrender to the British warship *Poictiers* (18 October 1812).

Virginia Capes ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Chesapeake Capes**

Virginius Incident ❙ 1873 ❙ 1st Cuban War of Independence

While carrying war materials for Cuban rebels, the blockade runner *Virginius*, illegally flying the American flag, was seized off Jamaica by the Spanish gunship *Tornado*. British and Americans (including Captain Joseph Fry) were among 53 passengers and crew executed before the sloop *Niobe* intervened. Spain later paid compensation to Britain and America to avoid war (31 October 1873).

Virta bro ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russo-Swedish War)

Falling back before a reinforced Russian invasion of Finland, Swedish General Karl Adlercreutz was decisively defeated at **Oravais** and retreated north to the Swedish border. At the bridge at Virta (modern Iisalmi), General Johan August Sandels held off Russian General Nikolai Tutschkoff, but the Russians later invaded Sweden itself for victory in August 1809 at **Savar** (27 October 1808).

Virton ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Ardennes**

Vis ❙ 1866 ❙ 3rd Italian War of Independence

See **Lissa**

Visby ❙ 1361 ❙ Wars of the Hanseatic League

King Valdemar IV Atterdag of Denmark landed on the west coast of Gotland with a reported 70 ships and 2,500 men and repulsed Gotland peasants at Masterby. Three days later he butchered the peasant army outside the walls of Visby and the city yielded without a siege. Danish victory a year later off **Helsingborg** confirmed the beginning of the decline of Gotland (27 July 1361).

Visingso ❙ 1167 ❙ Swedish Wars of Succession

After Prince Magnus of Denmark killed Swedish King Eric—the Saint—near **Upsala** (1160), the Danish army was eventually repulsed by Eric's rival and successor Charles VII. However, Eric's son Knut later returned to Sweden with a Norwegian army and in battle near Visingso, on Lake Vattern, Charles was defeated and executed. Knut Eriksson was then recognised as King.

Vistula ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Warsaw (1st)**

Vistula ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

See **Warsaw**

Vistula-Oder ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

Opening a stunning offensive across the Vistula, four Russian armies smashed through German defences along a 300-mile front. In little over two weeks, they advanced 350 miles to the Oder, just 40 miles from **Berlin**, to secure Poland and part of Czechoslovakia. The Germans lost over 500,000 casualties, with large forces trapped at **Poznan** and **Breslau** (12–31 January 1945).

Vitebsk ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

During his advance into Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte had captured Vitebsk on the Dvina after victory at **Ostrowno** (26 July). But his plan to withdraw through Vitebsk on his retreat from Moscow ended when Prince Ludwig Wittgenstein defeated Marshal Claude Victor and seized the city. The loss forced Bonaparte to withdraw along the more exposed southerly route (7 November 1812).

Vitebsk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

At the start of the Russian offensive into **Belorussia**, Generals Ivan Bagramyan and Ivan Chernyakovsky converged on Vitebsk and encircled five German divisions under General Georg-Hans Reinhardt. All rescue attempts failed and the city fell after bloody fighting with 20,000 Germans killed and 10,000 captured. Further heavy losses followed at **Mogilev** and **Bobruysk** (23–27 June 1944).

Vithalwadi ❙ 1780 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Kalyan**

Vitkov Hill ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

Determined to seize Bohemia, despite Imperial defeats at **Sudomer** and **Porici**, Sigismund of Hungary laid siege to Prague. At nearby Vitkov Hill he attempted to drive off the great

Hussite leader Jan Zizka and suffered a decisive defeat. (The battlesite was renamed Zizkov in honour of Zizka.) Sigismund withdrew until his renewed offensive later that year, repulsed at **Vysehrad** (14 July 1420).

Vitoria ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

On his final Spanish offensive, Arthur Wellesley Lord Wellington drove King Joseph Bonaparte from Madrid and met Bonaparte and Marshal Jean-Baptiste Jourdan north of the Ebro at Vitoria. The large English-Portuguese-Spanish army won their most decisive battle, then seized vast treasure and supplies as the French abandoned central Spain (21 June 1813).

Vitsi ❙ 1949 ❙ Greek Civil War

Opening the final campaign against Communist forces in northern Greece, Marshal Alexandros Papagos feinted towards Grammos, then launched a huge offensive against about 7,000 men under Nikos Zakhariadis around Vitsi, south of **Florina**. After bloody fighting, the massively outnumbered insurgents escaped west to Albania or south to help defend **Grammos** (10–16 August 1949).

Vittorio Veneto ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Italian Front)

New Italian commander Armando Diaz resolved to avenge defeat a year before at **Caporetto** and began a massive offensive from the **Piave** towards Vittorio Veneto, aided by French General Jean Graziani and British General Frederick Lambert Earl of Cavan. Austrians under Archduke Josef and Svetozar Boroevic were destroyed and Austria quickly sued for peace (24 October–4 November 1918).

Vizcacheras ❙ 1829 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars

General Juan Galo Lavalle seized power with victory at **Navarro** in December 1828, then faced substantial Federalist forces under Estanislao López of Santa Fe. Part of Lavalle's army was beaten by irregular Federalist cavalry at Vizcacheras, near the Salado River, with German Colonel Frederic Rauche killed. Lavalle's main force was soon defeated at **Puente de Márquez** (28 March 1829).

Vlaardingen ❙ 1018 ❙ German Civil Wars

When Count Dirk II of Frisia overstepped his authority raising taxes, Emperor Henry II sent a force under Duke Godfrey of Lotharingen and the Bishop of Utrecht against his fortress at Vlaardingen, west of modern Rotterdam. Panicking in swampy conditions, the Imperial army was cut to pieces, with perhaps 900 killed. Despite such losses, the Emperor soon made peace with his vassal (29 July 1018).

Vladar ❙ 1421 ❙ Hussite Wars

Despite the Imperial repulse at **Zatec** (2 October), German cities in Bohemia sent forces against the Hussite Jan Zizka, who was pursued northeast by Henry of Plauen, a great Lord of Pilsen. When Zizka's badly outnumbered force made a stand on the Vladar, near Zlutice, Plauen suffered very heavy losses in costly frontal assaults before Zizka broke out at night and escaped to Zatec (November 1421).

Vladimir ❙ 1238 ❙ Mongol Conquest of Russia

The Mongol Batu (grandson of Genghis Khan) and his General Subetai campaigned in Russia, where they destroyed **Ryazan** and **Moscow**, then marched east and besieged Vladimir, the capital of Vladimir-Suzdal. Grand Duke Yuri had left the city, which was taken and burned, and his family was put to death. The following month Duke Yuri himself was defeated at the **Sit** River (3–8 February 1238).

Vlakfontein ❙ 1901 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

On a drive in the western Transvaal searching for Boer arms, British General Henry Dixon marched west from Naauwpoort with 1,200 men and camped at Vlakfontein, where Boers under Jan Kemp attacked and routed a patrol. In a massive counter-attack, the Boers were driven off after very heavy fighting. But Dixon's position was untenable and he withdrew to Naauwpoort (30 May 1901).

Vlie ❙ 1666 ❙ 2nd Dutch War

English commander George Monck defeated the Dutch fleet off **North Foreland** (5 August) then despatched Admiral Sir Robert Holmes to raid the Dutch coast, where he attacked the Waddenzee anchorage off Vlie and Terschelling. In an action which became known as "Holmes' Bonfire," he burned 160 Dutch merchantmen with cargoes alone valued at one million pounds sterling (20 August 1666).

Vlotho ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Following Allied victory near **Breisach**, the 23-year-old Elector Palatinate Karl Ludwig boldly attempted to recover his patrimony with Swedish encouragement and English money. However, his small army was routed at Vlotho, on the Weser near Herford, by Imperial General Melchior Hatzfeld. The Elector narrowly escaped though his brother Prince Rupert was captured (7 October 1638).

Vogelinseck ❙ 1403 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

See **Speicher**

Volkerschlacht ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Leipzig**

Volkondah ❙ 1751 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War

Sent with reinforcements for Nawab Muhammad Ali of Arcot, British and Indian troops under Swiss-born Captain Rudolph Gingens came under attack at Volkondah, north of the Coleroon River. Heavily defeated by a greatly superior French-Indian force under Nawab Chanda Sahib and Colonel Louis d'Auteil, Gingens was driven back to siege at **Trichinopoly** (19–20 July 1751).

Volo ❙ 352 BC ❙ 3rd Sacred War

See **Pagasae**

Volta ❙ 1848 ❙ 1st Italian War of Independence

See **Custozza**

Volturno ❙ 554 ❙ Gothic War in Italy

See **Casilinum**

Volturno ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd Italian War of Independence

Giuseppe Garibaldi was marching north from Naples when he was attacked in a strong position at the Volturno, outside Capua, by the Neapolitan army of Francis II under General Giosuè Ritucci. Aided by Piedmontese, fresh from victory at **Castelfidardo**, Garibaldi drove off the Bourbon forces with heavy losses on both sides. He then captured Capua and advanced on **Gaeta** (1–2 October 1860).

Volturno ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

Advancing up western Italy from **Salerno**, Anglo-American forces under General Mark Clark secured **Naples** then faced 35,000 Germans led by General Heinrich von Vietinghoff determined to hold the Volturno River. Very heavy fighting saw the Germans withdraw north to the **Gustav Line** and the exhausted Allies were forced to pause before renewing their advance (13–18 October 1943).

Vönnu ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

See **Cesis**

Voronezh ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

As General Anton Denikin's White Army swept north towards Moscow, Red commander Symeon Budenny was driven out of Voronezh by General Vladimir Sidorin (6 October). **Orel** also fell, but the Red Army soon countered with a massive flank attack. General Andrei Shkuro was left to cover a bloody retreat as the Whites fled south to the **Don Basin** (25 September–24 October 1919).

Voronezh ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

With the Russian winter offensive halted at **Kharkov**, Panzer General Herman Hoth opened the second German offensive north towards Voronezh. After heavy resistance, Voronezh

was taken from General Filip Golikov and a bridgehead was established on the Don. However, the German advance was halted and Hoth moved south through **Rostov** towards the **Caucasus** (28 June–5 July 1942).

Vorskla ❙ 1399 ❙ Conquests of Tamerlane

Fleeing from defeat at the **Terek** by the Turko-Mongol Tamerlane, Toktamish (former Khan of the Golden Horde) gained support from Grand Duke Witold (Vytautus) of Lithuania, who invaded the Ukraine with a force of Lithuanians, Poles and Teutonic knights. At the Vorskla, a tributary of the Dnieper, Tamerlane's General Edigu attacked and destroyed Witold's army (12 August 1399).

Vougle ❙ 507 ❙ Visigothic-Frankish Wars

See **Vouillé**

Vouillé ❙ 507 ❙ Visigothic-Frankish Wars

On the pretext of religious persecution, Clovis, the Catholic King of the Salian Franks, and his Burgundian allies, brought on a major battle against Alaric II, King of the Arian Christian Visigoths in Gaul. Alaric was routed at Vouillé, near Poitiers, then killed in the subsequent pursuit, reputedly at the hands of Clovis himself. The defeat ended Visigothic rule in Gaul and they retreated into Spain.

Voulon ❙ 507 ❙ Visigothic-Frankish Wars

See **Vouillé**

Vozha ❙ 1378 ❙ Russian-Mongol Wars

Grand Prince Dimitri of Moscow was determined to challenge Mongol rule and attacked settlements along the Volga. He then faced a counter-attack by Mongol leader Maimai, who sent a force under General Begich. On the Vozha, a tributary of the Oka, the Russians secured a decisive victory, which led directly to Dimitri's great victory two years later at **Kulikovo** (10 August 1378).

Vrachori ❙ 1821 ❙ Greek War of Independence

Early in the war, a large force of Greeks, mainly Armatoli militia, attacked Vrachori (modern Agrinion) north of Missolonghi, with its large population of Jews and Muslims. The garrison of about 600 Albanian mercenaries under Nourka negotiated their own safe withdrawal (after looting the town) before the Greeks entered Vrachori and massacred the Jews and Turks (9 June 1821).

Vryheid ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

In a new Boer offensive in the eastern Transvaal, Louis Botha led 1,100 men in a night attack on Vryheid, south of Piet Retief, garrisoned by 900 under Colonel John M. Gawne. In heavy fighting at nearby Lancaster Hill, the British lost about 60 casualties (including Gawne fatally wounded), but the Boers were eventually driven off and Botha turned north to **Belfast** (11–12 December 1900).

Vucji Do ❙ 1876 ❙ Serbo-Turkish War

To support Christians in Bosnia-Herzogovina against Turkey, Montenegrans under Prince Nicholas invaded and defeated the Turks in a number of engagements, most notably, the bloody action at Vucji Do, near Cetinje, where Turkish commander Ahmed Mukhta Pasha was decisively defeated. However, Montenegro's Serb allies were less successful against the Turks at **Alexinatz** (18 July 1876).

Vuelte de Obligada ❙ 1845 ❙ Argentine-Uruguayan War

Concerned by Argentina's intervention in Uruguay and siege of **Montevideo**, Anglo-French ships under Admiral Sir Charles Hotham entered the Parana River, blocked at Vuelte de Obligada, north of San Pedro, by General Lucio Norberto Mansilla. Despite brilliant defence, with Mansilla wounded, the Allies broke through but did not affect the siege of Montevideo (18–20 November 1845).

Vukovar ❙ 1991 ❙ Croatian War

When Croatia broke away from Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav army and Serb paramilitary in-

vaded and besieged Vukovar, where 1,800 police and volunteers led by Mile Dedakovic held out against General Mile Mrksic and 50,000 troops with tanks and artillery. The ''Croatian Stalingrad'' fell with awful destruction and killings and a ceasefire came six weeks later (24 August–19 November 1991).

Vulcan Pass ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Balkan Front)

See **Targu Jiu**

Vuoksi River ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Vuosalmi**

Vuosalmi ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Despite terrible losses around **Ihantala** in Karelia, Soviet forces attempted to turn the Finnish left and crossed the Vuoksi River. However, they suffered severe casualties in bitter fighting around Vuosalmi and along the Äyräpää Ridge and were forced back onto the defensive. A final Russian offensive in southeast Finland next month was repulsed further north at **Ilomantsi** (4–11 July 1944).

Vyazma ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

Russian Prince Mikhail Kutuzov harassed Napoleon Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow, attacking Prince Eugène de Beauharnais and Marshal Louis Davout at Fiodoroivksoy, near Vyazma, between Moscow and Smolensk. While General Mikhail Miloradovich failed in an attempt to cut off the rear of the retreating army, the French suffered further heavy losses (3 November 1812).

Vyazma ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

As Germany resumed the offensive toward Moscow, Panzer General Herman Hoth was joined by General Erich Hoepner advancing to trap six Soviet armies around Vyazma. The pocket was crushed in a double battle with the encirclement further south at **Bryasnk**. The Germans reached to within 25 miles of the capital before the Russians counter-attacked west from **Moscow** (2–14 October 1941).

Vyborg ❙ 1710 ❙ 2nd "Great" Northern War

Tsar Peter I destroyed the Swedish army at **Poltava** (July 1709) then sent Admiral Fedor Apraxin to besiege Vyborg, at the head of the Gulf of Finland. The siege stalled until the spring thaw enabled the Russian fleet to bring more troops and fire power. Peter was present when the garrison of 4,000 surrendered, finally securing the approaches to St Petersburg (February–13 June 1710).

Vyborg ❙ 1918 ❙ Finnish War of Independence

Weeks after a local White victory in eastern Karelia at **Rautu**, commander General Ernst Löfström determined on a final offensive against the Red Army further west at the key city of Vyborg (inside modern Russia). With a brilliant envelopment and siege, the Whites took Vyborg by storm, capturing about 12,000 Red troops. War soon ended with Finland independent (23–29 April 1918).

Vyborg ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

See **Karelia**

Vyborg ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Northern Europe)

Soviet forces broke the German siege of **Leningrad**, then turned on Finland in the so-called Continuation War and 24 divisions invaded the Karelian Isthmus. With the Mannerheim Line pierced, the city of Vyborg was taken after a short battle and the Finns fell back northeast to defend **Ihantala**. Fighting for strategic islands in Vyborg Bay continued until mid-July (10–20 June 1944).

Vyborg Bay ❙ 1790 ❙ Russo-Swedish War

Swedish Duke Charles of Sodermanland was blockaded in Vyborg Bay in the Gulf of Finland by Russian Admiral Paul Tchitchakov and

Prince Charles Nassau-Siegen, but drove off a Russian attack and led a remarkable dash to the open sea. While both sides lost ships in a confused action, the Swedes suffered heavier losses before escaping for the decisive action on the **Svenskund** (2–3 July 1790).

Vysehrad ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

Hussites from Prague continued the war against Sigismund of Hungary after victory at **Vitkov** (14 July) with Hynek Krusina besieging the nearby fortress of Vysehrad, held by Czech and German Royalists under Lord Vsembera of Boskovice. A large force led by Sigismund arrived too late to save the starving garrison from surrender and he was heavily defeated next day (1 November 1420).

Vysokov ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

See **Nachod**

W

Wabash ❙ 1791 ❙ Little Turtle's War
See **St Clair's Defeat**

Wachau ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

Opening the three-day Battle of **Leipzig**, a brutal action was fought east of the city around the village of Wachau, where Russians under Prince Eugene of Württemberg attacked French Marshal Claude Victor. With Napoleon Bonaparte's personal intervention, the French eventually repulsed the Allied assault, but the overall battle of Leipzig was a resounding French defeat (16 October 1813).

Wadi ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Mesopotamia)

A week after a disastrous repulse at **Sheik Sa'ad**, General Sir Fenton Aylmer's Anglo-Indian force advancing up the Tigris to relieve **Kut-al-Amara** attacked again a few miles further upstream against Turkish positions in a steep valley known as the Wadi. Heavy fighting cost over 1,600 British casualties, though the Turks still held the nearby strategic defile at **Hanna** (13 January 1916).

Wadi Akarit ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

General Sir Bernard Montgomery breached the **Mareth Line** in southern Tunisia before pushing on to Gabès, where General Giovanni Messe tried to hold a defensive line at the Wadi Akarit. In the reputed last set-piece battle of the campaign, Montgomery took over 7,000 Axis prisoners. He then joined up with Americans from **Gafsa** and drove on through Enfidaville to **Tunis** (6 April 1943).

Wadi al-Arabah ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Marching north into Palestine, Muslim General Amr ibn al-As defeated a Byzantine force at Dathin, between Aila and Gaza, while in the Wadi al-Arabah, south of the Dead Sea, Yazib ibn abi Sofian defeated and killed Sergius, Patrician of Caesarea. Facing renewed Byzantine resistance, Caliph Abu Bekr recalled Khalid ibn al-Walid from Mesopotamia for victory at **Ajnadin** (4 February 634).

Wadi al-Batin ❙ 1991 ❙ 1st Gulf War

As part of the final 100-hour ground offensive against Iraq, American General Frederick Franks and British General Rupert Smith drove deep into Iraq, then swung east to cut off the elite Republican Guard around Wadi al-Batin. In some of the fiercest fighting of the war, the claimed largest tank battle since World War II saw Iraq routed. The war ended next day (26–27 February 1991).

Wadi al-Makhazin ❙ 1578 ❙ Portuguese-Moroccan War
See **Alcazarquivir**

Wadi Bekka ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain
See **Guadalete**

Wadi Chelif ❙ 740 ❙ Berber Rebellion
See **El Asnam**

Wadi Isly ❙ 1844 ❙ French Conquest of Algeria
See **Isly**

Wadi Kiss ❙ 1907 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa
Beni Snassen tribesmen campaigning in northeast Morocco raided into Algeria and attacked a French column at Wadi Kiss, on the border, just inland from Port Say. A week later over 4,000 advancing Moroccans suffered a terrible defeat in the Wadi Kiss and were repulsed at Port Say. The Beni Snassen were crushed and General Louis Lyautey levied a heavy fine (29 November 1907).

Wadi M'Koun ❙ 1908 ❙ French Colonial Wars in North Africa
General Albert d'Amade followed indecisive action east of Casablanca at **Settat** by leading 2,000 men circling north against Wadi M'Koun, while a second force marched east through Ber Rechid. The attempted pincer movement was a complete failure, with the southern column forced to fight off a heavy ambush. D'Amade suffered another costly loss a month later at **R'Fakha** (21 January 1908).

Wadi Salit ❙ 742 ❙ Berber Rebellion
Facing Berber revolt in southern Spain, Umayyad Governor Abd al-Malik ibn Katan invited in the Syrian Baldj ibn Bishr, who had lost to the Berbers at **Bakdura** in Morocco. Baldj defeated the main Berber force besieging Toledo at Wadi Salit, on the River Tagus, but he then overthrew Abd al-Malik and had himself appointed Governor. This was confirmed by his victory in August at **Aqua Portora**.

Wadi Sebou ❙ 741 ❙ Berber Rebellion
See **Bakdura**

Wadi Zem Zem ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)
See **Buerat**

Waerenga ❙ 1865 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War
Pursuing the religio-military Hauhau on New Zealand's east coast, Major James Fraser, with Captain Charles Westrupp's Forest Rangers and Maori allies, won at **Hungahungatoroa**, then attacked a strong position at Waerenga-a-Hika, on the Waikonu. A bloody seven-day siege saw 100 Hauhau killed before over 400 surrendered, securing a brief halt to fighting in Poverty Bay (November 1865).

Wafangtien ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War
See **Delisi**

Wager's Action ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession
See **Cartagena, Colombia**

Wagingera ❙ 1705 ❙ Mughal-Berad Wars
Emperor Aurangzeb captured the last major Maratha fortress at **Torna** (June 1704) then turned against Wagingera, capital of the Berad tribesmen who had withstood the Mughals at **Sagar** (1680). Chief Pidia Nayak held out against huge odds for three months before evacuating the city at night. The elderly Emperor returned exhausted to Ahmadnagar and died soon after (19 February–8 May 1705).

Wagon Box Fight ❙ 1867 ❙ Red Cloud's War
With inadequate resources to attack **Fort Phil Kearney**, south of modern Sheridan, Wyoming, 1,500 Sioux and Cheyenne under Red Cloud attacked 32 soldiers and workmen under Captain James Powell at a woodcutting camp just west of the fort. Shielded behind loaded log wagons, Powell's men, armed with repeating rifles, beat off six attacks, inflicting very heavy Indian losses (2 August 1867).

Wagon Hill ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War
During the Boer siege of **Ladysmith**, commandant Cornelis de Villiers led an uncharacteristic frontal assault on a ridge to the south, known as the Platrand, defended by General Sir Ian Hamilton. One of the war's bloodiest

actions—around Wagon Hill and Caesar's Camp—saw the Boers eventually repulsed, with up to 800 casualties, including de Villiers killed (6 January 1900).

Wagram ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte suffered a costly loss near Vienna at **Aspern-Essling**, then concentrated a large force on the mid-river island of Lobau before crossing the Danube against Archduke Charles of Austria at Wagram. A massive battle with very heavy casualties on both sides saw Charles defeated when Archduke John arrived too late with reserves. Austria then sued for peace (6 July 1809).

Wahlstadt ❙ 1241 ❙ Mongol Invasion of Europe

See **Liegnitz**

Wahoo Swamp ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

On a fresh offensive in Florida, General Richard Call led 2,500 men, including 750 Creeks, south from Fort Drane. After twice dispersing the Seminole in the Wahoo Swamp, near the **Withlacoochee** northeast of modern Dade City, Call met a large Seminole concentration and was forced to withdraw with very heavy losses, especially among his Creek allies (17, 18 & 21 November 1836).

Waiara ❙ 1864 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

See **Mangapiko**

Waihand ❙ 1006 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

Invading Multan from Afghanistan, the Muslim Mahmud of Ghazni attacked the Carmathian heretic Sultan Abdul Fath Daud, who sought help from the Hindu Prince Anandpal. At Waihand, near Peshawar in modern Pakistan, Anandpal suffered a heavy defeat but met Mahmud at the same site two years later. After a brief siege of Multan, Sultan Daud accepted Orthodox Islam (March–April 1006).

Waihand ❙ 1008 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Northern India

Mahmud of Ghazni led a fresh campaign from Afghanistan into India and met a large Hindu force under Prince Anandpal at the same site as two years earlier. Mahmud's Muslims dispersed the Hindu war-elephants and inflicted a decisive defeat in battle at Waihand, near Peshawar in modern Pakistan. The Afghan's subsequent invasions ravaged much of northern India (31 December 1008).

Waikorowhiti ❙ 1870 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

As the hunt for the Hauhau rebel Te Kooti continued in New Zealand's central North Island after defeat at **Te Porere**, he was attacked near Rotorua by Lieutenant Gilbert Mair and Arawa Maori allies. A running action near Waikorowhiti and Tumunui cost the Hauhau valuable supplies and about 20 killed. Te Kooti escaped but was a spent force and soon fled to the King Country (7 February 1870).

Waima Incident ❙ 1893 ❙ British Occupation of Sierra Leone

Threatened in northern Sierra Leone by Sofa warriors, British Colonel Alfred Ellis and Captain Edward Lendy marched out of Freetown. They were attacked at Waima by French under Lieutenant Gaston Maritz (who mistook them for the hostiles) with Maritz, Lendy and many troops killed. France paid compensation and a British Protectorate was later proclaimed (22 December 1893).

Wairau ❙ 1843 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

On disputed land at Wairau, on New Zealand's South Island, Maoris under Te Rauparaha and his nephew Te Rangihaeata exchanged fire with a survey party on the Tuamarina Stream. Six Maoris and 22 Europeans died, half of them killed after capture, including Resident Agent Captain Arthur Wakefield. The "Wairau Massacre" shocked the young colony and helped trigger war (17 June 1843).

Waireka ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

Five men were killed by Maoris south of New Plymouth at Omata and Colonel George Murray, with militia Captain Charles Brown, was sent into action at nearby Waireka. Although Murray prematurely withdrew, Captain Peter Cracroft (*Niger*) arrived to secure victory and New Zealand's first Victoria Cross was won. Fighting soon resumed at **Puketakauere** (28 March 1860).

Waitara ❙ 1860 ❙ 2nd New Zealand War

When hostile Maoris disputed a grant of land at Waitara, north of New Plymouth, martial law was declared and troops under Colonel Charles Gold, aided by local mounted militia, marched against the Ngatiawa Chief Hapurona at Te Kohia. Attacking with howitzers and a rocket tube, Gold forced Hapurona to withdraw, but trouble soon flared south of New Plymouth at **Waireka** (17 March 1860).

Waitzen ❙ 1849 ❙ Hungarian Revolutionary War

Hungarian General Janos Damjanics advanced to break the siege of **Komárom** and repulsed Austrian forces at Szolnok, then defeated and killed General Christian Goetz at Waitzen (modern Vác), north of Budapest. Komárom was relieved and, after being further driven back through **Nagy Sallo** (19 April), Austrian Field Marshal Alfred Windischgratz had to evacuate Hungary (10 April 1849).

Wakamatsu ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Meiji Restoration

After securing central Japan and renaming the capital **Edo** as Tokyo, Imperial forces marched into northern Honshu to suppress continued resistance in pro-Tokugawa Aizu (modern Fukushima). Following widespread fighting and heavy losses, the great Aizu stronghold at Wakamatsu finally surrendered to Saigo Takamori, leaving only the rebels at **Goryokaku** (22 September 1868).

Wakde ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

Just days after landings at **Hollandia** in northern New Guinea, American General Horace Fuller attacked further west at Wakde, which was fiercely defended by 800 Japanese. Brutal action saw all but four Japanese killed before the island was secured, at a cost of 40 American dead. Resistance was much more prolonged on the nearby mainland around **Sarmi** (17–21 May 1944).

Wake ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Pacific)

As war started, Admiral Sadamichi Kajioka attacked the American base on Wake Island, where he was driven off by artillery and aircraft with two destroyers lost. Reinforced by two carriers returning from **Pearl Harbour**, he attacked again and, despite courageous fighting by Major James Devereux's Marines, commander Winfield Cunningham had to surrender (8–23 December 1941).

Wakefield ❙ 1460 ❙ Wars of the Roses

Richard Duke of York was proclaimed heir after **Northampton** (10 July), but was besieged at Sandal Castle, near Wakefield, by Henry Percy Earl of Northampton and Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset, loyal to Queen Margaret. York rashly sallied out and was among 2,000 killed, along with his son Edmund Earl of Rutland and commander Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury (30 December 1460).

Wakefield ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

In an attempt to capture prisoners to exchange for those captured in his defeat on **Seacroft Moor**, Parliamentary General Sir Thomas Fairfax led a bold dawn attack on Wakefield, Yorkshire. Despite being unexpectedly outnumbered, Fairfax took the city and over 1,500 prisoners, including Royalist commander George Lord Goring (21 May 1643).

Walaja ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Iraq

Alarmed by defeat in Mesopotamia at **Hafir** and **Mazar**, the Persian Emperor sent fresh forces under Andarzaghar, supported by non-Muslim Arabs. Without waiting for Persian commander Bahram, Andarzaghar advanced to Walaja, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, where Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid secured a brilliant

victory. Khalid soon won again at **Ullais** (April 633).

Walcheren ❙ 1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

Viceroy Don Luis de Requesens was triumphant on land, re-establishing Spanish supremacy in the Netherlands, and sent Colonel Julian Romero to relieve the long blockade of **Middelburg**. Off Walcheren near Reimerswaal, Dutch privateers known as "Sea Beggars" under Louis de Boisot routed the Spanish force, destroying nine warships. Middelburg soon had to surrender (29 January 1574).

Walcheren ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

Attempting to divert Napoleon Bonaparte's attention away from Austria, 40,000 British troops under General Sir John Pitt Lord Chatham and Admiral Sir Richard Strachan landed on swampy Walcheren Island, guarding Antwerp. Nothing was achieved and malaria killed 4,000 and disabled 10,000 before the disastrous expedition was abandoned (30 July–23 December 1809).

Walcheren ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Scheldt Estuary**

Walcourt ❙ 1689 ❙ War of the Grand Alliance

Amid renewed fighting in the Spanish Netherlands, French under the Dukes Louis d'Humières and Claude de Villars clashed at Walcourt, south of Charleroi, with a Spanish-German army led by Prince George Frederic of Waldeck, supported by the English Brigade of the Duke of Marlborough. The French were heavily defeated and d'Humières lost his command (25 August 1689).

Walker's Creek ❙ 1844 ❙ Comanche Indian Wars

Texas Rangers under Captain Jack Hays, pursuing the Comanche Yellow Wolf west from San Antonio, met a large Indian force near the Guadalupe River on the Pimta trail at Walker's Creek. Yellow Wolf and more than 20 Indians were killed in a close action—said to be one of the first using the newly introduced revolvers—while the Rangers lost one killed and four wounded (9 June 1844).

Walkerton ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As Union General Judson Kilpatrick raided outside the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, a detached brigade under Colonel Ulric Dahlgren was ambushed north near the Pamunkey at Walkerton by units of General Wade Hampton's Confederates under Lieutenant James Pollard. With Dahlgren killed and most of his men captured Kilpatrick withdrew to Yorktown (2 March 1864).

Wallhof ❙ 1626 ❙ 2nd Polish-Swedish War

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden resumed war against Poland in Livonia, where he was threatened southeast of Riga by two armies under Generals Krystof Radziwill and Lew Sapieha. Arriving by forced marches before Radziwill could assist, Gustavus badly defeated Sapieha on the Plain of Semigallia near Wallhof, causing massive Polish casualties. He then invaded Prussia to besiege **Danzig** (7 January 1626).

Wallingford ❙ 1153 ❙ English Period of Anarchy

With the Empress Matilda defeated in a long dynastic dispute with her cousin King Stephen, her son Henry Plantagenet, the Count of Anjou, returned to England with 3,000 men and marched on the King at Wallingford, near Oxford. After a brief clash Stephen agreed to recognise Henry as his heir, ending "The Anarchy." When Stephen died a year later, Plantagenet became Henry II (January 1153).

Walnut Hills ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Chickasaw Bluffs**

Waltersdorf ❙ 1807 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

In a prelude to Napoleon Bonaparte's battle in eastern Prussia at **Eylau**, French Marshal Michel

Ney was sent southwest to Waltersdorf, near the Passarge, to prevent the Prussians of General Anton Lestocq linking up with the main Russian army. Lestocq's outnumbered force was defeated and his survivors arrived too late to affect the outcome at **Eylau** three days later (5 February 1807).

Walwal ❙ 1934 ❙ 2nd Italo-Ethiopian War

During a dispute on Ethiopia's border with Italian Somaliland, Captain Roberto Cimmaruta, with a force of mainly Somali irregulars, provoked a major clash at the important oasis of Walwal, 50 miles inside Ethiopia. The Italian force and Ethiopians under Kiferra Balcha both suffered casualties and Mussolini used the clash to justify an invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 through **Adowa** (5 December 1934).

Wanborough ❙ 592 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Wodnesbeorg**

Wanborough ❙ 715 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

See **Wodnesbeorg**

Wandewash ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (India)

Encouraged by his defence of **Madras** against French Governor General Comte Thomas Lally, British Colonel Eyre Coote captured Wandewash, 60 miles to the southwest (29 November 1759), which was besieged by Lally two months later. Lally's Maratha cavalry deserted during this decisive battle and he was badly defeated. He then withdrew to siege and defeat at **Pondicherry** (22 January 1760).

Wanganui ❙ 1847 ❙ 1st New Zealand War

See **Rutland Stockade**

Wanting ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (China)

Chinese commander Wei Lihuang captured **Longling** across the **Salween**, then pursued the Japanese to the Burmese border, where General Yuzo Matsuyama determined to defend Wanting. Heavily attacked from all sides, the Japanese held out for 25 days before withdrawing to Namhkam. Within days, convoys were using the reopened Burma Road (27 December 1944–20 January 1945).

Warangal ❙ 1309–1310 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

After failure in 1303 against the Kingdom of Kakatiya (Andhra Pradesh), Sultan Ala-ud-din sent a large army under Malik Kafur against the fortified city of Warangal. Twenty-five days of fighting secured the outer mud fortresses and, when the inner stone citadel came under siege, Prataparuda II sued for peace. Malik withdrew with massive treasure, but disputes over tribute led to further warfare.

Warangal ❙ 1322–1323 ❙ Wars of the Delhi Sultanate

Delhi conquered the Kingdom of Kakatiya in 1310, but disputes over unpaid tribute led to further fighting. Sultan Tughluk Shah I finally sent his son Muhammad against Warangal. False reports of a coup in Delhi led to Muhammad withdrawing, but he was soon reinforced and resumed the siege. After five months, Prataparuda II surrendered and died going into captivity, ending the Kakatiya Dynasty.

War Bonnet Creek ❙ 1876 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Attempting to join Sitting Bull after his great victory at **Little Big Horn**, about 1,000 Cheyenne in northwest Nebraska were intercepted at War Bonnet Creek, near modern Montrose, by Colonel Wesley Merritt, who had marched east from Fort Laramie. In a fierce battle—during which William F. Cody killed Yellow Hand—the Cheyenne were defeated and driven back (17 July 1876).

Warburg ❙ 1760 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

The Prussian-British army of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick responded to a new French offensive towards Hanover by meeting Louis-Nicolas Felix Comte du Muy at Warburg, northwest of

Kassel. Supported by British cavalry under John Manners Marquis of Granby, Duke Ferdinand routed the French and drove them back to the Rhine, where they made a stand at **Kloster-Kamp** (31 July 1760).

Ware Bottom Church ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Four days after checking Union commander Benjamin F. Butler south of Richmond, Virginia, at **Drewry's Bluff**, Confederate General Pierre G. T. Beauregard attacked further south near Ware Bottom Church. The Union line stabilised when General Adalbert Ames was driven out of his forward position, though Butler remained "bottled up" on the James at Bermuda Hundred (20 May 1864).

Wareham ❙ 876 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Advancing southwest from Cambridge, the Danish King Guthrum led his Vikings across Wessex, where they defeated the garrison and captured the coastal port of Wareham, west of Bournemouth. King Alfred of Wessex paid them a tribute to leave the kingdom, but the Vikings escaped during the night towards Exeter. In 878 they returned to defeat Alfred at **Chippenham**.

Wargaom ❙ 1779 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

A British column advancing from Bombay towards Poona under Colonel William Cockburn was surrounded and massively outnumbered between Talegaon and Wargaom by Marathas under Mahadji Sindhia of Gwalior and Tukaji Holkar of Indore. After suffering heavy losses, Cockburn obtained safe passage by agreeing to a truce, later repudiated by his superiors (13 January 1779).

Warka ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War

With Charles X of Sweden blockaded by Polish forces on the Vistula near **Sandomierz**, Margrave Frederick V of Baden marched with reinforcements to relieve the King. Frederick was intercepted at Warka, south of Warsaw, and badly beaten by Polish commander Stefan Czarniecki. Charles later managed to break out from Sandomierz and retook **Warsaw** in July (28 March 1656).

Warmstadt ❙ 1113 ❙ German Civil Wars

Siegfried, Count-Palatine of the Rhine, rebelled against Emperor Henry V with support from Lothar of Saxony, Rudolf of the North Mark, Wiprecht of Groitsch and Ludwig of Thuringia. At Warmstadt, near Quedlinburg, north of the Harz, the rebels were crushed by Imperial General Hoyer of Mansfeld, with Count Siegfried killed. Rebellion soon flared again at **Andernach** and **Welfesholze**.

Warren's Action ❙ 1798 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (Irish Rising)

See **Donegal Bay**

Warren Wagontrain Raid ❙ 1871 ❙ Kiowa Indian War

See **Salt Creek**

Warsaw ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Sobota**

Warsaw ❙ 1656 ❙ 1st Northern War

Following Swedish defeat at **Warka** (28 March), Swedish commander Arvid Wittenberg was eventually forced to surrender nearby Warsaw (21 June). Having meanwhile escaped from **Sandomierz**, Charles X of Sweden was reinforced by Brandenburgers under Georg von Derfflinger and attacked in force. Polish commander Stefan Czarniecki was defeated and Charles retook Warsaw (28–30 July 1656).

Warsaw ❙ 1657 ❙ Transylvanian-Polish War

Prince George Rákóczi II of Transylvania, with Swedish support and Cossacks under Anton Zhdanovich, tried to seize the Polish throne, taking and looting Cracow and Warsaw. However, when Sweden withdrew to fight Denmark (and his Cossacks mutinied) Rákóczi was forced into a humiliating surrender. Returning home, he was routed by Tatars at **Trembowla** (9 June–23 July 1657).

Warsaw (1st) ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

Amid renewed Polish insurrection, a Warsaw cobbler named Jan Kalinski led a brutal Easter rising against the Russian garrison, who were pursued and slaughtered in the streets on Good Friday and driven out (17–18 April). Warsaw later withstood an unsuccessful two-month siege by King Frederick William III of Prussia and his Russian allies (2 July–9 September 1794).

Warsaw (2nd) ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Praga**

Warsaw ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

After costly losses in northeast Poland at **Ostrolenka**, Polish rebels under General Henryk Dembinksi withdrew to Warsaw, pursued by Russian Field Marshal Ivan Paskevich. The outnumbered Poles lost 9,000 men in a terrible two-day battle before the capital fell and the war ended. Paskevich became Viceroy and stamped out Polish nationalism (6–8 September 1831).

Warsaw (1st) ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

With Austria driven out of eastern Poland around **Lemberg**, German commander Paul von Hindenberg and General August von Mackensen in the north marched on Warsaw. Russia's Nikolai Ivanov concentrated his forces under General Nikolai Ruzskii and heavy fighting forced the Germans to withdraw. Further south Austria was checked at the **San** (28 September–17 October 1914).

Warsaw (2nd) ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

Recovering from German losses on the **Nieman**, General August von Mackensen launched a fresh offensive into Poland and retook **Lodz** (6 December) then advanced on Warsaw. But desperate Russian defence and bitter cold stopped the Germans 30 miles west of the capital at the Bzura. Both sides entrenched for the winter until the New Year German attack at **Bolimov** (7–20 December 1914).

Warsaw ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As part of Germany's new **Triple Offensive**, General Max von Gallwitz advanced on the Polish Salient, where Grand Duke Nicolas withdrew from the **Bzura**, west of Warsaw. Under determined German attack, the Russians then abandoned the Polish capital and withdrew through **Vilna**, while further west Germany seized the fortress of **Nowo Georgiewsk** (4–5 August 1915).

Warsaw ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

Polish commander Josef Pilsudski was forced back to Warsaw by Russian victory on the **Berezina**, then he led a bold counter-offensive along the Vistula against General Mikhail Tukhachevski. Against all international expectation, Pilsudski won a stunning victory and Tukhachevski withdrew east towards the **Nieman** with crippling losses in men and equipment (16–25 August 1920).

Warsaw ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Determined to crush **Poland**, German forces raced for Warsaw and launched a bloody land and air assault. A Polish counter-attack to the west at the **Bzura** eased the siege, but with ammunition exhausted and much of the capital in flames, General Juliuscz Rommel had to surrender the city and over 100,000 men. The last Polish resistance soon ended at **Hel** and **Kock** (9–28 September 1939).

Warsaw ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

When Soviet forces reached the Vistula, General Tadeusz Bor-Komorovski's Polish Home Army rose against the German garrison of Warsaw and seized more than half the city. However, expected Soviet help did not come and the rising was brutally crushed by SS General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski. Warsaw fell

(17 January) in the **Vistula-Oder** offensive (1 August–2 October 1944).

Wartenburg ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

As Napoleon Bonaparte returned west of the Elbe, General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians pursued him hard and units of the Prussian army under General Hans Yorck forced the Elbe at Wartenburg, south of Wittenberg. Yorck, later created Graf von Wartenburg, drove off General Henri Bertrand and the Allies continued their advance on **Leipzig** (3 October 1813).

Washington, DC ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

See **Bladensburg**

Washington, New York ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

See **Fort Washington**

Washington, North Carolina ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate General Daniel H. Hill on campaign against the Union army in North Carolina was repulsed near New Bern at **Fort Anderson** (13–15 March) then moved north against the Union garrison at Washington, in the Pamlico Sound, defended by General George G. Foster. However, Hill was unable to blockade the river city and was eventually forced to withdraw (30 March–20 April 1863).

Washita ❙ 1868 ❙ Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian War

Colonel George Custer marched into Indian Territory and launched a dawn attack on Black Kettle, camped under a flag of truce on the Washita River, near modern Cheyenne, Oklahoma. Fighting back bravely, the Indians killed 16 soldiers, including Major Joel Elliot. However, Black Kettle and 100 others were killed, with many more wounded and their families captured (27 November 1868).

***Wasp* vs *Avon* ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Western Approaches (2nd)**

***Wasp* vs *Frolic* ❙ 1812 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Virginia**

***Wasp* vs *Reindeer* ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812**

See **Western Approaches (1st)**

Waterberg ❙ 1904 ❙ German Colonial Wars in Africa

Taking command in German Southwest Africa after humilation at **Oviumbo**, Colonel Lothar von Trotha led about 4,000 well-equipped men against the Herero rebels in the Waterberg Mountains. The rebels were routed in a decisive action and fled into the Omaheke Desert, where they were hunted down and annihilated. Fewer than 20,000 out of 80,000 Herero survived the war (11–12 August 1904).

Wateree Ferry ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

As American commander Horatio Gates prepared to fight the British army at **Camden**, South Carolina, guerrilla Colonel Thomas Sumter sent Colonel Thomas Taylor against the British rear at Wateree Ferry, just outside Camden. The rebels defeated a small force under Colonel Isaac Carey and seized 50 wagonloads of supplies but were soon caught at **Fishing Creek** (15 August 1780).

Waterford ❙ 1170 ❙ Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland

After Norman adventurer Raymond Fitzgerald "Le Gros" besieged the Viking Irish city of Waterford and inflicted massive casualties repulsing an attack on his camp, he was reinforced by Richard de Clare Earl of Pembroke "Strongbow" and the Irish leader Mac Murchada. Waterford was taken by storm and the Norman and Irish allies then captured Dublin (May–25 August 1170).

Waterford ❙ 1922 ❙ Irish Civil War

While fighting continued in **Limerick**, government forces under General John Prout advanced south from Kilkenny towards Waterford, held by Republican Colonel Pax Whelan.

Following heavy shelling, Prout's men stormed into the city, which fell with few casualties but very extensive damage. The Republicans then withdrew west towards **Clonmel** (18–21 July 1922).

Waterkloof ❙ 1851 ❙ 8th Cape Frontier War

General Sir Harry Smith was determined to secure the Waterkloof in the eastern Cape and sent Colonel John Fordyce with 450 Highlanders and 400 Mfengu levies against Chief Macomo's stronghold in the Amatolas. However, Fordyce was attacked on the steep mountain and driven off. Two months later, a much larger force drove Macomo out, though Fordyce was killed by a sniper (8 September 1851).

Waterloo ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

Climaxing the "Hundred Days" following his return from Elbe, Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo, south of Brussels. The British-Dutch army of Arthur Wellesley Duke of Wellington and General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians achieved one of the major victories in western history and Bonaparte abdicated again, ending the Napoleonic Wars (18 June 1815).

Wattee-Goung ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War

British General Sir Archibald Campbell defeated the Burmese at **Danubyu** (1 April) and moved up the Irriwaddy to captured Prome. After the failure of peace talks, Colonel Robert McDowell then advanced 16 miles northeast to the stockade at Wattee-Goung (Wettigan), held by Maha Nemyu. McDowell was killed in a heavy defeat and the British fell back on **Prome** (16 November 1825).

Wattignies ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Attempting to repulse the Austrian siege of the French border fortress of Maubeuge, poorly trained French recruits under General Jean Baptiste Jourdan met the veterans of Prince Friedrich Josias of Saxe-Coburg over two days at nearby Wattignies. After initial heavy French losses, the Austrians were driven off and the starving garrison of Maubeuge was relieved (15–16 October 1793).

Wauhatchie Station ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

Determined to secure the western approaches to **Chattanooga**, Tennessee, Union General Joseph Hooker seized a bridgehead at Brown's Ferry then sent General John W. Geary south to secure Wauhatchie Station. Confederate General Micah Jenkins was repulsed in a hard-fought night action and Union forces in Chattanooga soon broke out to the east at **Missionary Ridge** (28–29 October 1863).

Wavre ❙ 1815 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (The Hundred Days)

Napoleon Bonaparte was determined to keep General Gebhard von Blucher's Prussians away from the main battle at **Waterloo**, south of Brussels, and sent his right ring under Marshal Emmanuel de Grouchy eight miles east to Wavre. However, the Prussian rearguard of General Johann Thielmann held Grouchy off and Blucher was able to march to Waterloo in time to seal victory (18 June 1815).

Wawer ❙ 1831 ❙ Polish Rebellion

After halting a Russian advance outside Warsaw at **Grochow** and **Praga**, Polish General Jan Skrznyecki crossed the Vistula at night and drove General Fedor Geismar's Sixth Corps from their positions at Wawer with over 10,000 casualties and also captured massive amounts of stores. Russian Marshal Hans von Diebitsch then ordered a withdrawal to **Siedlce** (31 March 1831).

Waxhaw ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

With the capture of **Charleston**, British cavalry Colonel Banastre Tarleton pursued approaching American reinforcements under Colonel Abraham Buford, who Tarleton had defeated at **Lanneau's Ferry**. Making a stand at Waxhaw, just inside North Carolina, Buford was brutally defeated and his wounded were bayonetted in what

was ironically called "Tarleton's Quarter" (29 May 1780).

Wayna Daga ❙ 1543 ❙ Adal-Ethiopian War

Muslim leader Ahmad ibn Ibrahim (Ahmad Grañ) of the Somali state of Adal routed Ethiopia at **Shimbra-Kure** and secured the southern part of the country before new Emperor Galawdewus (Claudius) secured Portuguese aid and attacked the Muslims at Wayna Daga (Woina Daga) near Lake Tana. Ahmad was defeated and killed and the state of Adal was fatally weakened (21 February 1543).

Waynesboro, Virginia ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Concluding his campaign in the Shenandoah after victory at **Cedar Creek**, Union commander Philip Sheridan, with General George A. Custer, marched southeast from Staunton against General Jubal A. Early's Confederate remnant at Waynesboro, Virginia. Sheridan secured a one-sided victory, capturing guns, supplies and over 1,000 prisoners, though Early himself escaped (2 March 1865).

Waynesborough, Georgia ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

As Union commander William T. Sherman marched through Georgia from Atlanta, his left wing under General H. Judson Kilpatrick withdrew from a costly action against Confederate General Joseph Wheeler at **Buck Head Creek**, then attacked him at Waynesborough. Wheeler fled north to Augusta after heavy fighting and within a week Sherman had reached **Savannah** (4 December 1864).

Wednesfield ❙ 911 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

After Edward the Elder of Wessex defeated the Danes of Northumbria at **Tettenhall** and returned to Kent (August 910), the Danes broke the peace and Edward marched back to Staffordshire to defend his widowed sister Aethelflaed, the Lady of Mercia. At Wednesfield (Wodensfield) near Wolverhampton, Edward defeated and killed the Danish Kings Halfdan and Ecwils.

Weenan ❙ 1838 ❙ Boer-Zulu War

See **Bloukranz**

Weihaiwei ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Marshal Iawo Oyama supported the Japanese offensive in southern Manchuria, landing on the Shandong Peninsula to attack Weihaiwei, which fell after two days of bitter fighting (31 January). The Chinese fleet in Weihaiwai Bay then came under attack by land as well as sea. With costly losses and no hope of aid, Admiral Ding Ruchang committed suicide and his fleet surrendered (2–12 February 1895).

Weinsberg ❙ 1141 ❙ German Civil Wars

When German King Lothair died, his son-in-law and heir, Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, was outmanoeuvred by Conrad Hohenstaufen—who was elected as Conrad III and immediately broke up Henry's lands. On Henry's death, his brother Welf reclaimed Bavaria, but at Weinsberg, near Heilbronn, Conrad defeated Welf and forced his surrender (December 1140).

Weinsberg ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Following peasant defeat at **Leipheim** (4 April), about 8,000 Franconian peasants under Jaecklein Rohrbach and Florian Geyer attacked Count Ludwig von Helfstein at Weinsberg, just east of Heilbronn. The castle was stormed and the "Weinsberg Massacre" saw the garrison slaughtered, with the Count and 17 other nobles executed. Heilbronn surrendered the same day (16 April 1525).

Weissenburg ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

See **Wissembourg**

Weissenstein ❙ 1604 ❙ 1st Polish-Swedish War

As Swedish forces in Livonia were driven out by a Polish counter-offensive under Hetman Jan

Karol Chodkiewicz, General Arvid Stalarm lost the key city of **Dorpat**. He later unwisely attacked Chodkiewicz, southeast of Tallin near Weissenstein (modern Paide, Estonia) and the Swedes suffered a disastrous defeat. King Charles IX himself was beaten in 1605 at **Kirkholm** (15 September 1604).

Weisser Berg ❙ 1620 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

See **White Mountain**

Wejh ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

Arab leader Prince Feisal was encouraged by his success at **Yanbu**, on the Red Sea. Shadowed by the British navy, he then took perhaps 11,000 men north along the coast against a 1,200-strong Turkish garrison at Wejh (al Wajh). Having landed forces from British ships just to the north of Wejh, Feisal secured the port. Later that year he marched further north against **Aqaba** (24 January 1917).

Weldon Railroad (1st) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Jerusalem Plank Road**

Weldon Railroad (2nd) ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Globe Tavern**

Welfesholze ❙ 1115 ❙ German Civil Wars

Renewing rebellion crushed at **Warmstadt** (1113), Saxon and Thuringian nobles rose against Emperor Henry V. Again led by Duke Lothar of Saxony, the rebels were better organised and, after defeating the King at **Andernach**, soon won again at Welfesholze, near Mansfeld in the eastern Harz. With the church against him and few supporters, Henry effectively abandoned his authority in Saxony.

Welika Pond ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

At the start of the evacuation of **Fort Drane**, Florida, Captain William Maitland led a 60-man escort with 22 wagons of stores ten miles towards Fort Defiance, outside Micanopy. Just short of his objective he was attacked at Welika Pond by 200 Seminole under Osceola. A sharp action cost Maitland five killed and six wounded before he was rescued by troops from Fort Defiance (19 July 1836).

Wells ❙ 1692 ❙ King William's War

Encouraged by success against **York** in Maine, French Governor Joseph Robineau de Villebon sent his brother Rene and Abnaki Indians across Penebscot Bay to attack the settlement at Wells, on the coast southwest of Portland. However, the British led by Joseph Storer and militia Captain James Convers fought back strongly from well-fortified houses and the attack was driven off (9–10 June 1692).

Welshpool ❙ 1400 ❙ Glendower's Rebellion

Owen Glendower (Owain Glynn Dwr) led a Welsh rebellion which destroyed the estates of the Anglo-Norman noble Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin and captured several towns before facing 1,400 English levies led by Hugh Burnell on the Severn at Welshpool. Glendower was defeated and his estates forfeited, though his largely guerrilla campaign continued for many years (24 September 1400).

Wenden ❙ 1577 ❙ Livonian War

Soon after failure at **Reval**, Tsar Ivan IV sent Magnus, his vassal King of Livonia, who captured Wenden (Cesis in Latvia). When Magnus promised protection against Russia he was arrested and Ivan attacked his men holding the citadel. After heavy bombardment, the garrison blew themselves up to avoid capture. Ivan then killed thousands of citizens in the so-called "Massacre of Wenden."

Wenden ❙ 1578 ❙ Livonian War

At war with Russia over Livonia, Stephen Bathory of Poland had been occupied with the siege of **Danzig** and was unable to prevent the brutal capture of Wenden (modern Cesis in Latvia). The following year he sent a force of German cavalry, who surprised the city at night. The Russian garrison were caught unaware and

were slaughtered in revenge for the previous massacre (21 October 1578).

Wenden ❙ 1919 ❙ Estonian War of Independence

See **Cesis**

Wepener ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Continuing his raid in Orange Free State after victory at **Sannah's Post** and **Reddersburg**, Christiaan de Wet attacked 1,900 men, mainly pro-British Afrikaaners under Colonel Edmund Dalgety, at Wepener, southeast of Bloemfontein. Despite repeated assaults and 300 casualties, Dalgety held out and de Wet withdrew north as General Lord Frederick Roberts approached (9–25 April 1900).

Werbach ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

General Erwin von Manteuffel followed Prussian victory at **Aschaffenburg** by advancing southeast towards the Tauber, where General August von Goeben secured Hochhausen, then attacked the Bavarians at Werbach, west of Würzburg. Advancing breast-deep across the Tauber, the Prussians secured Werbach then marched on through **Helmstadt** and **Gerchsheim** to **Würzburg** (24 July 1866).

Werben ❙ 1631 ❙ Thirty Years War (Swedish War)

Marching north along the Elbe after destroying **Magdeburg**, the starving Imperial army of Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly met the Swedish forces of Gustavus Adolphus near the junction with the Havel at Werben. In the face of a massive Swedish assault, Tilly lost a reported 6,000 casualties then withdrew through neutral Saxony towards Leipzig and eventual battle at **Breitenfeld** (22 July 1631).

Werki ❙ 1658 ❙ Russo-Polish Wars

While on campaign against Sweden in Latvia, Polish Hetman Wincenty Gosiewski was surprised outside Vilna at Werki by Russian Prince Yuri Dolgorukov. Gosiewski was heavily defeated and captured and the Russians sacked Vilna. However, a Cossack siege of Minsk forced Dolgorukov to withdraw. Another offensive into Lithuania in 1660 was repulsed at **Polonka** (21 October 1658).

Wertingen ❙ 1805 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (3rd Coalition)

Napoleon Bonaparte's Grand Army advanced across the Rhine in massive force and swung south to cut off the Austrian invasion of Bavaria under General Karl Mack von Leiberich. Northeast of **Ulm** at Wertingen, the advance guard of Marshals Joachim Murat and Jean Lannes destroyed an Austrian force. The French then continued south to threaten Mack with encirclement (8 October 1805).

Wesel ❙ 1629 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In a bold raid to support the Dutch siege of **Hertogenbosch**, Colonel Otto van Gendt (Heer van Dieden) took a small force east from Arnhem against the Spanish base at Wesel, north of Duisberg. Attacking at night, the Dutch seized the city, along with supplies and prisoners, including Governor Francisco Lozano, hastening the capitulation of Hertogenbosch (19 August 1629).

Wesel ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

Two days after American forces crossed the Rhine near Mainz, Allied commander Sir Bernard Montgomery launched over a million British, American, French and Canadian troops across the Rhine around Wesel. While there was sharp resistance at **Emmerich**, a bridgehead was established and the Americans swung south to surround the **Ruhr** Pocket (23 March 1945).

Weser ❙ 16 ❙ Rome's Germanic Wars

Roman General Julius Caesar Germanicus advanced into Germania, where he buried victims of the disaster at **Teutoburgwald** (9 AD) then attacked the Cherusci under Arminius. In open battle at a location known as Idistaviso, probably on the Weser near Minden, Germanicus won a decisive victory. However, he was

soon recalled and Rome failed to establish her authority beyond the Rhine.

Western Approaches (1st) ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

The American sloop *Wasp* (Captain Johnston Blakeley) sank five vessels in the Western Approaches to the English Channel then met the British sloop *Reindeer* (Commander William Manners) in a famous action. After bloody losses on both sides, Manners was killed attempting to board the American ship and *Reindeer* was forced to surrender (28 June 1814).

Western Approaches (2nd) ❙ 1814 ❙ War of 1812

Refitted in France after action against *Reindeer*, the American sloop *Wasp* (Captain Johnston Blakeley) resumed raiding in the Western Approaches to the English Channel and was met at night by the British brig *Avon* (Commander James Arbuthnot), which was badly damaged and later sank. *Wasp* was driven off by other British ships and was lost without trace on the way home (1 September 1814).

Western Hubei ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (China)

After a long pause since **Zhejiang** (August 1942), General Isamu Tokoyama led an offensive into Hubei to clear the upper Yangzi and threaten China's wartime capital at Chongqing. Advancing against the fortress at Shipai near Yichang, the Japanese were driven off by a large counter-offensive under General Chen Cheng and within weeks were back to the starting point (5 May–17 June 1943).

Westerplatte ❙ 1939 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

War started when German battleships opened fire on the naval depot at Westerplatte, in Danzig harbour. An heroic defence against overwhelming naval and aerial bombardment and land attack came to symbolise Polish resistance. The action cost 15 Poles killed and perhaps 200 Germans before Major Henryk Sucharski surrendered to General Friedrich Eberhard (1–7 September 1939).

West Irian ❙ 1962 ❙ Dutch-Indonesian War

When Indonesia tried to seize West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea), two Dutch warships engaged four torpedo boats offshore, sinking one and damaging another with 50 killed, including Indonesia's Deputy Chief of Navy. Indonesia sent land forces and, facing international opposition, the Netherlands yielded the territory, incorporated into Indonesia in 1963 (15 January 1962).

West Point ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Eltham's Landing**

Westport ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

Confederate General Sterling Price crossed Missouri to seize **Independence** (11 August) then found himself between two Union armies southeast of Kansas City. Using one division to hold the **Big Blue River**, he turned west against Union commander Samuel R. Curtis at Westport. However, he was driven off in a large-scale action and turned south through **Marais des Cygnes** (23 October 1864).

West Scheldt ❙ 1574 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

See **Walcheren**

West Wall ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Western Europe)

See **Siegfried Line**

Wethersfield ❙ 1637 ❙ Pequot Indian War

Retaliating for the murderous colonial attack on **Block Island**, off southern New England, 200 Pequot Indians under Chief Sassacus attacked the town of Wethersfield, just south of Hartford, Connecticut, killing six men and three women. The attack led to a formal declaration of war at Hartford and resulted in the decisive attack on the Pequot six weeks later at **Mystic** (12 April 1637).

Wettigan ❙ 1825 ❙ 1st British-Burmese War
See **Wattee-Goung**

Wetzikon ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
In a prelude to the First Battle of **Zurich**, French General Nicolas Soult was attacked and driven back at **Wetzikon**, east of the city, by Austrian General Franz von Jellachich. With the arrival next day of General André Masséna, the Austrians were repulsed with heavy losses on both sides. But over the coming days at Zurich, Masséna was forced to withdraw (2–3 June 1799).

Wetzlar ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)
Two months after French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan crossed the Rhine and defeated Archduke Charles Louis of Austria at **Altenkirchen**, he sent General Francois Lefebvre forward to cover the left flank and drive the Austrians out of Wetzlar. Lefebvre was repulsed when the Archduke arrived with reinforcements and Jourdan retired down the east bank of the Rhine (15 June 1796).

Wewak ❙ 1944–1945 ❙ World War II (Pacific)
Australian General Jack Stevens took over command at **Aitape** in New Guinea and led a slow offensive east against about 50,000 Japanese isolated at Wewak. Heavy fighting and costly losses on both sides forced General Hatazo Adachi to abandon Wewak and take his survivors into the mountains, where they held out until the end of the war (December 1944–11 May 1945).

Wexford ❙ 1649 ❙ British Civil Wars
On a campaign of destruction against Catholic-Royalist Ireland, Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army massacred the inhabitants of **Drogheda** (12 September) then advanced against Wexford on the Slaney. The town was taken by storm and sacked with further slaughter, prompting the surrender of other towns to avoid a similar fate (11 October 1649).

Weyconda ❙ 1753 ❙ 2nd Carnatic War
See **Trichinopoly (2nd)**

Wheathampstead ❙ 54 BC ❙ Roman Invasion of Britain
Julius Caesar returned to Britain with a larger force after a failed invasion at **Deal** and attacked confederated tribes under Cassivellaunus, King of the Catuvellauni. After scattered fighting, the Romans won a decisive action, probably at Wheathampstead near Verulamium (St Albans). When Cassivellaunus sued for peace the Romans left and did not return for almost 100 years (July–September 54 BC).

White Bird Canyon ❙ 1877 ❙ Nez Percé Indian War
Resisting relocation to a reservation, Nez Percé Chief Joseph attacked settlers in northern Idaho. General Oliver Howard sent cavalry Captain David Perry against Joseph's camp, on the Salmon River southeast of Grangeville, where the troopers were ambushed at White Bird Canyon, with 36 killed out of 100. Howard then led a much larger force to the **Clearwater River** (17 June 1877).

White City ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)
See **Indaw**

White Hall ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)
On expedition deep into North Carolina from New Bern, Union General John G. Foster dispersed a Confederate force at **Kinston**. Two days later he met the Confederates further west on the Neuse at White Hall, where General Beverly Robertson tried to block his advance. Inconclusive action allowed Foster to continue advancing the few miles northwest towards **Goldsboro** (16 December 1862).

Whitehaven ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution
American John Paul Jones in the Sloop *Ranger* sailed into Solway Firth and landed on England's west coast at Whitehaven, where he

spiked two batteries and burned several ships. He then landed on St Mary's Isle in an abortive attempt to kidnap the Earl of Selkirk. Though no blood was shed, Whitehaven was America's only attack on English soil and spread great alarm (22–23 April 1778).

White Horse Hill ❙ 1952 ❙ Korean War

While the Americans struggled at **Old Baldy**, South Koreans faced a massive Chinese assault on White Horse Hill, west of Chorwon, with a diversionary attack on the French at nearby Arrowhead. Some of the heaviest fighting of the war saw White Horse Hill reportedly change hands 20 times before the Chinese were repulsed. The invaders meantime succeeded at **Triangle Hill** (6–15 October 1952).

White Marsh ❙ 1777 ❙ War of the American Revolution

British General Sir William Howe defeated George Washington at **Brandywine** and **Germantown**, then advanced from Philadelphia to destroy the Continental Army. But after days of manoeuvring and small actions at White Marsh and Edge Hill, Howe failed to bring them to battle. He returned to base and Washington withdrew to winter quarters in Valley Forge (5–8 December 1777).

White Mountain ❙ 1620 ❙ Thirty Years War (Bohemian War)

When Protestant Bohemia elected Frederick V of the Rhine to rival Emperor Ferdinand II, Christian of Anhalt and Bethlen Gabor of Hungary faced a Catholic army under Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly and Charles-Bonaventure de Longueval Comte de Bucqoi. West of Prague at White Mountain the Protestants were routed. Prague was sacked and Frederick fled (8 November 1620).

White Oak Road ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Attacking Confederate defences southwest of besieged **Petersburg**, Virginia, General Gouvernor K. Warren advanced through **Lewis's Farm** against General Robert H. Anderson at the White Oak Road and was checked after heavy fighting. The Union was also checked the same day at **Dinwiddie Court House**, but won decisively next day at **Five Forks** (31 March 1865).

White Oaks ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Beaver Dam Creek**

White Oak Swamp ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

As General Robert E. Lee pursued George B. McClellan's Union army through **Seven Days' Battles** to White Oak Swamp, southeast of Richmond, Virginia, the Union rearguard under General William Franklin delayed General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson at White Oak Bridge. Two miles away near Glendale, the main force fought a bloody action then withdrew to **Malvern Hill** (30 June 1862).

White Plains ❙ 1776 ❙ War of the American Revolution

General George Washington conducted a fighting withdrawal north from New York City, from **Harlem Heights** to White Plains, on the Bronx River in New Jersey, where British General William Howe attempted an encirclement. While the Americans were driven out in heavy fighting, a storm delayed Howe's pursuit and Washington escaped to Connecticut (28 October 1776).

White River ❙ 1879 ❙ Ute Indian Wars

Nathan Meeker was Indian agent at the White River Agency, near modern Meeker, northwest Colorado, whose policy of assimilation provoked a war with the Ute under Jack (Nicaagat) and Colorow. When an army column was besieged at nearby **Red Canyon**, the Indians murdered Meeker and nine other white men and seized his wife, daughter and another woman (29 September 1879).

White Rock ❙ 218 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Crossing the Alps from Gaul, Carthaginian General Hannibal Barca routed the Allobroge at

Chevelu then advanced up the Isère, where he was attacked by other Barbarian tribesmen. Hannibal suffered costly losses east of Séez, near a promontory known as the White Rock, but continued over the Little St Bernard Pass into Italy for victory in November at the **Ticinus** (October 218 BC).

White Russia ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Belorussia**

Whitestone Hill ❙ 1863 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

General Alfred Sully took command after victory at **Stony Lake** (28 July) pursuing Sioux Chief Inkapaduta to southern North Dakota, where he attacked and destroyed his camp at Whitestone Hill, near modern Merricourt. A very fierce action saw 20 soldiers and about 200 Sioux men, women and children killed. The Indians soon fought again at **Killdeer Mountain** (3 September 1863).

White Wing ❙ 1966 ❙ Vietnam War

See **Bon Son**

White Wolf Mountain ❙ 207 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms

After victory over Yuan Shao at **Guandu** (200), warlord Cao Cao (Ts'ao Ts'ao) fought his sons and eventually pursued Yuan Shang and Yuan Xi northeast into Liaoning, where they allied themselves with Wuhuan leader Tadun. At White Wolf Mountain (Bailung Shan) the allies were routed. Tadun died in battle and the Yuan brothers were killed in exile, leaving Cao Cao unrivalled in northern China.

Whitman Massacre ❙ 1847 ❙ Cayuse Indian War

Angered by a measles outbreak, Cayuse under Tiloukaikt attacked the mission station of Dr Marcus Whitman at Waiilatpu, west of modern Walla Walla, in southeast Washington. Whitman, his wife Narcissa and 12 others were massacred and about 53 women and children were captured for ransom. The murders triggered a war and Tiloukaikt and four others were eventually hanged (29 November 1847).

Wiazma ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Vyazma**

Wiazma ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Vyazma**

Wibbandun ❙ 568 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

In a determined campaign to expand his kingdom northwest towards the Thames, Aethelbert, the Jute King of Kent, met Ceawlin of the West Saxons and his brother Cutha at Wibbandun (modern Wimbledon). Aethelbert was heavily defeated and the battle helped consolidate Ceawlin as undisputed ruler of Saxon Wessex.

Wichita Agency ❙ 1862 ❙ Kickapoo Indian Wars

As Civil War continued, pro-Union Kickapoo under Papequah attacked the Wichita Agency on Oklahoma's Washita River, where three white traders were killed and Indian Agent Matthew Leeper was terribly wounded. Next day the Kickapoo pursued the local Tonkawa and took over 100 scalps before returning north with massive booty and a large herd of captured horses (23–24 October 1862).

Wieselburg ❙ 1096 ❙ 1st Crusade

With European forces gathering for the First Crusade, Count Emich of Leisengen led a large force east from the Rhine, attacking Jews on the way. Refused passage through Hungary by King Coloman, the Crusaders besieged the fortress of Wieselburg, east of Amstetten in Austria, where they were destroyed in full battle by Hungarian troops. Some of the survivors later joined the main Crusade.

Wiesenthal ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

After defeating Hanover at **Langensalza**, Prussians invaded Bavaria and General August von Goeben sent General Karl von Wrangel east

from Dermbach against General Jakob von Hartmann at Wiesenthal. As at **Zella** earlier in the day, the Bavarians were driven off. The Prussians regrouped to advance on **Kissingen**, while Prince Alexander of Hesse fell back west on Frankfort (4 July 1866).

Wiesloch ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

Supporting Frederick V Palatine of the Rhine against Emperor Ferdinand II, the Protestant mercenary Count Ernst von Mansfeld crossed the Rhine to prevent Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly of Bavaria joining forces with Spanish General Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba. Tilly suffered a sharp defeat south of Heidelberg near Wiesloch, but joined Cordoba for victory at **Wimpfen** (27 April 1622).

Wigan ❙ 1651 ❙ British Civil Wars

As Charles II advanced into England after Royalist defeat at **Inverkeithing** (20 July), James Stanley Earl of Derby landed in Lincolnshire with reinforcements from the Isle of Man. However, his small cavalry force was beaten near Wigan by Puritan Colonel Robert Lilburne. Lord Derby escaped to fight at **Worcester** (3 September), after which he was court-martialled and shot (25 August 1651).

Wilderness ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

At the start of his offensive against General Robert E. Lee in northern Virginia, Union commander Ulysses S. Grant launched a massive attack in the Wilderness, across the Rapidan west of Fredericksburg. Grant lost more men in a very hard-fought drawn action but did not retreat. Instead, he continued advancing south to resume the fight at **Spotsylvania Court House** (5–7 May 1864).

Wilhelmstahl ❙ 1762 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

With Russia out of the war, the Prussian-British army of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick renewed its assault on the French in Hesse. At Wilhelmstahl, near Kassel, the French suffered a costly defeat, concluded by the British cavalry of John Manners Marquis of Granby. Duke Ferdinand soon inflicted another defeat at **Lutterberg** and drove the French back across the Rhine (24 June 1762).

Wilkomierz ❙ 1435 ❙ Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights

Teutonic knights of the Livonian Order recovered from disaster at **Tannenberg** (1410) and intervened in the Lithuanian succession, supporting Swidrygiello against Zygmunt Korybut. Attacked at Wilkomierz, north of Vilna, by Zygmunt and Polish General Jakob Koblynski, the Order suffered another decisive defeat, with Grandmaster Frank von Kersdorf routed and killed (1 September 1435).

Willems ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following the surrender of **Landrécies**, in northern France, British Dragoons and Hussars under General David Dundas attacked a large infantry formation under General Jacques Bonnaud east of Lille at Willems. The heavily outnumbered cavalry managed to break the French infantry square, inflicting over 2,000 casualties as well as taking 13 guns and 450 prisoners (10 May 1794).

Williamsburg ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Early in the Peninsula campaign in Virginia, Union commander George B. McClellan pursued the Confederates west from **Yorktown** and met the rearguard under General James Longstreet at Willliamsburg. After Union General Joseph Hooker was initially repulsed, Generals Winfield S. Hancock and Philip Kearny joined the attack and Longstreet continued his withdawal (5 May 1862).

Williamson's Plantation ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Leading Loyalist militia against rebel forces gathering under Colonel Thomas Sumter, Captain Christian Huck attacked James Williamson's Plantation in York County (modern Brattonville, South Carolina) and was surprised by partisan Colonels William Bratton and James McClure.

The Tories were routed, with Huck killed, encouraging Sumter to advance on **Rocky Mount** (12 July 1780).

Williamsport ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate commander Robert E. Lee withdrew from defeat at **Gettysburg** and reached Williamsport, Maryland, on the Potomac, where he was attacked by units of George G. Meade's Union army. After a prolonged but inconclusive engagement—and action further east at **Boonsboro**— Lee withdrew into Virginia, then turned to meet a flank attack at **Manassas Gap** (6–16 July 1863).

Williams Station Massacre ❙ 1860 ❙ Pyramid Lake Indian War

See **Truckee**

Willmanstrand ❙ 1741 ❙ 1st Russo-Swedish War

Threatened by Russian claims on Finland, Sweden unwisely declared war and General Charles Erik Lewenhaupt was routed by Russian Marshal Peter Lacy and General James Keith at Willmanstrand (modern Lappeenranta) on Lake Saimaa. Lewenhaupt was later executed after surrendering 17,000 men at Helsingfors (Helsinki). The ensuing peace gave Russia part of Finland (3 September 1741).

Willow ❙ 1848 ❙ Cayuse Indian War

Colonel Cornelius Gilliam marched up the Columbus in pursuit of Indians who had murdered Dr **Whitman** to win at the **Deschutes**, then met the Cayuse near the Willow River on the Washington-Oregon Border. Grey Eagle and seven others were killed in a fierce action and Five Crows was mortally wounded. A month later Gilliam met another Indian force at the **Tucannon** (24 February 1848).

Willow Grange ❙ 1899 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Encouraged by success south of besieged **Ladysmith** at **Chieveley**, Boer leaders David Joubert and Louis Botha advanced on Estcourt, where they were attacked at nearby Willow Grange by General Henry Hildyard. Failing to drive the Boers off Brynbella and Beacon Hill, Hildyard fell back on Estcourt with about 80 casualties. However, Joubert soon withdrew to Colenso (22–23 November 1899).

Willows ❙ 377 ❙ 5th Gothic War

See **Ad Salices**

Wilmington ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Advancing up the Cape Fear River from **Fort Fisher**, North Carolina, a large Union force under General John M. Schofield attacked Fort Anderson outside Confederate Wilmington. General Robert Hoke was forced to abandon the fort after heavy bombardment (19 February) and General Braxton Bragg evacuated Wilmington, the Confederacy's last Atlantic seaport (12–22 February 1865).

Wilno ❙ 1794 ❙ War of the 2nd Polish Partition

See **Vilna**

Wilno ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Vilna**

Wilno ❙ 1919 ❙ Lithuanian War of Independence

See **Vilna**

Wilno ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

See **Vilna**

Wilno ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Vilna**

Wilnsdorf ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

As General Jean Victor Moreau crossed the Rhine into Germany, French General Francois Lefebvre advancing on the left met Austrian General Paul Kray in a strong position at Wilnsdorf, southeast of Siegen. Lefebvre took over 600

prisoners in a hard day's fighting and Austrian commander Alexander Wartensleben ordered Kray to withdraw to the Lahn (4 July 1796).

Wilson's Creek ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

A month after tactical victory in southwest Missouri at **Carthage**, Confederate General Ben McCulloch and militia under Sterling Price met Union General Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's Creek, south of Springfield. Lyon was killed in a bloody action with over 1,000 lost on either side. Major Samuel D. Sturgis then led a Union retreat to Springfield, buoying the secessionist cause (10 August 1861).

Wilson's Wharf ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

On campaign southeast of Richmond near the James, about 3,000 Confederate cavalry under General Fitzhugh Lee attacked a Union supply depot at Wilson's Wharf, Virginia, on the north side of the river, near Fort Powhatan. Lee was defeated and driven off by black regiments under General Edward A. Wild and the Union offensive soon advanced south towards **Totopotomoy** (24 May 1864).

Wilton ❙ 871 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

Following the death of Aethelred of Wessex in the Saxon defeat at **Merton** in March, his brother King Alfred continued the fight against the Viking invasion of Wessex until the Danes attacked him near Wilton, west of Salisbury, the traditional home of Saxon Kings. Lured from his position by a feigned Viking withdrawal, Alfred was defeated and paid a tribute to buy peace.

Wilton ❙ 1143 ❙ English Period of Anarchy

Amid anarchy following the death of Henry I, King Stephen was restored after defeating his cousin the Empress Matilda in 1141 at **Winchester** and **Oxford**. She and her half-brother Robert of Gloucester fought on and at Wilton, west of Salisbury, Stephen was routed, only just escaping capture. But when Robert died in October 1147, Matilda retired to Normandy (1 July 1143).

Wimbledon ❙ 568 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

See **Wibbandun**

Wimborne ❙ 902 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

In a disputed succession following the death of King Alfred of Wessex, his son Edward the Elder found himself at war with his cousin Aethelwald, son of Aethelred of Mercia. Aethelwald fled after being besieged and defeated at Wimborne, near Poole in Dorsetshire, He returned in 905, aided by Danish Vikings, and was killed in battle on the Thames at **Holme**.

Wimpfen ❙ 1622 ❙ Thirty Years War (Palatinate War)

Following victory near Heidelberg at **Wiesloch**, a failed attempt by Count Ernst von Mansfeld to split his Catholic enemy left George Frederick Margrave of Baden alone to face the combined forces of Johan Tserclaes Count Tilly and General Gonzalo Fernández de Cordoba. The elderly Margrave was routed north of Heilbronn at Wimpfen and the Protestants soon lost again at **Höchst** (6 May 1622).

Winceby ❙ 1643 ❙ British Civil Wars

Royalist Sir John Henderson led a fresh offensive near Horncastle in Lincolnshire, attacking Parliamentary troops besieging Bolingbroke Castle. Led by Edward Montague Earl of Manchester, Oliver Cromwell and Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Ironsides cavalry routed Henderson's far superior force at nearby Winceby, capturing 800 prisoners and substantial quantities of arms (10 October 1643).

Winchelsea ❙ 1350 ❙ Hundred Years War

When Spanish Privateer Carlos de la Cerda entered the English Channel from Sluys, he was intercepted off Winchelsea, Sussex, by English ships under personal command of King Edward III. A large number of Spanish ships were destroyed or captured. The victory, coming after the great naval battle at **Sluys** (1340), ensured

Edward mastery of the sea route to his army at **Calais** (29 August 1350).

Winchester, England ❙ 1141 ❙ English Period of Anarchy

In a period of anarchy following the death of Henry I, when King Stephen was overthrown and imprisoned by his cousin Matilda at **Lincoln** in February, his wife Matilda besieged the Empress and her half-brother Earl Robert of Gloucester at Winchester. The defenders fled after six weeks, but Robert was captured at Stockbridge and was later exchanged for the King (August–September 1141).

Winchester, Virginia ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Two days after victory near **Front Royal**, Virginia, Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson advanced along the Shenandoah against Winchester. During a decisive action at nearby Bowers Hill, Jackson and Major Richard S. Ewell routed heavily outnumbered Union General Nathaniel P. Banks, who lost over 2,000 men and retreated north across the Potomac (25 May 1862).

Winchester, Virginia ❙ 1863 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

Confederate comander Robert E. Lee prepared his new invasion of the north, sending General Richard Ewell into Virginia's Shenandoah Valley against General Robert H. Milroy at Winchester. A crushing Union defeat cost Milroy about 1,000 casualties and over 3,000 prisoners plus massive losses in supplies and guns. Two days later, Lee himself started north towards **Gettysburg** (13–15 June 1863).

Winchester, Virginia ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Opequon**

Windhoek ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (African Colonial Theatre)

On a determined campaign into German Southwest Africa, South African commander Louis Botha advanced from Swakopmund towards Windhoek, while General Jan Smuts marched north through **Gibeon**. Windhoek and its powerful wireless station fell after the capture of nearby Karibib and two months later German Governor Theodore Seitz surrendered the whole colony (12 May 1915).

Winkovo ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Vinkovo**

Winnington Bridge ❙ 1659 ❙ Royalist Rising

Despite defeat in Britain's Civil War, Royalist plotters organised a regional rising under Sir George Booth. The intended wider revolt failed and Parliamentary troops under John Lambert routed the rebels at Winnington Bridge, near Northwich, Cheshire. Booth was captured dressed as a woman and imprisoned. He was soon released upon the King's restoration in May 1660 (19 August 1659).

Winter Battle of Masuria ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Masurian Lakes**

Winter Line ❙ 1943–1944 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Gustav Line**

Winterthur ❙ 1292 ❙ Habsburg-Swiss Wars

In an early confederation of Swiss cities against their Habsburg rulers, the army of Zurich marched northeast against the Austrian city of Winterthur, where they were heavily defeated. Albert of Austria then besieged and captured Zurich itself and the confederation was for the time being dissolved. The struggle resumed 60 years later at **Nafels** (12 April 1292).

Winter War ❙ 1939–1940 ❙ Russo-Finnish War

As World War II began, the Soviet Union attacked Finland, bombing **Helsinki** and capturing **Petsamo**, before suffering costly losses at the **Mannerheim Line** on the Karelian Isthmus, and

further north at **Tolvajärvi**, **Suomussalmi** and **Raate Road**. Soviet forces regrouped for a fresh assault on the **Mannerheim Line** and Finland was forced to sue for peace (30 November 1939–13 March 1940).

Winwaed ❙ 655 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Amid rivalry between Northumbria and Mercia, Penda of Mercia defeated and killed successive Northumbrian Kings at **Heathfield** (633) and **Maserfield** (641). But at the River Winwaed, near modern Leeds, Penda was defeated and killed by Oswy of Northumbria, who was avenging his brother Oswald. Northumbrian preeminence was restored until defeat in 679 at **Trent** (15 November 655).

Wippedesfleet ❙ 465 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain

Eight years after defeating the Britons at **Aegelsthrep** and **Creccanford**, the semi-legendary Jute warrior Hengist received reinforcements from Jutland and achieved a third victory at Wippedesfleet (probably the Wansum Channel near Thanet in Kent), said to be named for the death in battle of the Thane Wipped. The campaign gave Hengist effective control of much of southeast England.

Wisby ❙ 1361 ❙ Wars of the Hanseatic League

See **Visby**

Wisconsin Heights ❙ 1832 ❙ Black Hawk Indian War

The Sauk Chief Black Hawk campaigned in Wisconsin after defeat at **Kellogg's Grove** (25 June) and was attacked while crossing the Wisconsin River, west of Madison, by mounted volunteers led by Colonel Henry Dodge and some of General Henry Atkinson's regulars under General James Henry. Black Hawk was badly defeated but escaped to soon fight again at **Bad Axe** (21 July 1832).

Wise's Fork ❙ 1865 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Kinston**

Wissembourg ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Days after defeat near **Froeschwiller**, Austrian General Dagobert Wurmser withdrew north to Wissembourg, on the Lauter, where he was again attacked by French commander Louis Lazare Hoche. Wurmser suffered heavy casualties and, three days later, the invaders withdrew across the Rhine at Philippsburg, leaving France controlling the left bank of the Rhine (25–26 December 1793).

Wissembourg ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

At the start of the war, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia invaded in overwhelming force east of **Saarbrucken** to attack Wissembourg and the nearby fortress of Geissberg, held by advance units of Marshal Marie MacMahon's army under General Abel Douay. The French withdrew after heavy losses—including Douay killed—and MacMahon fell back on **Wörth** (4 August 1870).

Witebsk ❙ 1812 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Russian Campaign)

See **Vitebsk**

Witebsk ❙ 1944 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

See **Vitebsk**

Withlacoochee ❙ 1835 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

Marching south from Fort Drane, Florida, 260 regulars under General Duncan Clinch and 400 militia led by General Richard Call, unaware of the **Dade Massacre** three days earlier, were attacked crossing the Withlacoochee, southwest of Ocala, near modern Dunellon, by 200 Seminole under Osceola. Clinch had 60 casualties, though the Indians suffered a major defeat (31 December 1835).

Withlacoochee ❙ 1836 ❙ 2nd Seminole Indian War

In a fresh offensive against the Seminole in Florida, General Edmund Gaines led 1,200 men north from Tampa and was attacked by Osceola at the Withlacoochee, near the earlier battlefield east of Dunellon. After a week's siege and 65 casualties, including Gaines severely wounded in the mouth, he was relieved by General Duncan Clinch and both sides withdrew (29 February–6 March 1836).

Wittenweier ❙ 1638 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

When Bernard of Saxe-Weimar advanced down the Rhine to besiege the city of Breisach, Emperor Ferdinand III sent a relief force under Count Johann von Gotz to support Count Friedrich von Savelli (who had escaped from capture at **Rheinfelden**). The Imperials were repulsed at nearby Wittenweier and an attempt to relieve **Breisach** in October was repulsed at **Sennheim** (30 July 1638).

Wittstock ❙ 1636 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

When Imperial forces entered Brandenberg to aid Elector John George of Saxony, they were attacked on the Dosse at Wittstock by a smaller Swedish army under Johan Banér, with Scottish Generals Alexander Leslie and James King. The Elector and General Melchior Hatzfeld suffered an awful loss, which helped avenge the Protestant defeat in 1634 at **Nördlingen** (24 September 1636).

Wodnesbeorg ❙ 592 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Following his defeat by the British at **Fethanleag**, King Ceawlin of the West Saxons faced a rebellion by nobles under his nephew Coel, son of Cutha, who had died at Fethanleag. Coel seized part of his uncle's land, then in battle at Wodnesbeorg (Adams's Grave, near Wanborough) in Wiltshire, Ceawlin was defeated and driven out. As a result, Coel secured the crown of Wessex.

Wodnesbeorg ❙ 715 ❙ Anglo-Saxon Territorial Wars

Concerned about the growing power of Wessex, Ceolred of Mercia invaded Wessex and met Ine of the West Saxons in battle at Wodnesbeorg (Adams's Grave, near modern Wanborough) in Wiltshire. After heavy losses on both sides, Ine was defeated and forced to withdraw. An attempt by King Ine to expand west into Cornwall was also defeated six years later at the **Camel**.

Woevre ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Attempting to take the offensive southeast of Verdun in the Woevre, French forces attacked the northern face of the German salient around St Mihiel. Although the French secured part of the heights at Les Éparges, their offensive was eventually checked with heavy losses. German attacks the following year made **Verdun** the focus of one of history's bloodiest battles of attrition (6–15 April 1915).

Wogastisburg ❙ 631 ❙ Frankish Imperial Wars

The Frank Samo united the Slavs against the Avars (defeated at **Constantinople** 626) to secure an area in Moravia, Slovakia, Lower Austria and Carinthia, and become King. Threatened by growing Slavic power, Dagobert I of the Franks sent a large force, supported by Austrasians. They were badly beaten at Wogastisburg (probably in Bohemia), but Samo's "empire" collapsed when he died in 658.

Wohlenschwyl ❙ 1653 ❙ Swiss Peasant War

Faced by a rural rising, 10,000 Swiss under Conrad Werdmüller of Zurich marched against the canton of Aargau, where they were attacked at Wohlenschwyl, near Mellingen, by a massive but poorly armed peasant force under Nicolas Leuenberger and Christian Schybi. The peasants withdrew after an inconclusive battle and within days had been beaten at **Gisikon** and **Herzogenbuchsee** (3 June 1653).

Wojnicz ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

Charles X of Sweden beat John II Casimir at **Opoczno** (6 September), then besieged Cracow before moving east against Polish commanders Stanislas Lanckoronski and Aleksander Koniecpolski at Wojnicz. Although outnumbered, Charles secured a decisive victory and **Cracow** then fell. The Swedes were soon checked at **Jasna Gora** and the Poles were able to regroup (23 September 1655).

Wolchefit Pass ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Northern Africa)

Despite Italian surrender at **Amba Alagi** (19 May), remaining troops held out in central Ethiopia, where Allied forces under General Charles Fowkes converged north of Lake Tana. Some of the heaviest fighting was at Wolchefit Pass, on the road south from Adowa. An elite force of over 3,000 Italian and African troops eventually surrendered, opening the road to **Gondar** (27 September 1941).

Wolfenbüttel ❙ 1641 ❙ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

Karl Gustav Wrangel took command of the Swedish army following the death of Johann Banér and besieged Wolfenbüttel, just south of Brunswick, supported by Count Johann von Königsmarck and Jean-Baptiste Guébriant. Fierce fighting saw Wrangel drive off the approaching Imperials under Archduke Leopold William and Ottavio Piccolomini, but he was soon superseded (29 June 1641).

Wolf Mountain ❙ 1877 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

In a final campaign against the Sioux following **Little Big Horn** (June 1876), General Nelson Miles took 500 men and two light guns against Crazy Horse's village on Wolf Mountain, near the Tongue River, just inside the Montana border. The Sioux were beaten and Crazy Horse surrendered just before a final action at **Muddy Creek** in May. He was shot "trying to escape" (7 January 1877).

Wolgast ❙ 1628 ❙ Thirty Years War (Saxon-Danish War)

Christian IV of Denmark was encouraged by Imperial failure at **Stralsund** (5 August) and took 12,000 men to Pomerania to seize the city of Wolgast in preparation for invading Mecklenberg. But Imperial commander Albrecht von Wallenstein routed the Danes near Wolgast and drove them back to their ships. Christian sued for peace and Denmark withdrew from the war (2 September 1628).

Wonju ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

As North Korean forces stormed across the border, they were delayed in the central peninsula at **Chunchon**, then fought their way south towards Wonju against determined resistance by the South Korean Sixth Division. The North Koreans finally reached Wonju and took it after heavy fighting, but General Chon U was relieved of command for falling behind the invasion schedule (2–5 July 1950).

Wood Lake ❙ 1862 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Colonel Henry Hastings Sibley relieved **Fort Ridgely**, Minnesota (22 August) and took 1,600 volunteers northwest against Santee Sioux under Little Crow. The Indians ambushed Sibley's scouts south of the Yellow Medicine, then attacked Sibley at nearby Wood Lake, where they suffered a decisive defeat and sued for peace. Thirty-nine were later hanged, but Little Crow escaped (23 September 1862).

Woodsonville ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Western Theatre)

See **Rowlett's Station**

Woodstock Races ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

See **Tom's Brook**

Worcester ❙ 1642 ❙ British Civil Wars

See **Powick Bridge**

Worcester ❙ 1651 ❙ British Civil Wars

Pursued into England after Royalist defeats at **Dunbar** (September 1650) and **Inverkeithing**

(20 July), Charles II and General David Leslie reached the Severn, where they were invested at Worcester by Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army. Outnumbered almost two to one, the Cavaliers suffered a decisive defeat. Charles fled to France and the Civil Wars were effectively over (3 September 1651).

Worgaom ❙ 1779 ❙ 1st British-Maratha War

See **Wargaom**

Worringen ❙ 1288 ❙ German Ducal Wars

Climaxing a five-year war over the Duchy of Limburg, east of the Meuse, Duke John of Brabant decisively defeated Rainald of Guelders and his allies, the Archbishop of Cologne and Henry of Luxembourg, in battle at Worringen, a suburb of modern Cologne. Henry was killed in battle, after which Limburg was joined to Brabant, while Cologne secured self-government (5 June 1288).

Wörth ❙ 1793 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Froeschwiller**

Wörth ❙ 1870 ❙ Franco-Prussian War

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia invaded France through **Wissembourg** and over 100,000 men marched on Wörth, where Marshal Marie MacMahon held the village of Froeschwiller. Hard fighting saw the Prussians suffer greater casualties, but MacMahon lost a third of his army and fled towards **Metz**. France suffered another defeat the same day northwest at **Spicheren** (6 August 1870).

Wounded Knee Creek ❙ 1890 ❙ Sioux Indian Wars

Attempting to suppress the messianic Ghost Dance movement, Colonel James Forsyth attacked Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, north of Pine Ridge, South Dakota. In a one-sided disaster, about 150 Indians were killed, including Chief Big Foot and many women and children. Forsyth lost about 30 killed, many to "friendly fire," in this last action of the Indian Wars (28 December 1890).

Wrotham Heath ❙ 1554 ❙ Wyatt's Rebellion

With Queen Mary of England planning to marry Catholic Philip II of Spain, rebels in Kent under Sir Henry Isley set out to support insurrection by Sir Thomas Wyatt. Near Wrotham, they were met and routed by Henry Lord Abergavenny, with the survivors hunted down at nearby Hartley Wood. Isley escaped but was among about 100 rebels executed after the rebellion ended at **Temple Bar** (28 January 1554).

Wuchang ❙ 1852–1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Taiping forces repulsed at **Changsha** soon captured Hanyang and Hankou, then besieged strategic Wuchang across the Yangzi, supported in the field by General Xiang Rong. Joined by Heavenly King Hong Xiuquan, the Taiping stormed the city, followed by a terrible massacre. But facing a costly siege, they advanced downriver towards **Anqing** (23 December 1852–12 January 1853).

Wuchang (1st) ❙ 1854 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Leading a fresh Taiping offensive west from **Nanjing**, Huang Zaixing occupied Hanyang and Hanchow, then again besieged strategic Wuchang, defended by Governor Chonglun (later by Qinglin). Although Wuchang fell to Taiping General Weijun after very heavy fighting, it was soon retaken. Qinglin escaped, but he was subsequently executed for abandoning the city (16 February–26 June 1854).

Wuchang (2nd) ❙ 1854 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

After checking the Taiping Western Expedition in Hubeh, Zeng Guofan's Xiang Army advanced down the Yangzi to retake Wuchang, held by a reduced Taiping garrison under Shi Fengkui. In a massive assault by land and river, Zeng destroyed the Taiping fleet and took the city by storm for a great Imperial victory. The Taiping then continued east towards **Jiujiang** (12–14 October 1854).

Wuchang ❙ 1855 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

While Taiping commander Shi Dakai delayed Imperial commander Zeng Guofan at **Jiujiang**, he sent Generals Qin Rigang and Chen Yucheng up the Yangzi to attack Wuchang, where they were later joined by reinforcements under Weijun. The city was taken for the last time by a furious Taiping assault and held out against a massive siege a year later (23 February–3 April 1855).

Wuchang ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Imperial Generals Luo Zenan and Hu Linyi led a renewed offensive against the Taiping on the Yangzi, where they besieged Wuchang, held by Weijun and Shi Fengkui. Luo was killed repulsing a Taiping sortie (6 April) and a Taiping relief force under Gu Longxian was driven off. Wuchang was finally relieved when Shi Dakai arrived with 30,000 Taiping (3 January–August 1856).

Wuchang ❙ 1911 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolution

Following a premature revolutionary bomb explosion in Wuchang, an Imperial crackdown on Republicans triggered an army rising. Governor Ruizheng of Hubei and General Zhang Biao fled and many Manchu troops died before the city fell to rebels. While nearby **Hankou** and **Hanyang** were taken and then lost, Wuchang held out until the Chinese Republic was born (9–11 October 1911).

Wuchang ❙ 1926 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

When Nationalist forces converged on Wuchang through **Tingsiqiao** and **Hesheng**, the city held off three bloody assaults by General Chiang Kai-shek, then settled down to a siege. Northern General Wu Beifu withdrew when the twin cities of Hanyang and Hankou defected, but Liu Xing held out until finally forced to surrender (7 September–10 October 1926).

Wuhan ❙ 1938 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

With **Nanjing** captured in late 1937, Japanese forces advanced west against the great Yangzi conurbation of Wuhan. A sprawling five-month battle of attrition was fought as cities and fortresses to the north and east fell to the Central China Expeditionary Army. Chiang Kai-shek finally had to withdraw and early the following year the Japanese turned south against **Nanchang** (June–25 October 1938).

Wu-hsueh ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

See **Wuxue**

Wurschen ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (War of Liberation)

See **Bautzen**

Würzburg ❙ 1796 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

Following defeat at **Amberg**, French General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan withdrew towards the Rhine. At Würzburg he was heavily defeated by the combined Austrian forces of Archduke Charles and Generals Alexander Wartensleben and Paul Kray. After a rearguard action at **Bleichfeld**, Jourdan sought an armistice and the Austrians marched northwest towards **Aschaffenburg** (3 September 1796).

Würzburg ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

Ending the war against Austria's southern German allies, General Erwin von Manteuffel advanced through **Tauberbischofsheim** and **Werbach** against Würzburg, held by a small garrison after Prince Karl of Bavaria was defeated at **Gerchsheim** and withdrew across the Main. Würzburg surrendered after a brief bombardment and Bavaria signed an armistice with Prussia (28 July 1866).

Wuxue ❙ 1853 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Following the bloody capture of **Wuchang**, Taiping forces under Shi Dakai advanced down the Yangzi and near Wuxue (Wu-hsueh) surprised and destroyed an Imperial garrison of 3,000 under General Enchang, who killed himself in shame. Imperial Comissioner Lu Jianying, approaching with reinforcements, disgracefully turned and fled through **Anqing** to **Nanjing** (15 February 1853).

Wynberg ❙ 1795 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Cape Colony**

Wynendael ❙ 1708 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

French commanders Louis Duke de Vendôme and James Duke of Berwick were unable to relieve besieged **Lille** and sent General Louis du Fosse Comte de la Motte against a massive convoy travelling south from Ostend. At Wynendael, near Torhout, Motte's superior force was routed by the escort under Generals John Webb and Cornelius Woudernberg. Lille soon fell (28 September 1708).

Wyoming Massacre ❙ 1778 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Major John Butler attacked rebel militia in Wyoming, marching south from Niagara to the Susquehanna with a large force of Tory militia and Iroquois Indians. Near Forty Fort, southwest of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the patriots under Colonel Zebulan Butler were destroyed, followed by slaughter of fugitives and prisoners and terrible destruction in the Wyoming Valley (3 July 1778).

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Xaquixaguana ❙ 1548 ❙ Spanish Civil War in Peru

After seizing Peru at **Anaquito** (January 1546) and defeating a Royalist counter-offensive at **Huarina** (October 1547), Gonzalo Pizarro faced a fresh Royalist army under Viceroy Pedro de la Gasca. In a battle with few casualties at Xaquixaguana, near Cuzco, Pizarro was beaten. He was executed next day and Royal authority was restored, but anti-Royalists won again in 1554 at **Chuquinga** (8 April 1548).

Xeres ❙ 711 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Spain

See **Guadalete**

Xerigordon ❙ 1096 ❙ 1st Crusade

Preceding the First Crusade, pilgrims of the so-called "People's Crusade" reached **Civetot** on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, where Germans under Rainald of Breis advanced and captured the castle of Xerigordon, east of Nicaea. Besieged by a large Turkish army, they were forced by terrible thirst to surrender after eight days. Most were killed or enslaved (September–October 1096).

Xiamen ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

New Superintendent Sir Henry Pottinger renewed war following the truce at Guangzhou by sailing northeast from Hong Kong with troops under General Sir Hugh Gough and a strong fleet under Admiral Sir William Parker. Approaching Xiamen (Amoy) off Fujian, Gough landed to take the island by storm after a naval bombardment. Pottinger then sailed north against **Dinghai** (25–27 August 1841).

Xi'an ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

During the Communist offensive into northwest China, General Peng Dehuai seized Xi'an (Sian) from General Hu Zongnan, then faced attack by Hu and Muslim commander Ma Pufang. Sent from **Taiyuan**, General Nie Rongzhen joined Peng and together they utterly defeated Ma, west of Xi'an. The Communists then pursued him further west to seize Lanzhou and Xining (20 May 1949).

Xiang ❙ 1934 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Soon after Chinese Communists under Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong began the Long March from Jiangxi, they were attacked crossing the Xiang (Hsiang) River by Nationalist commander He Jian. The most disastrous defeat of the campaign cost the Red Army perhaps 30,000 men, but the march continued west and north through victory at **Loushan** (25 November–3 December 1934).

Xiangfan ❙ 1268–1273 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Xiangyang**

Xiangji ❙ 757 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

When An Lushan captured **Luoyang** and **Chang'an**, China's Imperial army regrouped for a counter-offensive under Guo Ziyi. Just south

of Chang'an at Xiangji, Guo was initially repulsed before his Uighar cavalry under Pugu Huai'en helped win a decisive victory. Chang'an fell next day, followed by Luoyang (3 December). An Qingxu (son of An Lushan) withdrew to **Xiangzhou** (13 November 757).

Xiangyang ❙ 1206–1207 ❙ Jin-Song Wars

When Song forces tried to recover land in northern China, a massive Jin (Chin) army advanced to besiege Xiangyang (Hsiang-yang) on the Han in Hubei. Song commander Zhao Chun led a brilliant defence, with night raids destroying Jin boats and siege machines. After three months the Jin withdrew with heavy losses. The Jin also besieged **De'an** to the southeast (December 1206–March 1207).

Xiangyang ❙ 1268–1273 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

In a massive assault on Song southern China, Mongol Kubilai Khan sent forces to besiege the powerful fortress town of Xiangyang on the Han and nearby Fancheng, held by General Lu Wenhuan. During a five-year blockade—which saw the use of trebuchets— Mongol commanders and local ally Liu Zheng repulsed relief attempts by land and river. The fall of Xiangyang was a decisive blow to the Song.

Xiangzhou ❙ 758 ❙ An Lushan Rebellion

With victory at **Xiangji** (November 757), Tang forces retook Chang'an and Luoyang, then a claimed 200,000 men under Yu Chao'en besieged An Qingxu (son of An Lushan) at Ziangzhou (modern Anyang). A relief force under Shi Siming finally arrived and inflicted a humiliating defeat on the badly led Imperial army. Shi Siming then overthrew An Qingxu and later retook **Luoyang** (7 April 758).

Xianyang ❙ 207 BC ❙ Fall of the Qin Dynasty

While rebel warlord Xiang Yu destroyed the main Qin (Ch'in) army at **Julu**, his ally Liu Bang marched on the capital at Xianyang (Hsien-yang) near modern Xi'an in Shaanxi. After Qin forces were defeated at nearby Lantian, Qin ruler Ziying surrendered himself and the city to Liu Bang. Early next year Xiang Yu looted and burned Xianyang and murdered Ziying, ending the short-lived Qin Dynasty.

Xiao ❙ 627 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

See **Yao**

Xiaoling ❙ 1631 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

When Manchu leader Abahai (Hong Taiji) besieged **Dalinghe**, a Ming relief army approached and part of the force under Wu Xiang and Sun Chengzong was beaten by Abahai at the Xiaoling, near Jinzhou. Heavily outnumbered, Abahai later attacked the main force of 40,000, also at the Xiaoling. Ming General Zhang Chun was beaten and captured and later changed sides (11 & 22 October 1631).

Xing-an ❙ 1900 ❙ Russo-Chinese War

In the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, Russian forces advanced along the Chinese Eastern Railway into Manchuria, where General Orlov captured **Ongon** then attacked a large Chinese force entrenched further east at Xing-an. Aided by Cossacks under Colonel Alexander Bulatovich, Orlov forced the Chinese to withdraw, but he was too late to support the capture of **Qiqihar** (24 August 1900).

Xinmintun ❙ 1925 ❙ Guo Songling's Revolt

Manchurian warlord Zhang Zuolin secured northern China at **Shanhaiguan** (October 1924), then faced rebellion by General Guo Songling, who invaded Manchuria and reached Xinmintun, west of Mukden (Shenyang). After initial success, cavalry threatened Guo's rear and his officers surrendered (just as allies in China won at **Tienstin**). Guo was executed and the revolt ended (23 December 1925).

Xoconochco ❙ 1498–1500 ❙ Aztec Wars of Conquest

See **Soconusco**

Xuan Loc ▌ 1975 ▌ Vietnam War

North Vietnamese General Van Tien Dung captured **Ban Me Thuot**, in the central highlands, then turned south towards Saigon. However, he found his way blocked by stubborn South Vietnamese resistance on the last defensive position at Xuan Loc, just 35 miles northeast of the capital. Dung lost perhaps 5,000 killed before finally breaking through to advance on **Saigon** (9–22 April 1975).

Xuge ▌ 707 BC ▌ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

With the Eastern Zhou Dynasty threatened by feudal lords, King Huan led an army against the powerful noble Zheng Zhuang Gong, who had been ousted as Royal Chief Minister. In battle at Xuge (Hsü-ko), the King was wounded by an arrow and the Royal army was embarrassingly defeated. The Zhou became only nominal rulers of China and Zheng assumed leadership among the feudal states.

Xuyi ▌ 451 ▌ Wars of the Six Dynasties

Emperor Taiwu of Wei crushed a Song army at **Huatai**, near the Yellow River, then continued his southern offensive and reached the Yangzi near Jiankang, before withdrawing to besiege Xuyi (Hsu-I) on the Huai to secure food for his army. Song commander Zangzhi led a courageous defence for weeks and, on reports of a Song fleet approaching upriver, Taiwu returned north, ravaging the countryside.

Xuzhou ▌ 1927 ▌ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

After securing the lower Yangzi at **Longtan**, east of Nanjing, Nationalist forces consolidated central China and General He Yingqin led a fresh offensive against Northern warlord Sun Zhuanfang at Xuzhou (Hsuchow) in northern Jiangsu. Sun launched a massive counter-offensive, though he was finally driven off and withdrew northeast into Shandong (14–16 December 1927).

Xuzhou ▌ 1937–1938 ▌ Sino-Japanese War

Following the Rape of **Nanjing**, Japanese forces advanced northwest against the strategic railway city of Xuzhou (Hsuchow), while other units marched south through Jinan. After months of heavy fighting north and east of the city, including the Japanese defeat at **Taierzhuang**, the Chinese had to avoid further losses and evacuated Xuzhou (23 December 1937–19 May 1938).

Xuzhou ▌ 1948–1949 ▌ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Huaihai**

Y

Yaguachi ❙ 1821 ❙ Ecuadorian War of Independence

After taking command of Ecuador's Patriot army at Guayaquil, General Antonio José de Sucre marched out against approaching Spanish commander Melchior Aymerich. To the northeast at Yaguachi, General José Mires destroyed a Royalist column, capturing Colonel Francisco González to avenge previous defeat at Huachi. Aymerich was defeated a month later at **Huachi** (19 August 1821).

Yahni ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

General Mikhail Loris-Melikov supported the Russian siege of **Kars** in the Caucasus by capturing Turkish positions on nearby hills known as the Great and Little Yahni. Heavy Russian casualties made him pause and Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha led a brilliant counter-attack, driving the Russians off. However, the Turkish commander was routed ten days later at **Aladja Dagh** (2–4 October 1877).

Yai-shan ❙ 1279 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Yashan**

Yalu–Naval ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Marching north through Korea after driving the Chinese out of **Pyongyang**, Japanese Marshal Aritomo Yamagata soon reached the Yalu, strongly defended by General Song Qing. In a broad assault at Hushan, Jiuliancheng and Dandong, Yamagata stormed across the river, capturing massive supplies of guns and munitions, then advanced into Manchuria towards **Caohekou** (24–25 October 1894).

Yalu ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

Japan's First Army (General Tamemoto Kuroki) marched north through Korea after landing at **Chemulpo** (9 February) and approached the vital Yalu crossing, weakly defended by advance Russian units under General Mikhail Ivanovich Zasulich. A mismanaged disaster near Uiju saw Zasulich sacrificed with over 2,000 casualties. The Japanese then crossed into Manchuria (25 April–1 May 1904).

Yalu (naval) ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Haiyang**

Yamazaki ❙ 672 ❙ Jinshin War

When Japanese Emperor Tenji died, a war of succession broke out between his son and heir Prince Otomo (later Emperor Kobun) and his brother Prince Oama, who raised forces against his nephew and advanced on the capital Otsu. South of Otsu at Yamazaki, Otomo was defeated and committed suicide. Oama took the throne as Emperor Temmu and moved his capital to Asuka.

Yamazaki ❙ 1582 ❙ Japan's Era of the Warring States

With his army besieging **Takamatsu**, Oda Nobunaga in Kyoto was attacked and then forced to kill himself by his own General, Akechi Mitsuhide. Securing Takamatsu, Loyalist commander Toyotomi Hideyoshi pursued the traitor to Yamazaki, southeast of Kyoto, where

he and his allies were routed. Mitsuhide was later killed while fleeing and Hideyoshi became effective ruler (2 July 1582).

Yamen ❙ 1279 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

See **Yashan**

Yanacocha ❙ 1835 ❙ Bolivian-Peruvian War

When Peruvian President Luis José de Obregoso was overthrown, the acquisitive President Andrés Santa Cruz of Bolivia marched into Peru, supposedly to restore Obregoso, and met former President Agustín Gamarra at Yanacocha, southeast of Cuzco near Urcos. Gamarra suffered a decisive defeat and Santa Cruz marched north for further victory near Arequipa at **Socabaya** (11 August 1835).

Yan'an ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

A co-ordinated Nationalist offensive into Shaanxi saw two armies under General Hu Zongnan converge on the Communist capital at Yan'an, where outnumbered commander Peng Dehuai fought a defensive action just south of the city. Mao Zedong's Central Committee withdrew and the Nationalists took Yan'an and perhaps 10,000 prisoners. They in turn withdrew after **Yichuan** (15–19 March 1947).

Yanbu (1st) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

When Sharif Hussein, Emir of Mecca, proclaimed the Arab Revolt against Turkey in the **Hejaz**, his son Abdullah took a large force against Yanbu 'al Bahr. The Red Sea port surrendered and became an important supply base for the Arab Revolt. When the revolt later began to stall, the successful defence of Yanbu helped rekindle support for the cause (27 July 1916).

Yanbu (2nd) ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)

While Arab forces besieged **Medina**, further west Prince Feisal tried to hold the Red Sea port of Yanbu. Attacked by Turks from Medina, the Arabs were defeated and fell back into the town. British warships offshore under Captain William Boyle forced the Turks to withdraw, which enhanced the prestige of the Arab Revolt and encouraged the advance north on **Wejh** (8–16 December 1916).

Yancun ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

With the legations in **Beijing** besieged by anti-foreign Boxers, a 20,000-strong relief force left **Tianjin** and advanced through **Beicang** to Yangcun (Yangts'un—modern Wuqing), where General Song Qing tried to defend the Bei He. In the last heavy fighting before the Allies reached Beijing, over 100 British, French, Russian and American troops were killed, many by "friendly fire" (6 August 1900).

Yangts'un ❙ 1900 ❙ Boxer Rebellion

See **Yancun**

Yangzhou ❙ 1645 ❙ Manchu Conquest of China

When the Manchu captured **Beijing**, Ming Prince Fu (Zhu Yousong) set up court in Nanjing with the Imperial name Hongguang. Manchu Prince Dodo, fresh from **Tongguan**, then attacked Yangzhou, north of Nanjing, where General Shi Kefa was defeated and killed. An exemplary massacre followed and Prince Fu fled. In 1659 the Ming were routed trying to retake **Nanjing** (13–20 May 1645).

Yangzi Incident ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

When the British frigate *Amethyst* entered the Yangzi to evacuate embassy staff at **Nanjing**, she was shelled by Communist artillery and driven ashore with 17 killed, including Captain Bernard Skinner. After months of negotiation, and costly losses in a relief attempt, naval attaché Commander John Kerans eluded gunfire and *Amethyst* successfully escaped downstream (20 April–31 July 1949).

Yangzi Pass ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

After General Feodor Keller failed to halt General Tamemoto Kuroki's First Army at the

Motien Pass, near the Lan River north of **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun) in Manchuria, he tried to defend the nearby Yangzi (Yang-Tzu) Pass, west of the Lan. When Keller was killed by shrapnel, his successor, General Kashtalinksi, abandoned Haichang and withdrew to **Liaoyang** (31 July 1904).

Yanling ❙ 575 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

Following a period of truce on the Yellow River, the state of Zheng transferred its allegiance from Jin in the north to Chu in the south and Duke Li of Jin sent a large army under Luan Shu and Shi Xie (victor in 589 at **An**). At Yanling in Zheng, King Gong of Chu and Marshal Zifan suffered a decisive defeat and Zifan killed himself. Duke Li was soon overthrown in a coup which weakened Jin.

Yannina ❙ 1912–1913 ❙ 1st Balkan War

See **Jannina**

Yanshi ❙ 618 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty

During power struggles within the ailing Sui Empire, Li Mi of Henan took a large force against Luoyang, held by Sui general Wang Shichong, who led a powerful sortie against Li's camp. In battle at Yanshi, Li was decisively defeated and fled west to Chang'an to submit to Li Yuan's newly proclaimed Tang Dynasty. In 621 Wang himself surrendered to a Tang army at **Luoyang** (5–6 October 618).

Yantra ❙ 1810 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

See **Batin**

Yanzi ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

During the weeklong "Battles of the Pyrenees," French General Honoré Reille's retreat towards France (after the defeat at **Sorauren**) was blocked in the valley at Yanzi by Spanish troops led by General Francisco Longa. The French eventually broke through and continued their withdrawal across the Bidassoa, though at the cost of more than 300 casualties (1 August 1813).

Yao ❙ 627 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

The powerful Chinese states of Jin (Chin) and Qin (Ch'in) had been allies at **Chengpu** (632), but following the death of Duke Wen of Jin (628), Duke Mu of Qin determined to attack the disputed state of Zheng. New Duke Xiang of Jin took his army and met the invaders at the Yao (sometimes Xiao) Gorge, south of the Yellow River. The Qin suffered a disastrous defeat with three generals captured.

Yarmuk ❙ 634 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

Muslim forces under General Khalid ibn al-Walid advanced from victory at **Ajnadin** (30 July) and drove the Byzantine army back to the Yarmuk River, in northeastern Jordan, and inflicted a defeat at Yaqusa. The Byzantines withdrew, effectively opening the door to the invasion of Syria, where Khalid won early next year at **Fihl** and **Marj as-Suffar** as he advanced on Damascus (September 634).

Yarmuk ❙ 636 ❙ Muslim Conquest of Syria

After Muslims captured **Damascus**, Emperor Heraclius sent a large army under Theodorus Trithurius, aided by Armenian Prince Vahan. Muslim General Khalid ibn al-Walid abandoned Damascus and withdrew down the Jordan to the Yarmuk, where Theodorus was defeated and killed. Khalid then re-occupied Damascus, ending a millennium of Greco-Roman Levant (20 August 636).

Yashan ❙ 1279 ❙ Mongol Wars of Kubilai Khan

After Mongol Kubilai Khan attacked southern China and captured the Song capital **Hangzhou** (1276), Imperial Regent Zhang Shijie fled and finally took refuge on Yashan Island near Guangzhou with the infant Emperor Bing. Defeated by Mongol ships near Macao, Admiral Lu Xiufu leapt into the sea to drown with the child. Kubilai had already declared himself Emperor (19 March 1279).

Yashima ❙ 1185 ❙ Gempei War

Defeated at **Ichinotani** (March 1184), the Taira fled to their stronghold at Yashima on Shikoku in Japan's Inland Sea, while Minamoto Yoshitsune took time to rebuild his army with troops from his brother Yoritomo in Kamakura. Yoshitsune then launched a powerful attack on the island fortress and Taira Tomomori withdrew west with the boy-Emperor Antoku to **Dannoura** (23 March 1185).

Yataití-Corá ❙ 1866 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Six weeks after victory at **Tuyutí**, the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan allies under General Bartolomé Mitre came under attack by Paraguayan forces just to the northeast at Yataití-Corá, between the Paraguay and the upper Parana. After a drawn action, with costly losses on both sides, the Paraguayans withdrew under cover of darkness. They won a week later at **Boquerón** (11 July 1866).

Yatay ❙ 1865 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Early in Paraguay's offensive against its neighbours, Dictator Francisco Solano López sent his vanguard under Major Pedro Duarte to the Uruguay, where he was met on the Argentine side at Yatay by a small allied force under General Venancio Flores. Duarte was defeated and captured with 2,000 casualties and the Paraguayans withdrew across the river to **Uruguayana** (17 August 1865).

Yaunis Khan ❙ 1516 ❙ Ottoman-Mamluk War

With Mamluk Sultan Kansu al-Gauri killed in northern Syria at **Marj-Dabik** (24 August), his nephew Touman Beg marched to meet the invasion by Sultan Selim I. Near Gaza at Yaunis Khan (now Khan Yunis), Ottoman Vizier Hadim Sinan destroyed the Mamluks with artillery and seized Gaza, killing the garrison. Meanwhile, Touman withdrew and met the invaders at **Ridanieh** (28 October 1516).

Ybate ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Ita Ybate**

Ybibobo ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

As the Paraguayan army advanced north into the Chaco Boreal through victory at **Yrendagüe**, a Paraguayan detachment under Colonel Nicolás Delgado reached the Parapití and surrounded the outnumbered Bolivians at Ybibobo. Delgado won, capturing 2,000 prisoners and massive supplies, but the Paraguayan advance was checked in the following April at **Boyuibé** (27–30 December 1934).

Ye ❙ 528 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

Amid rivalry to control the Wei Court at Luoyang, Erzhu Rong appointed a puppet Emperor then turned east with his General Hou Jing against the rebel Ge Rong. Outside Ye, near modern Anyang, Ge Rong's much larger army was defeated and he was captured and executed. Within two years Erzhu Rong was killed in a palace coup and in 532 his successor Erzhu Zhao was defeated near Ye at **Hanling**.

Yecla ❙ 1813 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

Opening a new French offensive in Valencia by Marshal Louis Suchet, General Jean-Isidore Harispe attacked an isolated Spanish force under General Francisco Elio at Yecla, inland from Alicante. Elio's Murcian army was routed and fled south towards Jumilla, while Suchet's main force continued east to another victory next day at **Biar** (11 April 1813).

Yelizavetpol ❙ 1826 ❙ Russo-Persian Wars

After Persian forces invaded Russia and lost at the **Shamkhor**, Prince Abbas Mirza raised his siege of **Shusha** and marched north towards Yelizavetpol (later Kirovabad and Gandzha) against Russian Generals Ivan Paskevich and Valerian Gregorevich Madatov. Russian artillery destroyed the Persian cavalry, but war continued until the fall of **Erivan** and Tehran (13 September 1826).

Yellow Bayou ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

At the end of his Red River Campaign in Louisiana, repulsed at **Mansfield** and **Pleasant**

Hill, Union commander Nathaniel P. Banks won at **Mansura**, then two days later sent General Joseph A. Mower against General Richard Taylor's Confederates further east at Yellow Bayou, near Simmesport. Both sides withdrew after indecisive action and Banks escaped over the Atchafayala (18 May 1864).

Yellow Creek ❙ 1774 ❙ Cresap's War

Daniel Greathouse campaigned against Indians on the Ohio, where he attacked the settlement at Yellow Creek, north of modern Weirton, and killed a number of people, including the wife of leading Shawnee warrior James Logan. The massacre triggered war against militia under Michael Cresap (which became Lord Dunmore's War) eventually decided in October at **Point Pleasant** (30 April 1774).

Yellow Ford ❙ 1598 ❙ Tyrone Rebellion

See **Blackwater**

Yellow River ❙ 1227 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan

The last campaign of the Mongol Genghis Khan saw him march against the Tangut of Xi Xia in northwest China, where he inflicted a decisive defeat at the frozen Yellow River (Helanshan Mountain). He later besieged the Tangut capital at Ningxia, but died before it fell. In accordance with Khan's deathbed wish, when Tangut Emperor Li Xian surrendered, he was put to death. Ningxia was destroyed.

Yellow Sea ❙ 1592 ❙ Japanese Invasion of Korea

See **Hansan**

Yellow Sea ❙ 1894 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

See **Haiyang**

Yellow Sea ❙ 1904 ❙ Russo-Japanese War

With besieged **Port Arthur** (modern Lüshun) exposed to Japanese artillery fire, Russian Admiral Vilgelm Vitgeft was ordered to Vladivostok and sailed into the Yellow Sea with six battleships, three cruisers and eight destroyers. In a bloody fleet action with Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Vitgeft was killed. Most of the Russian ships fled back to Port Arthur and were later sunk (10–11 August 1904).

Yellow Tavern ❙ 1864 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

While the Union and Confederate armies fought a massive action at **Spotsylvania Court House**, Union General Philip Sheridan led cavalry deep into Confederate Virginia and was blocked by General James "Jeb" Stuart just north of Richmond at Yellow Tavern. Stuart was defeated and mortally wounded and Sheridan continued south to join the Union army on the James (11 May 1864).

Yemama ❙ 633 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

See **Akraba**

Yemoji ❙ 1892 ❙ British Conquest of Nigeria

Governor Gilbert Carter resolved to extend British rule in Nigeria and sent Colonel Francis Scott of the Gold Coast Constabulary north from Ipe. Falling back through Pobo and Majoda, Ijebu warriors tried to defend a pass on the Yemoji River near Imagbon. Heavy fighting saw Scott's Hausas distinguish themselves and the nearby capital Ijebu Ude surrendered next day (19 May 1892).

Yenan ❙ 1947 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Yan'an**

Yenangyaung ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (Burma-India)

Withdrawing north from the fall of **Prome** (1 April), British under General Bruce Scott tried to hold Yenangyaung and the nearby Magwe oilfields, boldly supported to the north by Chinese General Sun Liren. Fighting in extreme heat, the Allies secured some local success against General Shozo Sakurai before they finally had to withdraw with heavy losses in men and equipment (10–19 April 1942).

Yenbo ❙ 1916 ❙ World War I (Middle East)
See **Yanbu**

Yenikale ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War
See **Kerch**

Yenikale Strait ❙ 1790 ❙ Catherine the Great's 2nd Turkish War
After attacking Turkish harbours on the Black Sea, Admiral Fedor Ushakov's 16 ships met 18 Turkish ships under Kapudan Pasha Hussein in the Strait of Yenikale, south of Kerch, attempting to land forces in the Crimea. The resulting two-hour action was fierce but indecisive and the damaged Turks withdrew. The rival fleets met again in late August west of the Crimea at **Tendra** (8 July 1790).

Yenisehir ❙ 1481 ❙ Ottoman Civil Wars
Sultan Bayazid II faced rebellion by his brother Cem, who captured Bursa in northern Anatolia and declared himself Sultan (28 May). However, 30 miles to the east at Yenisehir, Cem was overwhelmed by Imperial janissaries under Ahmad Gedik Pasha. The defeated rebel fled to Egypt and later to the Christians in Europe, who used him as a pawn in international politics (20 June 1481).

Yenitsá ❙ 1912 ❙ 1st Balkan War
See **Jannitsa**

Yen-ling ❙ 575 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era
See **Yanling**

Yen-shih ❙ 618 ❙ Rise of the Tang Dynasty
See **Yanshi**

Yerbas Buenas ❙ 1813 ❙ Chilean War of Independence
Following their repulse in central Chile at **Cancha Rayada** (29 March), Patriots under Juan de Dios Puga Córdova pursued guerrilla leader Ildefonso Elorreaga into the hills of Yerbas Buenas, south of the Maule, where they unexpectedly met the entire Royalist army of Antonio Pareja. Puga Córdova suffered a terrible defeat and his attempted withdrawal became a disastrous pursuit (26 April 1813).

Yerua ❙ 1839 ❙ Argentine Civil Wars
In renewed resistance to Argentine Dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, Juan Galo Lavalle entered the Uruguay River with French aid. At Yerua, south of Concordia, he heavily defeated Federalist General Pascual Echague, Governor of Entre Rios. However, forces loyal to Rosas soon won in the south at **Chascomús** and Echague defeated Lavalle in July 1840 at **Sauce Grande** (22 September 1839).

Yevpatoriya ❙ 1855 ❙ Crimean War
See **Eupatoria**

Yichuan ❙ 1948 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War
Communist General Peng Dehuai led an offensive in Shaanxi, where he encircled Yichuan then savaged the relief force of General Liu Kan. Severe fighting saw Liu and perhaps 5,000 killed and 18,000 captured, with 5,000 more killed with the fall of Yichuan itself. As a result, on 22 April, Nationalist General Hu Zongnan had to abandon nearby **Yan'an** (29 February–1 March 1948).

Yiling ❙ 222 ❙ Wars of the Three Kingdoms
To avenge the execution of his sworn brother Guan Yu after **Fancheng** (219), Liu Bei of Shu led a large army against Sun Quan of Wu. An extended campaign along the Yangzi around Yiling (modern Yichang) saw Liu Bei and his commander Huang Quan decisively defeated by the brilliant young Lu Xun. Victory secured Wu's control of Jingzhou and led to uneasy peace between Wu and Shu.

Yingchuan ❙ 548–549 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars
Taking advantage of rebellion by Hou Jing of Eastern Wei, a Western Wei army under Wang Sizheng advanced deep into enemy territory and occupied the fortified town of Yingchuan on the Wei, southeast of Luoyang. A large Eastern Wei

army under Gao Yue besieged the city and, after costly assaults, diverted the river to flood the area. Wang finally surrendered to Gao Cheng of Eastern Wei.

Yingkou ❙ 1895 ❙ Sino-Japanese War

Continuing Japan's offensive in southern Manchuria, General Motoharu Yamaji marched from **Taipingshan** against Yingkou, joined by General Taro Katsura advancing west from **Niuzhuang**. Crossing the frozen Liao towards nearby Tianzhuangtai for one of the largest battles of the campaign, Yamaji decisively defeated Chinese commander Song Qing to effectively end the war (9 March 1895).

Yongchon ❙ 1950 ❙ Korean War

North Korean forces launched a major assault on the north of the **Pusan Perimeter**, in southeast Korea, attempting to advance through Yongchon and threaten **Taegu**, under attack to the west. Intense fighting by South Korean troops, with American support, saw Yongchon change hands several times before the Communist offensive was finally repulsed with very heavy losses (5–13 September 1950).

York, England ❙ 866–867 ❙ Viking Wars in Britain

On a major offensive into Northumbria, a large Danish force from East Anglia under Ivar, Ubba and Halfdan—sons of the warrior Ragnar Lodbrok—captured the key city of York. A few months later, the local rulers, Aelle and Osbeorht, united to regain York, but both were killed in a terrible Saxon defeat. The city then became capital of Danish England (November 866–21 March 867).

York, England ❙ 1069–1070 ❙ Norman Conquest of Britain

Resisting the Norman conquest of northern England after **Hastings**, Northumbrian Earls Waltheof and Gospatrick and a large Danish force under Asbiorn attacked York, which fell after eight days with the 3,000-strong Norman garrison massacred. King William I later persuaded the Danes to withdraw, then retook the undefended city and devastated the entire district.

York, England ❙ 1644 ❙ British Civil Wars

In the wake of Royalist defeat at **Selby** (11 April), William Cavendish Earl of Newcastle withdrew to York under siege by Ferdinando Lord Fairfax and Scottish forces under Alexander Leslie Earl of Leven. Royalist forces reached York (31 June), but after their defeat at nearby **Marston Moor**, Newcastle fled abroad and Sir Thomas Glenham surrendered the city (22 April–16 July 1644).

York, Maine ❙ 1692 ❙ King William's War

In a French counter-offensive against the British in Acadia (modern Nova Scotia), Governor Joseph Robineau de Villebon reoccupied Port Royal, then sent Canadians and Abnaki Indians against York, on the coast of Maine, northeast of Kittery. Attacking in heavy snow, they killed 48 colonists then withdrew with perhaps 70 prisoners. The next major offensive was against **Wells** (5 February 1692).

York, Ontario ❙ 1813 ❙ War of 1812

Captain Isaac Chauncey and 1,700 troops under General Zebulan Pike attacked the British naval base on Lake Ontario at York (modern Toronto) and overwhelmed General Sir Roger Sheaffe, who had to withdraw. The town was looted and destroyed, but the magazine exploded killing many Americans, including General Pike. The British soon retaliated at **Sackets Harbour** (27 April 1813).

York River, Virginia ❙ 1644 ❙ Powhatan Indian Wars

Hearing of civil war in England, Opechancanough of the Algonquin Confederacy renewed war against Colonial Virginia, where a coordinated attack on outlying settlements on the York River saw about 300 settlers killed. Governor Sir Wiliam Berkeley then led local militia and friendly Indians and crushed the confederacy. Opechancanough was later captured and shot in custody (18 April 1644).

Yorktown ❙ 1781 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Withdrawing from New York to Virginia, British commander Charles Earl Cornwallis defended Yorktown, on Chesapeake Bay, against a large American and French force under General George Washington and Jean-Baptise Comte de Rochambeau. Earl Cornwallis surrendered after costly assaults and naval defeat off **Chesapeake Capes** and Britain lost her American colony (6–19 October 1781).

Yorktown ❙ 1862 ❙ American Civil War (Eastern Theatre)

At the start of the Peninsula campaign in Virginia, Union commander George B. McClellan marched on Yorktown and General Fitz-John Porter besieged the city, held by Generals John B. Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston. After needless delay and about 300 casualties, the Confederates slipped away through **Williamsburg** just as McClellan was ready to attack (5 April–4 May 1862).

Youghiogany ❙ 1754 ❙ Seven Years War (North America)

See **Great Meadows**

Young's House ❙ 1780 ❙ War of the American Revolution

Colonel Joseph Thompson led about 250 Connecticut troops on a mid-winter patrol into Westchester New York and was met near Mt Pleasant by a larger force of British, Hessians and Tories under Colonel Chapple Norton. Sharp fighting around Joseph Young's House cost the Americans 14 killed, many wounded and over 100 captured, including Thompson and his officers (3 February 1780).

Ypacarai ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

See **Ita Ybate**

Ypres ❙ 1794 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (1st Coalition)

See **Hooglede**

Ypres ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

German General Erich von Falkenhayn launched a large-scale offensive to break the line in Flanders, sending forces against the Belgians on the **Yser**. He then attacked British Sir John French and French Ferdinand Foch around Ypres. Action at **Langemark**, **Gheluvelt** and **Nonne Boschen** cost both sides terrible losses, but the Allies held the vital Ypres salient (15 October–15 November 1914).

Ypres ❙ 1915 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The first use of gas on the Western Front reputedly occurred when Duke Albrecht launched a huge advance against the Allied salient around Ypres in the Second Battle of Ypres. Severe fighting at **Hill 60**, **Gravenstafel**, **St Julien**, **Frezenberg** and **Bellewaarde** saw the salient substantially reduced at the cost of 70,000 Allied and 35,000 German casualties, but Ypres did not fall (22 April–25 May 1915).

Ypres ❙ 1917 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

Following success at **Messines** (14 June), commander Sir Douglas Haig ordered the bloody offensive called Third Ypres, or Passchendaele. Fighting at **Pilkem Ridge**, **Langemark**, **Menin Road**, **Polygon Wood**, **Broodseinde**, **Poelcappelle** and **Passchendaele** saw the British salient only slightly enlarged at the cost of over 300,000 Allied and 250,000 German casualties (31 July–6 November 1917).

Ypres ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

See **Lys**

Yrendagüe ❙ 1934 ❙ Chaco War

Paraguayan Colonel Eugenio Garay marched north to the Chaco Boreal from victory at **Cañada el Carmen** (16 November) to attack Bolivia's Colonel David Toro at Yrendagüe, while Colonel Rafael Franco attacked to the east at Picuiba. A decisive rout saw Bolivia sacrifice up to 4,000 dead (many from thirst and heat) and

3,000 captured. They lost again at **Ybibobo** (8–11 December 1934).

Yser ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Western Front)

The Belgian army was driven out of **Antwerp**, then tried to defend the River Yser in Flanders, between Ypres and the port of Nieuwport. Attacked by German forces under Prince Albrecht, the Belgian and French Allies fought a bold defence. In the face of terrible losses, they flooded the area to halt the German advance, then moved east to join the main battles around **Ypres** (18–29 October 1914).

Ystradowen ❙ 1032 ❙ Anglo-Welsh Wars

In one of the decisive battles between England and Wales, Saxon forces landed at the mouth of the Dawen and advanced against Cynan Seisyllt (Cecil) at Ystradowen, west of Cardiff. Cynan and his two sons were killed in very hard fighting, but his brother Robert arrived overnight from the Wye and routed the invaders at nearby Llancwywan, driving them back to their ships.

Ytororó ❙ 1868 ❙ War of the Triple Alliance

Pursuing the defeated Paraguayan army south of Asunción, the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan allies under Marshal Luíz Aldes, Marquis of Caxias, met General Bernadino Caballero attempting to defend the Ytororó River near Ypané. Heavy fighting saw 1,200 Paraguayans and 3,000 Brazilians killed and Caballero fell back towards **Avaí** (6 December 1868).

Yubi ❙ 546 ❙ Wei Dynastic Wars

After Western Wei was halted at **Mangshan** (543), fighting resumed between the great rivals in northern China when Gao Huan of Eastern Wei advanced down the Fen to besiege Yubi. (His previous attempt in 542 failed in the face of a great snowstorm.) The Western garrison under Wei Xiao Kuan held out against tunnelling and assault and after two months Gao withdrew. He died a few weeks later.

Yugoslavia ❙ 1941 ❙ World War II (Southern Europe)

See **Belgrade**

Yü-hsien ❙ 1232 ❙ Mongol Conquest of China

See **Yuxian**

Yuhuatai ❙ 1862 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Imperial commander Zeng Guoquan advanced against the Taiping capital at Nanjing, seizing nearby Yuhuatai Hill (30 May), where his 20,000 men eventually faced assault by perhaps 200,000 Taiping under Generals Li Xiucheng and Li Shixian. The Taiping were defeated and withdrew after six weeks of bloody fighting and Zeng maintained his siege of **Nanjing** (13 October–26 November 1862).

Yung'an ❙ 1851 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

As a massive Taiping army withdrew through Guangxi, pursued by Imperial Commissioner Saishanga and Generals Xiang Rong and Wulantai, rebel General Luo Dakang surprised Yung'an (modern Mengshan) on the Meng River. The strategic town fell by storm and was held against siege until April 1852, when the Taiping withdrew through the **Dadong Mountains** (25 September 1851).

Yungay ❙ 1839 ❙ Chilean War of the Confederation

When President Andrés Santa Cruz of Bolivia seized Peru after victory at **Socabaya** and imposed confederation, Chile felt threatened and sent General Manuel Bulnes, who captured Lima. The following year Bulnes met the Bolivian army southeast of Concepción at Yungay. Santa Cruz was defeated and overthrown—fleeing to Ecuador—and the confederation came to an end (20 January 1839).

Yungchen ❙ 1949 ❙ 3rd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Chenguanzhuang**

Yuxian ▌ 1232 ▌ Mongol Conquest of China

In renewed invasion of northern China, the Mongols Ogedai and Tolui (sons of Genghis Khan) and General Subetai crossed the Yellow River. After capturing Luoyang, they met the outnumbered Jin army near Yuxian in Henan, where Jin General Wan Yen Yi was defeated and executed. The Mongols then marched northeast to besiege the Jin capital at **Kaifeng** (February 1232).

Yzer Spruit ▌ 1902 ▌ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Jacobus de la Rey resumed his offensive in the western Transvaal after **Kleinfontein**, attacking a convoy and 700 men sent by Colonel Stanley von Donop northeast from Wolmaranstad to Klerksdorp. At Yzer Spruit, 13 miles from Klerksdorp, the British lost 53 killed and the rest wounded or captured. De la Rey seized hundreds of horses and half a million rifle rounds (24 February 1902).

Z

Zab ❙ 130 BC ❙ Later Syrian-Parthian War

Marching into Mesopotamia with a huge army to recover land lost to the Parthians, Seleucus Antiochus VII of Syria defeated Phraates II of Parthia in a great battle on the upper Zab River. While the victory enabled Antiochus to recapture the key cities of Babylon and Ecbatana, his defeat and death near **Ecbatana** the following year ended Syrian ambition east of the Euphrates.

Zab ❙ 591 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Ganzak**

Zab ❙ 627 ❙ Byzantine-Persian Wars

See **Nineveh**

Zab ❙ 750 ❙ Muslim Civil Wars

In a decisive move to suppress the rival Caliph Abdu'l-Abbas (who was descended from the Prophet's uncle Abbas) the last Umayyad Caliph, Merwan II, took a large army to Mesopotamia and was defeated at **Karbala** in August 749. On the River Zab, near the ruins of ancient Nineveh, he was again defeated and fled. Abdu'l-Abbas then established the Abbasid Caliphate (25 January 750).

Zabern ❙ 1525 ❙ German Peasants' War

Erasmus Gerber led peasant rebels in Alsace, where they seized the city of Zabern (modern Saverne), northwest of Strasbourg, provoking intervention by Duke Antoine of Lorraine. With 60,000 French, Spanish and other troops, the Duke attacked and utterly routed about 7,000 peasants at nearby Lupstein. He then regained Zabern and subdued Alsace with terrible violence (16 May 1525).

Zabid ❙ 525 ❙ Aksum-Sabaean War

At the height of Aksumite power in Ethiopia, Emperor Ella Asbeha took a large force across the Red Sea against Saba (in modern Yemen) whose Jewish rulers were persecuting Christians. On the beach at Zabid, King Yusuf Dhu Nuwas was defeated and killed, ending the once-mighty Empire of Saba (biblical Sheba). In 570, Persian allies of Saba seized the country and forced Aksum to withdraw.

Zacatecas ❙ 1914 ❙ Mexican Revolution

With Federal forces in central Mexico retreating after **Torréon** and **Paredón**, Venustiano Carranza sent Pánfilo Natera—and later Francisco (Pancho) Villa—against stubbornly held Zacatecas. After ten days of bombardment the ruined city fell by storm, with perhaps 6,000 Federal troops killed in the costliest defeat of the war. Carranza then overthrew President Victoriano Huerta (12–23 June 1914).

Zag ❙ 1980 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

Polisario guerrillas from Western Sahara captured **Lebouirate** (August 1979) and besieged Zag in southeast Morocco, triggering a fresh Moroccan offensive (Operation Iman). The relief force was twice severely repulsed outside Zag, but a renewed effort broke the siege in early May. Morocco then began to build a sand wall to seal off part of Western Sahara (1–11 March 1980).

Zagonyi's Charge ❙ 1861 ❙ American Civil War (Trans-Mississippi)

See **Springfield, Missouri**

Zahara ❙ 1481 ❙ Final Christian Reconquest of Spain

Opening the last Muslim offensive against Christian Spain, Mulei Abdul-Hassan, the new King of **Granada**, refused the annual tribute to Ferdinand and Isabella and invaded Andalusia. There he surprised and destroyed the fortress of Zahara, on the Guadalete River, killing or enslaving most of the population. Muslim Spain was finally destroyed in the war that followed (26 December 1481).

Zahle ❙ 1981 ❙ Lebanon Civil War

On the offensive in the Bekaa Valley, Syria attacked Christian militia at Zahle, on the Beirut-Damascus highway. Militia General Bashir Gemayel sent reinforcements and the town held out for three months against severe shelling. A brief Israeli air raid persuaded Syria to talk and both sides withdrew, though failure of the Syrian army left the Lebanese Christians to claim victory (2 April–30 June 1981).

Zakataly ❙ 1853 ❙ Russian Conquest of the Caucasus

Imam Shamil of Dagestan took advantage of impending war between Russia and Turkey to attack Russian Prince Girgori Orbeliani at Zakataly in southwest Dagestan. Orbeliani drove the rebels off, then came under siege at nearby Meseldeger. Shamil was repulsed with costly losses and a relief army under Prince Moisei Argutinsky finally forced him to withdraw (5–19 September 1853).

Zalankamen ❙ 1691 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Slankamen**

Zalgiris ❙ 1410 ❙ Later Wars of the Teutonic Knights

See **Tannenberg**

Zallaka ❙ 1086 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

When Alfonso VI of Castile took **Toledo** (May 1085) and advanced into Andalusia, Almoravid Emir Yusuf ibn Tashufin of Morocco landed in force at Algeciras and met the huge Christian army on the Plains of Zallaka near Badajoz. His horsemen destroyed the Spanish force, with Alfonso severely wounded and forced to retreat. The victory secured Yusuf most of southern Spain (23 October 1086).

Zallaqa ❙ 1086 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Zallaka**

Zama ❙ 202 BC ❙ 2nd Punic War

Marching his veterans inland, away from Carthage in modern Tunisia, Carthaginian leader Hannibal Barca took up position at Zama against Roman General Publius Scipio the Younger and his Numidian allies. The Carthaginians were utterly destroyed in a classic set-piece battle and the war came to an end. Hannibal fled and Scipio was granted the honorific "Africanus" (19 October 202 BC).

Zamora ❙ 873 ❙ Christian Recapture of Zamora

King Alfonso III of Castile and Leon secured his greatest victory over the Muslims of Cordova when he destroyed a large army at Zamora, north of Salamanca. The rebel Kalib of Toledo was heavily defeated and his ally Abdul-Kassim was killed in the battle. Alfonso the Great then rebuilt Zamora as he advanced the Christian frontier to the Douro River and the Guadarramas.

Zamora ❙ 939 ❙ Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

See **Simancas, Vallidolid**

Zamora ❙ 981 ❙ Later Christian-Muslim Wars in Spain

See **Rueda**

Zamora ❙ 1072 ❙ War of Castilian Succession

After defeating his brother Alfonso VI at **Golpejerra** in January, Sancho II of Castile seized Leon, then faced a local rebellion supported by his sister Urraca. Sancho besieged Zamora, north of Salamanca, but was assassinated by Vellido Adolfo, apparently at Urraca's instigation. The siege ended and Alfonso returned from exile to take the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon (October 1072).

Zamosc ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War

With Russia's main army defeated near **Warsaw**, Soviet forces and Cossack Calvary under Symeon Budenny in Galicia were soon encircled by Polish General Wladyslaw Sikorski near Zamosc, southeast of Lublin. One of the last cavalry battles saw Polish General Juliusz Rómmel secure bloody victory at nearby Komárow, but the Russians were allowed to escape (30 August–2 September 1920).

Zamosc-Komárow ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

See **Komárow**

Zand ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

As British commander Lord Frederick Roberts advanced north along the railway from Bloemfontein towards Pretoria with 38,000 men and 100 guns, about 5,000 Boers under Christiaan de Wet and Louis Botha attempted to defend the Zand River. The Boers were driven back in heavy fighting and the British marched north to take nearby Kroonstad and east to **Lindley** (10 May 1900).

Zanzibar ❙ 1503 ❙ Portuguese Colonial Wars in East Africa

At the start of Portugal's campaign along the east coast of Africa, commander Rui Lorenco Ravasco took a force against the strategic island of Zanzibar (part of modern Tanzania). A sharp bombardment forced Mwinyi Mkuu, King of Zanzibar, to accept Portuguese suzerainty. Portuguese forces further north soon captured **Muscat** and **Hormuz** to command the Persian Gulf.

Zanzibar ❙ 1652 ❙ Later Portuguese Wars in East Africa

Imam Sultan ibn Sayf of Oman took **Muscat** (1650) then despatched his son Sayf ibn Sultan with 28 ships and 10,000 troops against Portuguese settlements in Zanzibar. The Portuguese suffered heavy losses, including Viceroy Manoel de Nazareth killed. Omani forces gradually secured the island, deposing Queen Fatima and expelling the remaining Portuguese after the fall of **Mombasa** in 1698.

Zanzur (1st) ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

Despite summer heat, Italian commander Carlo Caneva in Tripoli launched an unexpected offensive west against Turko-Arab forces entrenched in an extended line from Zanzur through Sidi Abd-al-Jalil. Over 13,000 Italians with field artillery inflicted heavy casualties and occupied Sidi Abd-al-Jalil, but they failed to secure Zanzur and had to fight again four months later (8 June 1912).

Zanzur (2nd) ❙ 1912 ❙ Italo-Turkish War

Four months after a bloody but unsatisfactory Italian offensive west of Tripoli towards Zanzur, Generals Ottavio Ragni and Felice de Chaurand advanced again with 12,000 men and 34 guns. Intensive fighting saw the Turks and Arabs finally driven out at bayonet-point with about 1,400 killed. Peace was signed within a month, securing Italy possession of Libya (20 September 1912).

Zapote Bridge ❙ 1896 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

Spanish Governor Ramon Blanco faced rebellion in Cavite and sent a small force under General Ernesto Aguirre against Emilio Aguinaldo, who attempted to defend the Zapote Bridge, near Bacoor. The insurgents suffered a costly defeat and Aguinaldo narrowly escaped capture. Aguirre soon returned to Manila for

reinforcements and days later resumed his offensive at **Imus** (3 September 1896).

Zapote Bridge ❙ 1897 ❙ Philippines War of Independence

On a fresh offensive south of Manila, new Spanish Governor Camilo de Polaveija and General José Lachambre were met at Zapote Bridge, near Bacoor, by rebels Emilio Aguinaldo and Edilberto Evangelista. An heroic victory saw Evangelista killed holding the Spanish at bay, but **Silang** and **Dasmariñas** soon fell and Aguinaldo fell back through **Imus** to defeat at **Naic** (17 February 1897).

Zapote River ❙ 1899 ❙ Philippine-American War

Sent to combat fresh insurgency in southern Luzon, American General Henry W. Lawton was reinforced after humiliation at **Sucat** (10 June) and attacked General Artemio Ricarte entrenched on the Zapote, near Cavite. After a costly action—with 75 American and over 500 Philippine casualties—the insurgents withdrew. Nearby Imus fell next day without resistance (13 June 1899).

Zara ❙ 1202 ❙ 4th Crusade

Seeking transport to Palestine, leaders of the Fourth Crusade asked Venice for ships and were induced to pay the debt by helping besiege and recapture the former Venetian city of Zara in Hungarian-ruled Dalmatia. Though Europe was shocked at Crusaders attacking a Christian city, the Crusaders then also agreed to assist Venice in seizing **Constantinople** in July 1203 (10–15 November 1202).

Zara ❙ 1346 ❙ Hungarian-Venetian Wars

Soon after Venice seized Dalmatia from Hungary, the Adriatric city of Zara (Zadar in modern Croatia) rose in revolt and was besieged by Venetian commander Marino Faliero. Louis I of Hungary arrived with a large force to assist Zara but he suffered a costly defeat and was forced to withdraw. Two further campaigns (1337–1358 and 1378–1381) saw Louis gradually regain most of Dalmatia.

Zaragoza ❙ 1118 ❙ Early Christian Reconquest of Spain

See **Saragossa**

Zaragoza ❙ 1710 ❙ War of the Spanish Succession

See **Saragossa**

Zaragoza ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

See **Saragossa**

Zaragoza ❙ 1937 ❙ Spanish Civil War

See **Saragossa**

Zarghan ❙ 1730 ❙ Persian-Afghan Wars

Advancing into Persia against its Afghan conquerors, Persian General Nadir Kuli (later Nadir Shah) won great victories at **Mehmandost** and **Murchakhar**, driving the usurper Ashraf Khan south towards Shiraz, where he rallied his troops. However, Ashraf was utterly defeated just to the north at Zarghan. He was murdered returning to Kandahar and Nadir was created Sultan (15 January 1730).

Zarnesti ❙ 1690 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

See **Zernyest**

Zarnow ❙ 1655 ❙ 1st Northern War

See **Opoczno**

Zarnowiec ❙ 1462 ❙ Thirteen Years War

See **Puck**

Zatec ❙ 1421 ❙ Hussite Wars

Recovering from defeat at **Vitkov Hill** (July 1420), a fresh expedition of Imperial Princes entered Bohemia against the Hussite heretics and besieged Zatec (German Saaz), northwest of Prague. On false reports of an approaching army under the great Jan Zizka, the so-called Second Crusade withdrew with costly losses inflicted by the pursuing garrison of Zatec (19 September–2 October 1421).

Zborov ❙ 1649 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

With his army in the Ukraine beaten at **Korsun** and **Pilawce**, John II Casimir of Poland led a new force against Cossack rebel Bogdan Chmielnicki, now besieging Zbarazh, north of Ternopol. While the King was surprised and defeated just to the west at Zborov, Chmielnicki's fickle Tatar allies withdrew and he had to accept peace until decisive battle in 1651 at **Beresteczko** (15–17 August 1649).

Zeebrugge ❙ 1918 ❙ World War I (War at Sea)

Determined to bottle up German destroyers and U-boats at Bruges in Belgium, Admiral Roger Keyes led an ambitious raid against the ports of Zeebrugge and **Ostend**. Troops landed at Zeebrugge failed to silence shore batteries and blockships were not correctly positioned. The raids cost over 500 Allied casualties and saw eight Victoria Crosses won, but Zeebrugge was quickly reopened (22–23 April 1918).

Zeelandia ❙ 1661–1662 ❙ Chinese Conquest of Taiwan

See **Fort Zeelandia**

Zehdenick ❙ 1806 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (4th Coalition)

As the Prussian army retreated north across Germany after the twin defeats at **Jena** and **Auerstadt**, French Generals Antoine Lasalle and Emmanuel de Grouchy attacked their flank at Zehdenick, north of Oranienberg. As at **Potsdam**, Prince Friedrich-Ludwig of Hohenloe's retreating force suffered a sharp loss, soon followed by defeat and surrender at **Prenzlau** (26 October 1806).

Zela ❙ 67 BC ❙ 3rd Mithridatic War

When Mithridates VI of Pontus tried to recover his kingdom, lost five years before at **Cyzicus** and **Cabira**, local Roman Governor Lucius Valerius Triarius, a legate in the army of Lucius Licinius Lucullus, allowed himself to be attacked near Zela (modern Zile) in northern Turkey. Triarius suffered a terrible defeat, losing 7,000 men. Mithridates was routed the following year on the **Lycus**.

Zela ❙ 47 BC ❙ Roman-Pontian Wars

King Pharnaces of Bosporus attacked Roman forces in Asia Minor and defeated Julius Caesar's General Domitius Calvinus at **Nicopolis** (48 BC). Caesar himself then hastened from Egypt and gathered an army in Syria. In northern Turkey at Zela (modern Zile), the Pontians were routed and Pharnaces fled. Caesar reported to the Senate: "Veni, Vidi, Vici—I came, I saw, I conquered."

Zella ❙ 1866 ❙ Seven Weeks War

After defeating Hanover at **Langensalza**, Prussians invaded Bavaria and Prussian General August von Goeben sent General Ferdinand von Kummer south from Dermbach against General Friedrich von Zoller at Zella, near Neidhartshausen. Fierce action forced the Bavarians to fall back on Diedorf. After victory that day at **Wiesenthal**, the Prussians regrouped to advance on **Kissingen** (4 July 1866).

Zenta ❙ 1697 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

Sultan Mustafa II renewed the Turkish offensive in Hungary, where his army was attacked while crossing the Tisza River at Zenta (modern Senta) by an Imperial force only one-third as large under Prince Eugène of Savoy. The Turks were destroyed, with Grand Vizier Elmas Mehmed among thousands killed. The ensuing peace saw the Habsburgs secure Hungary (11 September 1697).

Zenteno ❙ 1933 ❙ Chaco War

See **Alihuatá**

Zernyest ❙ 1690 ❙ Later Turkish-Habsburg Wars

In a renewed Turkish offensive in Europe, renegade Hungarian Count Imre Thokoly was sent to invade Transylvania. At Zernyest (modern Zarnesti) Thokoly defeated a Habsburg-Transylvanian army and the Turks made him Prince. However, he and Grand Vizier Fazil

Mustafa were defeated a year later at **Slankamen** and Transylvania was secured by the Habsburgs (11 August 1690).

Zhapu ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st Opium War

Reinforced by Admiral Sir George Elliot, Superintendent Sir Henry Pottinger and General Sir Hugh Gough withdrew troops from Ningbo and attacked Zhapu, the port of Hangzhou, held by 10,000 Chinese regulars and Tatars. Gough took the city by storm with over 1,200 Chinese dead. Wusong and Shanghai soon fell without fighting and Gough advanced up the Yangzi to **Zhenjiang** (18 May 1842).

Zhawar ❙ 1986 ❙ Afghan Civil War

Following up a government offensive into the **Parrot's Beak** region, southeast of Kabul (September 1985), Brigadier Abdol Safar took about 12,000 men against the Mujahaden supply base of Zhawar, defended by General Jalaluddin Haqqani. A massive air and ground assault saw Zhawar fall with heavy losses, but the government forces soon withdrew and it was reoccupied (2–20 April 1986).

Zhejiang-Jiangxi ❙ 1942 ❙ World War II (China)

Supposedly in response to the **Doolittle Raid** on Tokyo in April, General Shunroku Hata led nine Japanese divisions on a massive offensive into East **Zhejiang** and **Jiangxi** Provinces, where they took Qingtian (30 July) and destroyed several Allied airfields. Chinese General Gu Zhutong eventually counter-attacked near Wenzhou and the Japanese were forced to withdraw (15 May–27 August 1942).

Zhelte Vody ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

See **Zolte Wody**

Zhengrong ❙ 404 ❙ Wars of the Sixteen Kingdoms Era

In the bloody struggle for the middle Yangzi, Huan Xuan seized the upper reaches then advanced to seize Jiankang and depose the Jin Emperor (403). Loyalist General Liu Yu assembled a large fleet and, at Zhengrong Island near modern Echeng, Huan was routed, then killed in the pursuit. Liu Yu restored Emperor An, but in 420 he seized the throne and began the Southern Song Dynasty (June 404).

Zhenhai ❙ 1841 ❙ 1st Opium War

Campaigning northeast from Hong Kong, General Sir Hugh Gough and Admiral Sir William Parker captured **Xiamen** and Dinghai, then attacked the fortified city of Zhenhai at the mouth of the Yong, held by almost 4,000 Chinese. Zhenhai fell by assault after a heavy bombardment and defeated Commissioner Yu Qian commited suicide. **Ningbo** quickly fell three days later (10 October 1841).

Zhenjiang ❙ 1842 ❙ 1st Opium War

After storming **Zhapu**, General Sir Hugh Gough advanced up the Yangzi, strongly supported by Admiral Sir William Parker, but was blocked at Zhenjiang (Chenkiang). In some of the war's hardest fighting—with many British killed by heatstroke—Zhenjiang fell by assault. With Nanjing threatened, China ended the war, ceding Hong Kong and opening key ports to British trade (21 July 1842).

Zhenjiang ❙ 1856 ❙ Taiping Rebellion

Determined to relieve Zhenjiang (Chenkiang), east of Nanjing (under Imperial siege since May 1853), Taiping commander Qin Rigang attacked and routed the besieging force. After capturing nearby Yangzhou, he returned and, just west of Zhenjiang, defeated and killed Imperial commanders Liu Cunhou and Ji'er Hang'a. Qin was soon recalled to defend **Nanjing** (1 April & 1 June 1856).

Zhijiang ❙ 1945 ❙ World War II (China)

While Japanese forces seized the airbase at **Laohekou**, General Ichiro Sakanishi, south of the Yangzi, led 70,000 men towards the major airfield at Zhijiang. Despite suffering terrible losses, Chinese General He Yingqin halted the advance and Japan's last offensive was repulsed. Commander Yasuji Okamura ordered continued withdrawal and the war soon came to an end (8 April–7 June 1945).

Zhitomir ❙ 1920 ❙ Russo-Polish War
See **Berezina**

Zhitomir ❙ 1943 ❙ World War II (Eastern Front)

At the centre of the Soviet offensive towards the **Dnieper**, General Nikolai Vatutin took **Kiev** before his forward units raced west and seized the key rail centre of Zhitomir. It was retaken within days by General Hasso von Manteuffel's Seventh Panzer Division, then lost again to the Russians. The front stabilised and the Russians turned south against the pocket at **Korsun** (12–31 December 1943).

Zhongdu ❙ 1214–1215 ❙ Conquests of Genghis Khan
See **Beijing**

Zhovnyne ❙ 1638 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Despite disaster at **Kumeiky** in late 1637, Yakiv Ostrianyn continued Cossack revolt in the Ukraine. Between Kremenchuk and Poltava at Hotva he routed a Polish force under Stanislas Potocki. The Poles regrouped and a month later at Zhovnyne, northwest of Kremenchuk, Ostrianyn was defeated and fled. Rebellion died down until the great rising of 1648 at **Bazavluk** (15 May & 13 June 1638).

Zhovti Vody ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars
See **Zolte Wody**

Zhumadian ❙ 1927 ❙ 1st Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

Nationalist Tang Shengzhi opened a new offensive north from **Wuchang**, crossing into Henan to attack Northern General Wu Beifu attempting to make a stand on the Beijing-Hankou railway at Zhumadian (Chumatien). Wu was decisively defeated and fled and Tang continued north against Zhang Xueliang (son of Marshal Zhang Zuolin) at **Linying** (14 May 1927).

Zhuozhou ❙ 1920 ❙ Anhui-Zhili War

As warlords struggled for northern China, Manchurian leader Zhang Zuolin joined Kao Kun of the Zhili against the ruling Anhui faction of Duan Qirui in Beijing. A ten-day war saw Allied General Wu Beifu defeat Duan's army southwest of the capital at Zhuozhou and then Liulihe. The Anhui government collapsed, but the allies fell out two years later at **Changxindian** (14–18 July 1920).

Zielenice ❙ 1792 ❙ Polish Rising

When Poland declared an independent constitution in 1791, Catherine the Great sent Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov to impose Russian authority. At Zielenice (modern Selenez), northeast of Warsaw, Josef Poniatowski (nephew of the Polish King) held off the Russians with heavy losses on both sides. Despite further Polish resistance at **Dubienka**, the rising was doomed (18 June 1792).

Zieriksee ❙ 1304 ❙ Franco-Flemish Wars

After Guy of Namour's Flemish victory at **Courtrai** (July 1302), he attacked southern Holland to no avail, then besieged Zieriksee on the eastern Scheldt. Count William of Hainault sought help from Philip IV of France and off Zieriksee the Flemish navy was destroyed with Guy taken prisoner. The siege was lifted and further Flemish defeat a week later at **Mons-en-Pevele** ended the war (10 August 1304).

Zieriksee ❙ 1575–1576 ❙ Netherlands War of Independence

In a courageous assault on the Zealand island of Duiveland, Spanish General Don Osorio de Ulloa waded ashore under heavy attack (28 September) and Dutch General Charles Boisot was killed. Christoforo de Mondragón then besieged Zieriksee. After Admiral Louis de Boisot was killed attempting to break the blockade, Arend van Dorp finally capitulated (26 October 1575–2 July 1576).

Zijpe ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)
See **Zuyper Sluys**

Zilikats Nek (1st) ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Boer commander Jacobus de la Rey recovered from the fall of Pretoria and attacked 240 men under Colonel Henry R. Roberts attempting to

secure the strategic pass to the west at Zilikats Nek, near Rustenberg. Trapped under heavy fire, with no sign of relief from Colonel Walter P. Alexander, Roberts surrendered shortly after sunset with 17 killed, 55 wounded and 189 captured (11 June 1900).

Zilikats Nek (2nd) ❙ 1900 ❙ 2nd Anglo-Boer War

Determined to recover the Zilikats Nek, a strategic pass through the Magaliesburg to western Transvaal (lost to the Boers two months earlier), General Ian Hamilton marched west from Pretoria with over 7,000 men. After a sharp attack, with light casualties on either side, the Boers under Commandant Petrus Coetzee fled and Hamilton reached Rustenberg three days later (2 August 1900).

Zitácuaro ❙ 1811 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

When insurgent forces seized Zitácuaro, west of Mexico City, Royalist Captain Juan Baustista de la Torre was bloodily repulsed (20 February and 22 May 1811). Ignacio López Rayón then took command of the insurgents and faced another attack by Colonel Miguel Emparan. The Royalists were defeated once again and a national revolutionary Junta was established in Zitácuaro (22 June 1811).

Zitácuaro ❙ 1812 ❙ Mexican Wars of Independence

Royalist General Félix María Calleja resolved to destroy the insurgent Junta at Zitácuaro, west of Mexico City, and took a large force against the rebel stronghold, defended by Ignacio López Rayón. After bloody fighting, Calleja took Zitácuaro by storm, then sacked the city with terrible casualties and destruction. Months later, he attacked rebel leader José María Morelos at **Cuautla** (1–2 January 1812).

Zivin ❙ 1877 ❙ Russo-Turkish Wars

When Russian commander Mikhail Loris-Melikov advanced into the Caucasus to relieve General Arzas Artemevich Tergukasov at **Tahir**, he attacked Izmail Hakka Pasha at Zivin, southwest of Karaugan, even though Tergukasov had already retreated. Izmail fled with over 1,000 casualties, but the cautious Loris-Melikov feared a counter-attack and also withdrew (25 June 1877).

Zizkov ❙ 1420 ❙ Hussite Wars

See **Vitkov Hill**

Zlatitsa ❙ 1443 ❙ Turkish-Hungarian Wars (Long Campaign)

The Christian army of King Ladislas IV of Hungary and General Janos Hunyadi advanced across the Balkans after victory in Serbia and once again met Kasim Bey, Governor of Rumelia, now escaped from capture at **Nish**. Battle at Zlatitsa (Izladi), west of Sofia, saw the Christians halted and in deepest winter they turned for home, harried at **Melshtitsa** and **Kunovica** (12 December 1443).

Zlatoust ❙ 1919 ❙ Russian Civil War

During a powerful counter-offensive in the Urals by General Mikhail Tukhachevski, the Red Army captured **Ekaterinburg**, then advanced on Whites attempting to defend Zlatoust. A massive encircling movement routed and almost captured the forces of General Vladimir Kappel, before the city was taken by storm and the Whites withdrew east towards **Chelyabinsk** (24 June–13 July 1919).

Zloczow ❙ 1675 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

After beating the Turks in Moldavia at **Khotin** (1673), John III Sobieski of Poland was abandoned by his former ally Michael Pac of Lithuania in the face of an invasion by 20,000 Turks and Tatars. Determined to recover the Ukraine, Sobieski met the invaders east of Lvov at Zloczow (modern Zolochev) and inflicted a heavy defeat. He then won again at **Soczawa** and **Zurawno** (24 August 1675).

Zlota Lipa ❙ 1914 ❙ World War I (Eastern Front)

As Austrians advanced into eastern Poland through **Krasnik** and **Komárow**, further south Russian commander Nikolai Ivanov sent Generals

Nikolai Ruzskii and Aleksei Brusilov on a counter-offensive across the Zlota Lipa, a tributary of the Dneister. Austrian General Rudolf von Bruderman was routed and fell back in disorder to the **Gnila Lipa**, southeast of **Lemberg** (26–28 August 1914).

Znaim ❙ 1809 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (5th Coalition)

In the aftermath of Archduke Charles of Austria's loss at **Wagram**, French General Auguste Marmont intercepted the Austrians on the far bank of the Danube at Znaim (modern Znojmo). Henry Prince of Reusse attempted a counter-attack but was repulsed with heavy losses when Marshal André Masséna arrived with the main French army. An armistice was signed next day (10–11 July 1809).

Zojila ❙ 1948 ❙ 1st Indo-Pakistan War

As Pakistan-backed forces invaded northern Kashmir, some of the fiercest action occurred at the strategic 11,500-foot Zojila Pass, east of Srinigar. The Indians had to withdraw from some key positions (7 July), but Brigadier Kanhya Lal Atal—with a record high-altitude use of tanks—stormed the pass to retake Kargill and relieve **Leh**. The war soon came to an end (23 May–1 November 1948).

Zolte Wody ❙ 1648 ❙ Cossack-Polish Wars

Bogdan Chmielnicki's Cossacks began rebellion against Poland in the Ukraine at **Bazavluk** (21 January) and John II Casimir sent Hetman Mikolaj Potocki, whose son Stefan's advance guard was surrounded by Cossacks and Crimean Tatars under Tuhai-Bei, at Zolte Wody, south of Kremenchuk. Stefan Potocki was defeated and captured and his father was soon beaten at **Korsun** (16 May 1648).

Zonchio ❙ 1499 ❙ Venetian-Turkish Wars

See **Lepanto**

Zongzhou ❙ 771 BC ❙ Wars of the Western Zhou

Having overthrown the Shang at **Muye** (1045 BC), the Western Zhou ruled at Zongzhou (near modern Xi'an) gradually losing influence to feudal lords and "western barbarians." With King You distracted by a family dispute, Quan Rong "barbarians" attacked and sacked Zongzhou. You was killed, ending the Western Zhou Dynasty. The Eastern Zhou fled east to Chengzhou (trad date 771 BC).

Zorawno ❙ 1676 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

See **Zurawno**

Zorndorf ❙ 1758 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

General Count Wilhelm Fermor led a renewed Russian invasion of East Prussia and advanced towards the Oder to besieged Kostrzyn (Custrin), where Frederick II attacked at nearby Zorndorf. While both sides suffered enormous losses in a bloody action, General Friedrich von Seydlitz's Prussian cavalry finally won the day and the Russians withdrew to Königsberg (25 August 1758).

Zornoza ❙ 1808 ❙ Napoleonic Wars (Peninsular Campaign)

After advancing into Biscay to recapture **Bilbao**, Spanish General Joachim Blake was attacked to the southeast at Zornoza by French Marshal Francois Lefebvre and General Francois Sébastiani. The outnumbered Spanish managed to disengage, but Blake had to abandon Bilbao three days later. He withdrew west through **Valmaseda** to further defeat in two weeks at **Espinosa** (29 October 1808).

Zouar ❙ 1986–1987 ❙ Libyan-Chad War

When rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei changed sides to support President Hissen Habré, his former Libyan sponsors attacked his strongholds at Bardai and Zouar. Heaviest fighting was at Zouar, where the Toubou garrison was finally overwhelmed by 8,000 Libyans. Habré sent troops north to join the rebels and Zouar was retaken with very costly Libyan losses (December 1986–2 January 1987).

Zouerate ❙ 1977 ❙ Western Sahara Wars

With Morocco and Mauritania attempting to seize former Spanish West Africa, Polisario guerrillas attacked Mauritania's vital iron-ore mines at Zouerate, destroying major facilities. The raid led to Morocco sending troops to assist, though attacks continued on the ore railway to the coast. A year later President Mokhtar Ould Daddah was deposed and Mauritania abandoned the war (1 May 1977).

Zsibó ❙ 1705 ❙ Rákóczi Rebellion

Prince Ferenc II Rákóczi of Transylvania raised rebellion against Austria and faced a major offensive by Count Ludwig von Herbeville. Rákóczi tried to block the Austrian advance in the mountains of northwest Romania, but near Zalau at Zsibó (modern Jibon), he suffered a decisive defeat, losing perhaps 5,000 killed. Herbeville quickly retook most of Transylvania (11 November 1705).

Zubiri (1st) ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

French Foreign Legion Colonel Joseph Bernelle was sent to support the Spanish government and attacked Carlists threatening the garrison at Zubiri, northeast of Pamplona near Larrasoaña. Fighting in heavy snow, the Carlists were driven off with over 100 casualties and 30 prisoners executed as a reprisal. Another Carlist attack was driven off a month later at nearby **Tirapegui** (24 March 1836).

Zubiri (2nd) ❙ 1836 ❙ 1st Carlist War

Following his costly success near Larrasoaña at **Tirapegui**, northeast of Pamplona in Navarre, French Foreign Legion Colonel Joseph Bernelle joined a Spanish government force in a second assault on the Carlists further east at Zubiri. A one-sided disaster saw the Carlists driven off with about 1,500 casualties, but Bernelle was soon replaced in command (1 August 1836).

Zug ❙ 1531 ❙ Swiss Religious Wars

Amid open warfare between Catholics and Protestants in Switzerland, a large Catholic army defeated and killed Reformation leader Ulrich Zwingli at **Kappel** (11 October) before facing a better-organised Protestant force from Berne and other cities. South of Zurich at Zug, the Catholics were again victorious and Switzerland was permanently divided along religious lines (24 October 1531).

Zuili ❙ 496 BC ❙ Wars of China's Spring and Autumn Era

In the struggle between Wu and Yue for the fertile Yangzi Delta, King He-lü of Wu invaded neighbouring Yue against King Goujian. In battle at Zuili, near modern Jiaxing in Zhejian, He-lü's army was badly defeated and He-lü himself died of wounds. His son and successor Fuchai had his revenge against Goujian two years later at **Fuqiao**.

Zullichau ❙ 1759 ❙ Seven Years War (Europe)

See **Kay**

Zulpich ❙ 496 ❙ Frankish-Alemannic War

When Alemanni tribesman from the Rhine attempted to expand west into the territory of King Sigebert of the Ripuarian Franks, his powerful Frankish kinsman, King Clovis, came to his aid. The Alemanni were utterly defeated at Zulpich, southwest of Cologne. The Frankish King was wounded in the leg and became known as Sigebert the Lame.

Zumelzu ❙ 1875 ❙ 2nd Carlist War

See **Treviño**

Zunyi ❙ 1935 ❙ 2nd Chinese Revolutionary Civil War

See **Loushan Pass**

Zurakow ❙ 1676 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

See **Zurawno**

Zurawno ❙ 1676 ❙ Turkish Invasion of the Ukraine

Recovering after defeat at **Zloczow** and **Soczawa**, a reputed 200,000 Turks and Tatars under Ibrahim Shetan besieged John III Sobieski of Poland in his fortified camp at Zurawno (modern

Zhuravno), on the Dniester east of Stryy. The Turks withdrew after costly losses, but they returned the following year to make a final attempt on the Ukraine at **Chigirin** (September–October 1676).

Zurich (1st) ▌ 1799 ▌ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

French General André Masséna fell back from a bloody encounter east of Zurich at **Wetzikon** and days later found himself facing a fresh offensive with superior numbers by Archduke Charles of Austria. In four days of inconclusive battle near Zurich, both sides suffered heavy casualties before Masséna was forced to continue withdrawing west and the Austrians occupied the city (4–7 June 1799).

Zurich (2nd) ▌ 1799 ▌ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

Two months after being driven into western Switzerland by the much larger Austrian army of Archduke Charles, French General André Masséna attempted a counter-offensive and advanced on Zurich. Costly fighting saw him again repulsed and he withdrew to prepare for a second and more successful offensive six weeks later (14 August 1799).

Zurich (3rd) ▌ 1799 ▌ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

With Archduke Charles of Austria absent in Germany, French Generals André Masséna and Charles-Nicolas Oudinot launched an offensive in Switzerland against Russian General Alexander Korsakov, who was routed in a two-day battle at Zurich. General Alexander Suvorov arrived from Italy too late to prevent the disaster and was in turn driven back to the Rhine (25–26 September 1799).

Zurmat ▌ 1869 ▌ Later Afghan War of Succession

Despite defeat at **Kila Alladad** in late 1867, Sher Ali and his son Yakub Khan gradually recovered Afghanistan from the usurper Azim Khan, retaking Kandahar (April 1868) and Kabul (September 1868). The decisive mid-winter campaign in Zurmat, east of Ghazni, saw Sher Ali's brother Azim and nephew Abdur Khan finally defeated. Britain then recognised Sher Ali as Amir (January 1869).

Zusmarshausen ▌ 1648 ▌ Thirty Years War (Franco-Habsburg War)

French Marshal Henri de Turenne and Sweden's Marshal Karl Gustav Wrangel led a renewed advance into Bavaria and pursued the Bavarian-Imperial army of Marshal Peter Melander and Count Raimondo Montecuccoli to the Danube. Melander was defeated and killed in a rearguard action at Zusmarshausen, west of Augsburg, and the allies overran Bavaria as far as the Inn (17 May 1648).

Zutphen ▌ 1586 ▌ Netherlands War of Independence

Prompted by the fall of **Antwerp** (August 1585), England's Queen Elizabeth sent Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester to the Netherlands, where he besieged Zutphen, near Arnhem, defended by Spanish commander Juan Bautista Tassis. Leicester was routed by a relief column under the Marques del Vasto (his nephew Sir Philip Sidney was killed) and he returned home (22 September 1586).

Zutphen ▌ 1591 ▌ Netherlands War of Independence

With Alexander Farnese Duke of Parma occupied in France, Prince Maurice of Orange began an offensive along the Dutch Coast. After capturing **Breda** (March 1590), he besieged Zutphen, which had held out against attack five years earlier. Supported by his cousin William Louis of Nassau, Maurice took the city after just seven days and went on to capture Deventer and Nijmegen (24–30 May 1591).

Zuyder Zee ▌ 1573 ▌ Netherlands War of Independence

As Spanish forces under Don Fadrique Alvarez besieged the Dutch city of **Alkmaar**, the defenders opened the dikes to flood the area to the east and Spanish ships under Maximilien de Henin Count Bossu came up to support the siege. On the nearby

Zuyder Zee, Dutch Admiral Kornelius Dirkszoon defeated and captured Bossu and the siege of Alkmaar ended (11 October 1573).

Zuyper Sluys ❙ 1799 ❙ French Revolutionary Wars (2nd Coalition)

General Sir Ralph Abercromby and advance units of the expedition to northern Holland landed at **Groote Keeten** and marched on Zuyper Sluys, near Alkmaar, where they were attacked by French General Guillaume Brune with Dutch support. Brune was driven off with 2,000 casualties and Frederick Augustus Duke of York arrived three days later with the main Allied force (10 September 1799).

Zwettl ❙ 1427 ❙ Hussite Wars

On campaign against Sigismund of Bohemia, Bohemian Hussite leader Prokob the Bald raided into Silesia, then marched into Austria against Sigismund's son-in-law Duke Albert. Northwest of Linz at Zwettl, Prokob routed an Austrian army with massive casualties—the first major Hussite victory on foreign soil—then returned home to meet a new invasion at **Tachov** (12 March 1427).

Appendix

This project was conceived as a dictionary of battles and sieges, not a dictionary of wars. However, some wars do not have specific recorded battles but remain sufficiently significant in their own right to be included in this appendix. For fuller details on these wars, and on history's many low-level conflicts and insurgencies, the reader is referred initially to the multi-volume Cambridge History series; the *Encyclopedia of Military History* (Dupuy and Dupuy) or the *Dictionary of Wars* (Kohn). This chronological appendix does not include the many low-level wars fought since 1945, which are well summarised in the existing literature, including *Wars in the Third World since 1945* (Arnold), *An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Conflict and Conflict Resolution, 1945–1996* (Jessup) and *Conflicts after World War II* (Ciment).

Nubian Conquest of Egypt ❙ 750–730 BC

After King Kashta of Nubian Kush conquered Upper Egypt and became ruler of Thebes, his son and successor Piankhy led a massive force into Egypt itself. Following his bloody capture of Memphis, Piankhy overthrew the Lybian Dynasty and reunited Egypt. When Esarhaddon of Assyria invaded Egypt in 671 BC the last Nubian Pharaoh Taharqa withdrew to Napata and continued to rule Kush.

1st Messenian War ❙ 736–716 BC

With Dorian forces from northern Greece gradually conquering the Peleponnese, Sparta attacked Messenia in the southwest, greedy to control the fertile Pámisos River Valley. Despite prolonged resistance by the native population around Mount Ithome, King Theopompus of Sparta finally captured the region and established the Messenians as helots, or state serfs, bound to hand over half their produce to Sparta.

Lelantine War ❙ 725–700 BC

One of the most important military conflicts of the early period of Greek history involved the cities of Chalcis and Eretria, on the island of Euboea, in a prolonged struggle to control the fertile Lelantine Plain. As allies joined either side, the Greek world split into rival trade blocks, and fighting spread across the entire area. But there is no certain information about the war, its time frame or the exact outcome.

2nd Messenian War ❙ 650–630 BC

A bloody rebellion against their Spartan masters (the Great Revolt) saw Messenians rise up under the semi-legendary leader Aristomenes. After initial success, the Messenians were defeated at the so-called Battle of the Great Trench and withdrew under siege to Mount Eira. When the stronghold fell, reputedly after 11 years, Aristomenes fled into exile and Messenia continued as a serf state.

Median-Persian War ▌ 553–550 BC

Opening a brilliant career, Cyrus II of Anshan (part of Persia) started a revolt against his grandfather and overlord, Astyages (Ishtuwegu) of Media. After prolonged war, the Median army mutinied, allowing Cyrus to capture Astyages and the capital Ecbatana. Cyrus secured Media then began building the great Achaemenid Persian Empire by defeating Croesus of Lydia (Astyages' son-in-law) at **Pteria**.

Persian War of Succession ▌ 521–519 BC

In the disputed succession following the death of Cambyses II of Persia, his cousin Darius seized the throne, then fought a complex war to defend it against usurpers and other claimants. In a far-reaching campaign, he put down repeated revolts in Babylonia, Media, Susiana, Armenia and inside Persia itself, as well as in Egypt. With internal order restored, he then set about rebuilding the glory of the Persian Empire.

Persia's Scythian Expedition ▌ 516–509 BC

Having restored authority within Persia, Darius attacked the Scythians east of the Caspian (519 BC), then turned west against the Scythians in Thrace. In the first attack of Asia upon Europe, Darius advanced beyond the Danube while his satraps turned towards Macedonia. A Scythian scorched-earth policy eventually forced Darius back across the Bosphorus, but he soon returned to attack Greece itself.

3rd Messenian War ▌ 464–455 BC

When a severe earthquake struck Sparta, the helots (state serfs) of Messenia once again rose in revolt and won some early victories. But King Archidamus II of Sparta soon brought heavy forces to bear, and the rebellion was crushed when the fortified position on Mount Ithome fell, and many survivors fled into exile. Messenia was eventually liberated after Spartan defeat in 371 BC at **Leuctra**.

2nd Sacred War ▌ 449–448 BC

In an effort to exert influence with the Oracle in the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, Sparta sent an armed force to Delphi, and encouraged the citizens to renounce control by Phocis and declare independence. The intervention caused a major rift within the Sacred League and Athenian forces under Pericles marched into Delphi to reinstate the Phocians in control of the sacred city.

Wars of the Mauryan Empire ▌ 321–232 BC

In the wake of Alexander the Great's invasion of India, Chandragupta Maurya seized the throne of Magadha and began a campaign to unite the north of the sub-continent. His son Bindusara and grandson Ashoka further extended the empire and Ashoka conquered Kalinga (Orissa) to unite nearly all of India. He then renounced war and adopted Buddhism, and the Mauryan Empire soon fell into decline.

Damascene War ▌ 280–275 BC

Following the death of the great Seleucid King Seleucus I, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, the Macedonian King of Egypt, campaigned against Antiochus I in Asia Minor, then marched into Seleucid Syria. In a confused campaign, the capital Damascus appears to have changed hands several times before Ptolemy eventually withdrew. Soon afterwards, Antiochus invaded Egypt to trigger the 1st Syrian War.

1st Syrian War ▌ 274–271 BC

When war resumed between Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt and the Seleucid King Antiochus I, Syrian forces marched south into Phoenicia and other territory claimed by Egypt. Ptolemy defeated his half-brother Magas, Governor of Cyrenaica, who had allied himself with the Seleucids and, by the time Antiochus sued for peace, Ptolemy had secured significant parts of Syria, as well as land in Asia Minor.

2nd Syrian War ▌ 260–255 BC

After victory in the Chremonidian War, Antigonus II of Macedonia joined the Seleucid Antiochus II against their rival Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt. Antigonus won a largely naval war in Asia Minor, while Antiochus retook

Phoenicia, which had been seized from his father. Ptolemy made peace, marrying his daughter Berenice to Antiochus, but her subsequent murder (246 BC) triggered the 3rd Syrian War.

War of Demetrius ▌ 239–229 BC

With Macedonia struggling in the Peloponnese after the loss of **Corinth** (243 BC), the new King Demetrius II faced an unexpected coalition of the Aetolian and Achaean Leagues. A complex and obscure war of changing alliances ended when Demetrius was killed by invading Dardanians. Macedonian influence in Peloponnese effectively came to an end, and the Achaean League reached its greatest extent.

2nd Greek Social War ▌ 219–217 BC

Antigonus III of Macedon secured much of the Peloponnese through the Achaean League after victory at **Sellasia** (222 BC). After his death, his teenage cousin Philip V faced war when the Achaeans sought Macedonian aid against the rival Aetolian League. Philip defeated the Aetolian League and its allies and eventually secured the Peace of Naupactus (this is also known as the War of the Allies).

1st Macedonian War ▌ 215–205 BC

As Rome struggled in the early years of the 2nd Punic War, Philip V of Macedon launched a campaign against Roman Illyria along the Adriatic coast. After years of indecisive action, Philip turned south against the Greek city-states, where Rome supported an anti-Macedonian coalition led by Aetolia. With Rome now winning the war against Carthage, Philip finally sued for peace.

Lusitanian Wars ▌ 154–138 BC

Lusitanians in modern Portugal and western Spain, led by the warrior Punicus (and later Kaisaros), ravaged Roman territory and inflicted heavy losses until they finally agreed to peace (151 BC). A new leader, Viriathus, later renewed the war (147 BC) and defeated several Roman forces. Consul Servilius Caepio then bribed three of the leader's friends to murder Viriathus and the war came to an end.

Celtiberian Wars ▌ 153–133 BC

As Roman forces conquered the Iberian Peninsula, they met fierce resistance from Celtic tribes in the mountainous regions of north central Spain. After suffering some very costly losses, Rome gradually gained the upper hand. However, Rome's preoccupation with the 3rd Punic War (149–146 BC) saw renewed resistance and further heavy fighting. Celtic resistance was finally crushed at the siege of **Numantia**.

Syrian-Parthian War ▌ 141–139 BC

Parthians under Mithridates I invaded Babylonia, where they were checked by the Seleucid Demetrius II Nicator. While details of the war are uncertain, Demetrius was decisively defeated by the invaders on the Iranian Plateau. After ten years in captivity, he was released as a possible counter to his brother and successor Antiochus VII, who was routed in the Later Syrian-Parthian War at **Ecbatana**.

Chinese Conquest of Vietnam ▌ 111 BC

The Trieu Dynasty in Nam Viet (the northern part of modern Vietnam) came under increasing Chinese influence until the Han Emperor Wu Di sent a large force under General Lo Bac Duc to seize the country. The young King Trieu Vuong Duong was defeated and killed, beginning 1,000 years of almost uninterrupted Chinese domination, which was finally overthrown at **Bach Dang** in 938.

2nd Servile War ▌ 104–99 BC

Slave war broke out again in Sicily, where a leader named Salvius besieged the city of Murgantia in the east, while Athenion in the west attacked Lilybaeum. The two forces united, but were defeated near Triocala by Lucius Lucullus, who was then forced to withdraw. A fresh Roman force under Consul Marcus Aquilius eventually defeated and killed both leaders, and the survivors were hunted down.

Lepidus Revolt ▌ 77 BC

Roman Consul Aemilius Lepidus attempted to rescind some reforms of the late Dictator Sulla and took an army from northern Italy against Rome. Outside Rome at Milvian Bridge, Lepidus was repulsed by Quintus Lutatius Catulus and driven back to Etruria, where he was defeated again by Pompey. Lepidus' ally Marcus Junius Brutus was besieged then murdered, in Mutina. Lepidus himself died soon after in Sardinia.

1st Satavahana-Saka War ▌ 80–106

The Satavahana built the Andhra Empire, which covered most of southern India, then faced a prolonged campaign by the Saka Chiefs (Western Satraps) who seized Malwa and northern Deccan. A powerful new ruler, Gautamiputra Satakani, then inflicted a crushing defeat on the Sakas and regained lost land as well as Gujarat and Rajputana. The gains were lost soon after his death.

2nd Jewish Rising ▌ 115–117

The Cyrenian Messianic leader Lukuas-Andreas began a campaign to free Palestine from Roman rule, and costly rebellion broke out in Cyprus, Cyrenia, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Emperor Trajan sent General Marcius Turbo and the Mauretanian Lusius Quietus to crush the rising, which was put down with very heavy Jewish losses. A few years later, a final rising under Bar-Cocheba was crushed at **Aelia**.

2nd Satavahana-Saka War ▌ 126–131

Gautamiputra Satakani of the Satavahana defeated the Sakas (Western Satraps) of northwest India, but when he died, his son Pulumayi was attacked by the powerful Saka Chief Rudradamani, who seized Malwa, Gujarat and Rajputana. Driven back to the Deccan, Pulumayi made peace and married one of Rudradamani's daughters, but within 100 years the Andhra Empire had disappeared.

Egyptian-Nubian War ▌ 641–652

When Muslims conquered Egypt, their cavalry under Nafi ibn Abd al-Kays marched into Christian Nubia (641–642) but were heavily repulsed. A second, much larger, invasion under Abd Allah ibn Sa'd (651–652) laid siege to the Dongala (Dunqulah), capital of Makurra. The ensuing peace treaty regulated Egyptian-Nubian relations for 600 years and saw the flowering of Nubian Christianity.

Shi'ite Rebellion ▌ 814–819

The Shi'ite leader Abu 'l-Saraya raised rebellion against Caliph al-Ma'mun and, after defeating an Abbasid Imperial army at Kufa, marched to threaten Baghdad. Loyalist General Harthama ibn Ayan defeated Abu 'l-Saraya, who was later executed, and Mecca was recaptured. Al-Ma'mun declared a Shi'ite successor and withdrew, but in 819, he returned to rebuild the caliphate and restore Sunni authority.

Paulician War ▌ 867–872

Successive Byzantine Emperors persecuted the Paulicians, a heretic sect in Armenia, who eventually established a powerful base at Tephrike (modern Divrig, Turkey). Under Karbeas, and later Chrysocheir (Chrysocheres), the Paulicians fought with the Arabs against Byzantium until Emperor Basil I launched an offensive which killed Chrysocheir, crushed the sect and dispersed the survivors.

Muslim Civil War ▌ 936–944

When Caliph Ahmad ar-Radi appointed Muhammad ibn Raiq amir al-umara (Army Chief), he drove the Ikhshids of Egypt out of northern Syria and defeated the Hamdanids. He was killed by an assassin sent by al-Hasan of Syria, who took over Baghdad as Amir, with the title Nasir al-Dawla. After further fighting, Nasir was driven out by the Turk Tuzun, who made peace recognising Nasir in northern Syria.

Muslim Civil War ▌ 945–948

During war over Syria between the Hamdanids of Baghdad and the Ikhshids of Egypt, Muhammad ibn Tughdj, Governor of Egypt, invaded Syria and defeated Sayf al-Dawla, forcing a partition. But when Ibn Tughdj died (947), al-Dawla twice advanced on Damascus,

where he was defeated by Kafur, effective ruler of Ikhshid Egypt. The ensuing peace saw Cairo keep Damascus and Baghdad retain Aleppo.

Muslim Civil War ▌ 968–978

In the continuing struggle for Syria, Karmati leader Hasan al-A'sam of Bahrein defeated the Ikhshid army in Damascus, then faced the new Fatimid rulers of Egypt. Al-A'sam, with Hamdanid aid, twice repulsed the Fatimids and advanced to besiege Cairo. But, in September 978, new Fatimid Caliph al-Aziz personally led a massive army to defeat the Karmati at Ramleh and secure southern Syria.

Arduin's Wars ▌ 1004–1014

When Arduin, Marquis of Ivrea, proclaimed himself King in Lombardy, Emperor Henry II took a large force into Italy, where Arduin was defeated and forced to flee. Henry had himself crowned in Pavia (1004), then burned much of the city. In 1014 Arduin encouraged further rebellion and Henry returned. The Pope proclaimed Henry Emperor and his Germans again defeated Arduin, who withdrew to a monastery.

Chola-Pala War ▌ 1021–1024

Rajendra Chola continued his father's expansion of the South Indian kingdom, conquering the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, then turned north to invade the great Pala Kingdom of Bengal. In a brilliant campaign, he inflicted a decisive defeat on Mahipala I, leading to the decline of the northern dynasty. However, within fifty years, the Chola Dynasty was in turn eclipsed by the Chalukya.

Byzantine-Venetian War ▌ 1171–1177

Emperor Manuel attacked Venetians in Byzantium, and Doge Vitale Michiel II retaliated by leading a force which seized Ragusa (Dubrovnik), then attacked Chios. Driven off by plague, Vitale returned home, where he was murdered. Venice later supported the failed siege of **Ancona** (1173), and when they formed an alliance with Sicily (1175), Manuel made peace, and Venetian trading privileges were restored.

Muslim War of Succession ▌ 1196–1200

When Ayyubid Sultan Saladin died (1193), his empire was divided between his sons and brother al Malik al-'Adil (Sayf al-Din). In the ensuing dispute, al-'Adil supported Prince al-'Aziz in Egypt against his brother. But when al-'Aziz died (1198), al-'Adil pursued Prince al-Afdal from Syria to Egypt, where he defeated his forces. Al-'Adil proclaimed himself Sultan in Cairo, sharing the empire with his own sons.

Mongol Conquest of Korea ▌ 1231–1241

At the start of a new era of Mongol expansion, Ogedai (son of Genghis Khan) sent General Subetai to Korea. There he secured some of the main cities and left Mongol Governors in charge when he returned to China to defeat the Jin at **Yuxian**. In the face of local rebellion, Ogedai sent a second expedition in 1235, which gradually retook the country, and Mongol puppet Kings ruled until 1392.

Rise of Mali ▌ 1235–1332

After the fall of Sosso at **Kirina** (1235), a prolonged war of consolidation and expansion saw the rise of the massive Mandingo Empire of Mali in West Africa, reaching its maximum extent under the military leader Mansa Musa (1312–1332). However, from the mid-fourteenth century, dynastic struggles, border raids and outlying revolt saw the empire steadily decay. In 1433, Timbuktu itself fell to Tuareg invaders.

Mamluk-Nubian War ▌ 1272–1275

When Mamluks seized Egypt, Sultan Baibars began an aggressive new policy towards Christian Nubia, and sent a large army to support Shekanda, who was claiming the throne from his uncle Dawitt II. After heavy fighting, Dawitt fled from Dongala and Shekanda was installed. But years of royal intrigue followed and, in 1315, Egypt appointed a Muslim-converted Prince as a puppet in northern Nubia.

Hungarian War of Succession ▌ 1301–1308

The 400-year Arpad Dynasty of Hungary came to an end in 1301 with the death of King András III, last of the male line, plunging the

country into civil war between rival claimants Wenceslaus III of Bohemia, Duke Otto III of Bavaria and Charles Robert of Anjou. After eight years of warfare and dispute, Charles Robert was elected King Charles (Károly) I and ruled Hungary until 1342.

Khalji Invasion of Pandya ▌ 1310–1311

Sultan Ala-ud-din seized Kakatiya at **Warangal** (1310), then sent Malik Kafur into southern India, where he overcame Vira Ballala III of Dhorasamudra, then invaded Pandya. Kafur defeated the brothers Vera and Sundara Pandya, and looted the kingdom and its capital Madura. He returned with the largest booty ever taken to Delhi, but soon lost favour in court intrigue (19 October 1310–24 April 1311).

1st Ethiopian-Ifat War ▌ 1320–1332

Amda Siyon (Tseyon) of Christian Ethiopia declared war on his Muslim neighbours and invaded Ifat, where he defeated and killed King Haqedin (Hakk al-Din). He then overwhelmed Haqedin's son and Ifat became a tributary state. A revolt in 1332 by Sabredin was put down and his ally the King of Adal was killed. Siyon also seized a number of other Muslim princedoms.

War of the Eight Saints ▌ 1375–1378

In revolt against the French Pope Gregory XI, Florence joined Milan and other cities. Led by a council of magistrates—the Eight Saints—Florence enjoyed initial success before the rebellious states were ravaged by a Papal army under Cardinal Robert of Geneva (later, anti-Pope Clement VII). Florence was eventually able to negotiate a peace, and Gregory returned the Papacy to Rome.

2nd Ethiopian-Ifat War ▌ 1415

When Yeshak became Emperor of Christian Ethiopia (1414), be began an aggressive new policy and took a large army against Sultan Sa'd ad-Din, who had launched a fresh rebellion in Muslim Ifat, roughly modern Somalia and Djibouti. The army of Ifat was crushed and Sa'd ad-Din escaped to an offshore island, where he was pursued and killed. Ifat was annexed and ceased to exist.

Scandinavian Revolt ▌ 1433–1439

Erik XIII of Sweden, who ruled Denmark, Norway and Sweden (the Kalmar Union), faced armed rebellion in Sweden under Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson, which soon spread. Erik was deposed and Engelbrektsson became Administrator of Sweden, but was murdered in 1436. Erik was restored but fresh revolt broke out, and rebel leader Karl Knutsson became Administrator. Erik was finally deposed in 1439.

Hungarian-Bohemian War ▌ 1469–1478

When the Hussite George of Podebrad became King of Bohemia, Pope Paul III induced Matthias I Corvinus of Hungary to invade in support of the Catholic nobility. After initial defeat, Hungarian troops seized Brno, where Matthias was declared King (3 May 1469). George and then his son Ladislaus fought on until 1478, when two Kings of Bohemia were recognised, and Matthias kept his conquests until his death.

Spanish Conquest of Haiti ▌ 1494–1509

When Christopher Columbus returned to Haiti (Española), his brother Bartholomew and Alonso de Hojeda crushed the native Taino and seized their Chief Caonabo. The Magua Chief Guarionex was also defeated, and a fresh force under Nicholas Ovando crushed the Zaraguayans and hanged their Queen Anacaona. Within a few years the original Haitians were annihilated by slavery and European diseases.

Funj-Nubian War ▌ 1504–1505

With the Christian kingdom of Alwah, south of Dongala, crumbling in the face of Arab pressure from the north, nomadic cattle herdsmen in the mountains of the Blue Nile, known as the Funj, began to assert their presence. They invaded to defeat a local force and Amara Dunqas built his capital at Sennar to establish a new "Black Sultanate" in the region of Khartoum. The Funj soon converted to Islam.

Spanish Conquest of Puerto Rico ▌ 1508–1511

Conquistador Juan Ponce de Leon arrived in Puerto Rico in 1508 and was initially welcomed by the Taino Chief (Caicique) Agueybana. But in the face of brutal suppression, Agueybana began a belated revolt which was crushed by the well-armed Spaniards. Agueybana was shot dead, and his brother Agueybana II eventually accepted a peace which saw his people decimated by slavery and smallpox.

Spanish Conquest of Cuba ▌ 1511–1513

Governor Diego Columbus of Española (Haiti) sent an expedition under Diego Velásquez de Cuélla to seize Cuba. He and his lieutenant, Pánfilo de Narváez, met determined resistance led by the Taino Chief Hatuey, who had also crossed with his supporters from Española. After a harsh guerrilla war, Hatuey was betrayed and burned at the stake (12 February 1512) and remaining resistance was soon crushed.

Maya Revolt ▌ 1546–1547

Leading a final Spanish expedition against the Northern Maya of the Yucatan (1540), Francisco de Montejo the Younger rapidly seized much of the western peninsula, where he founded the city of Merida (1542). But a few years later, the Spanish faced an upsurge of resistance in the east. In a series of harsh actions, the so-called revolt was crushed and most of the upper peninsula was secured for Spain.

Morisco Revolt ▌ 1568–1570

In the face of religious persecution, Spanish Moors who had converted to Christianity (Moriscos) led a revolt in southern Spain, which began on Christmas Day 1568 in Granada. A brutal war saw the rebels crushed by Iñigo Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of Mondéjar, and later by Don John of Austria. The survivors were dispersed in northern Spain, but after 1609, perhaps 300,000 were expelled to North Africa.

1st Dutch-Khoikhoi War ▌ 1659–1660

Soon after Jan van Riebeeck established the first permanent settlement in South Africa for the Dutch East India Company (1652), land-hungry free settlers in Western Cape came into armed conflict with native Khoikhoi (formerly known as Hottentots), led by Doman of the Goringhaiqua. Well supplied with horses and rifles, the settlers soon crushed resistance and the Khoikhoi signed a peace treaty.

Revolt of the Three Feudatories ▌ 1671–1681

Three former Qing Generals who helped overthrow the Ming were given feudatories in southern China, but turned against the Kangxi Emperor. Wu Sangui proclaimed a new Zhou Dynasty with himself as Emperor, but he soon died. His followers were routed in bloody fighting and his allies Shang Kexi and Geng Jimao were defeated and executed as the rebellion was crushed. Some survivors fled to Taiwan.

2nd Dutch-Khoikhoi War ▌ 1673–1677

Under renewed Dutch pressure for land in the Western Cape, Khoikhoi under leadership of Cochoqua Chief Gonnema struck back against settlers and traders. A series of punitive, costly expeditions caused heavy Khoikhoi losses, but failed to capture Gonnema. However, he eventually agreed to make peace, and his people went into steep decline. In 1713 the Khoikhoi were utterly ravaged by smallpox.

Rise of Dahomey ▌ 1724–1727

The powerful warrior Agaja Trudo of Dahomey defeated and killed the King of Allada (March 1724) and later defeated King Huffon of Whydah (Ouidah) to establish the new kingdom of Dahomey. While Agaja was forced to pay tribute to Oyo from 1730, he built a major power in West Africa, which played a dominant role in the lucrative Atlantic slave trade.

Funj-Ethiopian War ▌ 1730–1755

Badi IV of Funj began a major campaign against Ethiopia, where he and his ally Shaykh Kamis of Nubia defeated an Ethiopian army near Sennar. The Funj marched into Kordofan and, after an initial loss, General Muhammad Abu Likaylik took command and secured victory.

Likaylik then deposed Badi, who was later killed. Protracted intrigue ruined the sultanate, and in 1821 it submitted meekly to Egypt.

Tupac Amaru Revolt ▌ 1780–1782

In a prelude to wars of independence throughout South America, Indians in the Peruvian Andes rose in revolt under Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui, who took the name of his ancestor Tupac Amaru. The rebels failed to take Cuzco, where Tupac Amaru was publicly tortured to death. Resistance continued elsewhere and rebels took Bogota and twice attacked La Paz before the rising was finally crushed.

Haitian Invasion of Dominica ▌ 1822

During the Napoleonic War, Spanish forces drove the French out of **Santo Domingo** (1809). But when Lieutenant Governor José Nuñez de Cáceres declared an independent state of Spanish Haiti, new President Jean-Pierre Boyer of Haiti led a swift invasion. The Spanish were expelled and Boyer briefly united the entire island of Hispaniola until the Dominican War of Independence in 1844.

Great Java War ▌ 1825–1830

When a Dutch-supported claimant succeeded to the throne of Jogjakarta, Prince Dipo Negoro opposed Dutch land reforms designed to weaken the Javanese nobility. A prolonged guerrilla struggle—cast as a Jihad (Muslim Holy War)—was eventually quelled by General Hendrik Merkus de Kock. Dipo Negoro attended peace talks under safe conduct, but was arrested. He died in exile 25 years later.

Spanish Civil War ▌ 1840–1843

In the wake of the First Carlist War, General Baldomero Espartero became Regent for Queen Isabella II and assumed dictatorial power. Popular risings in Pamplona and Barcelona were severely crushed and when Espartero dissolved the Cortes, General Ramón Narváez marched on Madrid. He seized the capital and Espartero fled. Aged just 13, Isabella assumed government with Narváez as Chief Minister.

Dominican War of Independence ▌ 1844

With the overthrow of President Jean-Pierre Boyer of Haiti, rebellion began in Dominica, led by Juan Pablo Duarte, Francisco del Rosario Sánchez and Ramón Mélla, who forced the Haitians to flee. Caudillo Pedro Santana then had himself declared President of the Dominican Republic and imprisoned his former allies. Santana assumed dictatorial powers and repulsed Haitian invasions in 1849 and 1855.

Caste War of Yucatan ▌ 1846–1901

Not long after Mexico won independence from Spain, war broke out, pitting the Maya of the Yucatan against European-descended Yucatecans and distant central government. A prolonged and bloody struggle ensued, which spilled over into British Honduras. After more than five decades, a Mexican offensive into rebel-held eastern Yucatan virtually ended the war, though skirmishing continued for years.

Dominican War of Restoration ▌ 1863–1864

President Pedro Santana returned the Dominican Republic to Spain (1861), which soon faced guerrilla resistance and later open rebellion under José Antonio Salcedo. Santana took command of Spain's largely mercenary army but, after he died, the nationalists soon prevailed. Spain eventually annulled the annexation and withdrew from Dominica. In early 1865, Dominica's second independence was declared.

Waziristan Campaign ▌ 1936–1937

Following a legal dispute over the marriage of a Muslim schoolteacher and an under-age Hindu girl, rebellion broke out in Waziristan, fanned by a Mullah, the Faqir of Ipi. A large-scale Indian Army presence eventually secured order at high cost in men and resources. Intermittent resistance continued, with further British losses, until the creation of independent Pakistan in 1947. The Faqir died in 1950.

Bibliography

No dictionary of battles could fail to acknowledge the pioneers who led the way—starting with the Reverend Thomas Harbottle whose 1904 *Dictionary of Battles* was revised and reprinted by George Bruce from 1971 onwards, before it was retitled in 1995 because, as Bruce claimed: "the new title Dictionary of Wars reflects the changed character of war, set battles having long since become antiquated."

Similarly, every military enthusiast owes an enormous debt to Ernest and Trevor Dupuy, the father-and-son team whose monumental *Encyclopedia of Military History* has been continuously in print since 1970; and the late Brigadier Peter Young, who tragically completed only two volumes of his planned four-part master work, *A Dictionary of Battles 1816–1976* (1977) and (with Michael Calvert) *A Dictionary of Battles 1715–1815* (1979).

Other useful publications across the full scope of history include David Eggenberger's *An Encyclopedia of Battles* (1985); John Sweetman's *A Dictionary of European Land Battles to 1945* (1984); Michael Sanderson's *Sea Battles, a reference guide* (1975) and George Kohn's *Dictionary of Wars* (1988) later retitled *Encyclopedia of Wars*.

Beyond these publications, the research for this project has recorded well over one thousand separate titles, including national and campaign dictionaries of battles and military history, as well as dozens of national and subject encyclopedias, national dictionaries and databases of biography. Typical of these are the scores of individual national volumes in the monumental Historical Dictionaries series published by Scarecrow Press of Lanham, Maryland, and their outstanding companion series Historical Dictionaries of War, Revolution and Civil Unrest. In addition a priceless debt is owed to the contributors to the magisterial multi-volume series, *The Cambridge Ancient History*, *The Cambridge Medieval History*, *The Cambridge Modern History* and *The New Cambridge Modern History* as well as the multi-volume Cambridge histories of individual countries such as China, India, Iran and Japan. The research has also included a very large number of invaluable online resources and databases.

The bibliography which follows contains a large number of general books or those covering several major historical eras.

Where possible, however, the sources have been categorised into broad historic periods (adapted from Dupuy and Dupuy) namely: The Ancient World to 600 AD; Medieval Warfare 600–1500; The Early Modern Era 1500–1750; The Century of Revolution 1750–1850; The Rise of Modern Professionalism 1850–1900; World War and Revolution 1900–1939; World War II 1939–1945; War after 1945.

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About the Author

TONY JAQUES is an independent scholar. Mr. Jaques was born in New Zealand and graduated in political science, then started his professional life in journalism in New Zealand and London before moving to political speechwriting. He now works and teaches in the field of Corporate Communication and Issue Management, where he has published extensively, for a Fortune 500 company. A schoolboy enthusiasm for World War II became a lifetime passion for military history in all eras. He is currently a resident of Melbourne, Australia.